Sailboards at Manly Cove for the boardsailing marathon during the 1985 Festival of Sydney. A five-hour ocean race from Manly Cove to Newport Beach and back has been established as a major event in the annual Festival, attracting international competitors.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols

Standard notation are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

n.a.	not available.
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.e.s.	not elsewhere shown
n.p.	not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable).
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary — figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero
———	break in continuity of series (where a line is drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

Other forms of usage

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: N.S.W. (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld.(Queensland), S.A. (South Australia), W.A. (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), N.T. (Northern Territory), A.C.T. (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1984, refer to the year ended 31 December 1984; those shown as, e.g. 1984-85, refer to the year ended 30 June 1985. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Availability of ABS publications

The Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS, has an information and inquiry service in each of its offices. These services may be obtained in N.S.W. by contacting Information Services, Box 796 GPO, Sydney 2001, phone (02) 268-4611, or by calling at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrews House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney.

All publications issued by ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0), which is available free of charge from the above address. Publications issued by the N.S.W. Office are shown on pages 663 to 670.

In some cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulation. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made as shown above.

PREFACE

The New South Wales Year Book is the main reference work issued by the New South Wales Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It presents a comprehensive statistical profile of the social, demographic, and economic structure of New South Wales, and describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance in the interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State.

Statistics have played an important role in recording the history, development, and growth of the State. From the time when Colonial Secretaries recorded the events of the colony of New South Wales in "blue books" returned to London each year, statistical information has been used in measuring the State's social and economic performance.

1986 is the Centenary of official statistics in New South Wales. The Bureau of Statistics was created on 5 July 1886 with the appointment of Timothy Coghlan (later Sir T. A. Coghlan ISO) as Government Statistician, and has continued the role of collecting, compiling and disseminating the main statistics of the State since that time. Since 1957 this function has been undertaken as part of a national statistical authority, now known as The Australian Bureau of Statistics.

This is the 70th edition of the *New South Wales Year Book*, which was titled from the first edition released in 1887 until 1902, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales.* This publication has become a major reference source for the State, and its continuity over a period of almost 100 years provides a valuable historical record of the statistics of the State.

This edition of the Year Book contains a number of new features, including more widespread use of graphical presentation, a summary of recent major economic events and policy statements by both the Commonwealth and State Governments, and a description of ABS Population Survey Operations.

More up-to-date and more detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in this publication are available in a series of specific subject bulletins issued by the Bureau, ranging from preliminary monthly statements to detailed bulletins presenting the results of periodic censuses, etc. A catalogue of the bulletins issued in respect of New South Wales is shown on pages 663-670 of this Year Book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State Government authorities and others who have kindly provided contributions to this Year Book, often at considerable trouble. Thanks are also due to the various private and government organisations, and private individuals in the community, who have supplied the basic data from which the statistics of the State have been compiled, and to the Editor of Publications and those other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing the Year Book devolved.

P. HOWELL
Acting Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics,
Sydney,
March 1986

1

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

GEOGRAPHY

The name 'New South Wales' was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-five years all Australian territory east of the 135th meridian of east longitude was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to the 129th east meridian. Thereafter, the boundaries of New South Wales contracted as its former territory was proclaimed as separate colonies - South Australia in 1836, New Zealand in 1841, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Subsequent adjustments occurred in 1861 to 1863 when the Northern Territory and the territory between the 129th and 132nd east meridians were separated, in 1911 when the Australian Capital Territory was ceded to the Commonwealth Government, and in 1915 when part of Jervis Bay was transferred to the Commonwealth Government. A more detailed account of these territorial adjustments of New South Wales since 1788 is outlined on page 1 of Year Book No. 64.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows — on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the McPherson Range, and along the crest of the McPherson Range east to the sea; on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State — a distance of 1,370 kilometres. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 550 kilometres. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 1,099 kilometres, the actual length of seaboard being 1,900 kilometres. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel oflatitude, is 1,217 kilometres.

The area of the States and Territories and the length of the coastline of Australia were determined in 1973 by the Division of National Mapping of the Department of Resources and Energy by manually digitising these features from the 1:250,000 map series of Australia. Consequently, only features of measurable size at this scale were considered. About 60,000 points were digitised at an approximate spacing of 0.5 kilometres and these points were joined by chords as the basis for calculation of areas and coastline lengths by computer. The approximate high water mark coastline was digitised and included all bays, ports and estuaries which are open to the sea. In these cases, the shoreline was assumed to be where the seaward boundary of the title of ownership would be. Rivers were considered along similar lines but the decisions were rather more subjective, the digitised line being across the river where it appeared to take its true form. In mangroves, the shoreline was assumed to be on the landward side. Areas and lengths of coastline determined by the foregoing methods are given in the following table. The Division of National Mapping is also progressively revising areas of local government authorities but has not yet completed this work.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1985.

Area, Coastline, Tropical and Temperate Zones: Australia

	Estimated area				*Proportion of total area in*	
State or Territory	*Total*	*Proportion of total area*	*Ratio of area to area of N.S.W.*	*Length of coastline*	*Tropical zone*	*Temperate zone*
	sq km	per cent		km	per cent	per cent
New South Wales	***(a)*801,600**	**10.43**	**1.00**	**1,900**	—	**100**
Victoria	227,600	2.96	0.28	1,800	—	100
Queensland	1,727,200	22.48	2.15	7,400	54	46
South Australia	984,000	12.81	1.23	3,700	—	100
Western Australia	2,525,500	32.87	3.15	12,500	37	63
Tasmania	67,800	0.88	0.08	3,200	—	100
Northern Territory	1,346,200	17.52	1.68	6,200	81	19
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	0.03	—	35	—	100
Australia	**7,682,300**	**100.00**	**9.58**	**36,735**	**39**	**61**

(a) See paragraph following table.

The official area of the State of New South Wales, determined by the (State) Lands Department (based on land surveys), is 801,428 square kilometres. This official figure is used in other tables shown in this Year Book.

Lord Howe Island. Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (866 metres) and Mount Lidgbird (763 metres) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 16.54 square kilometres. The climate of the Island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of Howea (Kentia) palm seed. The Island is linked with Sydney by a daily air service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

Under the (State) Constitution Act, 1902, Lord Howe Island is part of New South Wales and is included for purposes of State parliamentary representation in the metropolitan electoral district of Elizabeth. The Lord Howe Island Act, 1953 makes provision for the care, control, and management of the Island and constitutes the Lord Howe Island Board. The Board, which administers the affairs of the Island, consists of five members including 3 Islanders, a government departmental representative, and an officer of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The land is vested in the Crown and is leased at nominal rents.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Natural features divide New South Wales into four main zones extending from north to south — the coastal districts, the tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The coastal districts are undulating, well watered, and fertile. Their average width is 80 kilometres in the north and 30 kilometres in the south — the widest portion being 240 kilometres in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets, and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist resorts.

The tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaus, varying in width from 50 to 160 kilometres and forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 2,228 metres. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the tablelands.

To the west, the tablelands slope gradually to the western plains. The western slopes are, in the main, a fertile, undulating region, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and have an adequate and regular rainfall.

The western plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but, particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is high. The plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular.

Principal Rivers

The tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of New South Wales into two distinct groups — the coastal rivers and the inland rivers. The coastal rivers are mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, which carry more than two-thirds of the State's total surface water resources, although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface. The principal coastal rivers include the Hawkesbury (472 km in length), Hunter (462 km), Clarence (394 km), Macleay (402 km), Shoalhaven (332 km), Richmond (262 km), Snowy (483 km, of which 257 km is in New South Wales), Manning (224 km), and Hastings (174 km). The inland rivers belong to the Murray-Darling system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. All of the inland rivers flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by natural transmission losses by evaporation and seepage from the river channels, and usage for irrigation, stock watering, and town water supplies. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray (2,589 km in length, of which 1,880 km is in New South Wales), which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The longest river is the Darling (2,739 km, of which 2,617 km is in New South Wales), which flows across western New South Wales from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west at Wentworth. A large part of the catchment areas of both the Murray and Darling lies beyond the State borders in Victoria and Queensland. Other principal inland rivers include the Murrumbidgee (1,579 km), Lachlan (1,484 km), Macquarie-Bogan (950 km), Namoi (847 km), Gwydir (668 km), and Castlereagh (549 km).

The rivers of New South Wales show great variability in their flows, containing very large volumes of water during floods and scarcely flowing at all during protracted droughts. Because of the variability, dams, weirs, and other forms of storage have been constructed to conserve water supplies and to provide a degree of flood mitigation. These are described in Chapter 13 'Water Resources'. Details of the catchment areas of the principal rivers and their average annual water flow are shown on page 4 of Year Book No. 64.

Satellite Images

LANDSAT is a series of American Earth Resources Satellites that record the amount of reflected light from the Earth's surface in several wavebands or colours and transmit this data back to Earth by a radio signal. Since all materials on the Earth's surface, such as water, crops and forests, reflect light differently, the satellite's return signal can be used to discriminate the different surfaces. This can be done by producing a photographic image from the return radio signal or by processing the return data in a digital computer.

Some of the advantages of remote sensing from space include the production of synoptic pictures of sizable areas, repeated coverage to record changing phenomena, reduced data acquisition time, uniform measurements, wide area coverage, and coverage of areas beyond practical range for aircraft. LANDSAT is a very important adjunct to other forms of aerial photography. Among the applications of LANDSAT imagery are the monitoring of the environment; studies in agriculture and forestry, geography, geology and mineral resources, hydrology and water resources, oceanography and marine resources, the atmosphere and meteorology; and monitoring the effects of national disasters such as floods and bushfires.

The Australian LANDSAT Station records and archives data taken over Australia by the LANDSAT satellites while the Australian Liaison Committee on Remote Sensing by Satellite provides a forum for consultation, liaison and co-operation among Commonwealth and State governments, higher education authorities and private industry, and encourages the efficient use of remote sensing in Australia. The New South Wales Government is represented on the Committee by the Surveyor General. The Crown Lands Office carries out some photographic processing of LANDSAT imagery and markets LANDSAT products in New South Wales.

The Japanese Geostationary Meteorological Satellite produces satellite photographs for incorporation into local weather forecasting and warning systems and for meteorological research.

STATISTICAL AREAS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Concepts and Criteria

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics for the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas consist, for the most part, of aggregations of local government areas and are shown on the maps at the back of this Year Book. A more detailed outline of the concepts and criteria used to delineate statistical areas within New South Wales was included on pages 6 to 8 of Year Book No. 64.

The primary division of the State is into 12 *statistical divisions.* These are intended to represent 'regions' of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. The boundaries of the divisions have accordingly been delineated on the basic criterion that the degree of economic and/or social contact and interaction within each division should be maximised. It should be emphasised that the boundaries of the divisions cannot be regarded as sharp lines of demarcation — they may, of necessity, be positioned within peripheral zones in which the influence of two or more 'focal' cities or towns overlap in varying degrees.

In the case of Sydney and its periphery, the factors taken into account in drawing the divisional boundaries are necessarily different from those for the rest of the State. The *Sydney Statistical Division* is predominantly urban in character — and its boundary was re-delineated in 1976 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years. This area covers the same area as the 'Sydney Region', as delineated by the State Planning Authority (now the Department of Environment and Planning) in its publication *'Sydney Region, 1970-2000 A.D., Outline Plan'.*

The statistical divisions are subdivided to provide a second tier of statistical areas as follows:

(a) *Statistical districts* are areas which encompass an urban centre with a population of 25,000 or more and which are predominantly urban in character. They have been delineated using concepts and criteria similar to those for the Sydney Statistical Division. Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts were delineated in 1966 and, from 1 January 1976, Gold Coast (partly in Queensland), Tamworth, Bathurst-Orange, Wagga Wagga, Albury-Wodonga (partly in Victoria), and Broken Hill Statistical Districts were introduced.

(b) *Statistical subdivisions within Sydney Statistical Division* were delineated in 1976 in order to provide statistical areas of optimum assistance to users (particularly physical and social planners). The boundaries of the seven subdivisions created within Sydney Statistical Division have been drawn to coincide with the regions formed by the former (Commonwealth) Department of Urban and Regional Development.

(c) *Statistical subdivisions outside Sydney Statistical Division* are component areas within statistical divisions which have been delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features and reflect, *inter alia,* some degree of homogeneity of agricultural activity.

Because of the criteria upon which statistical divisions were identified they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. For this reason *statistical agricultural areas* have been specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. They comprise groups of statistical subdivisions and divisions as shown on one of the maps at the back of this Year Book.

Characteristics of Each Statistical Division

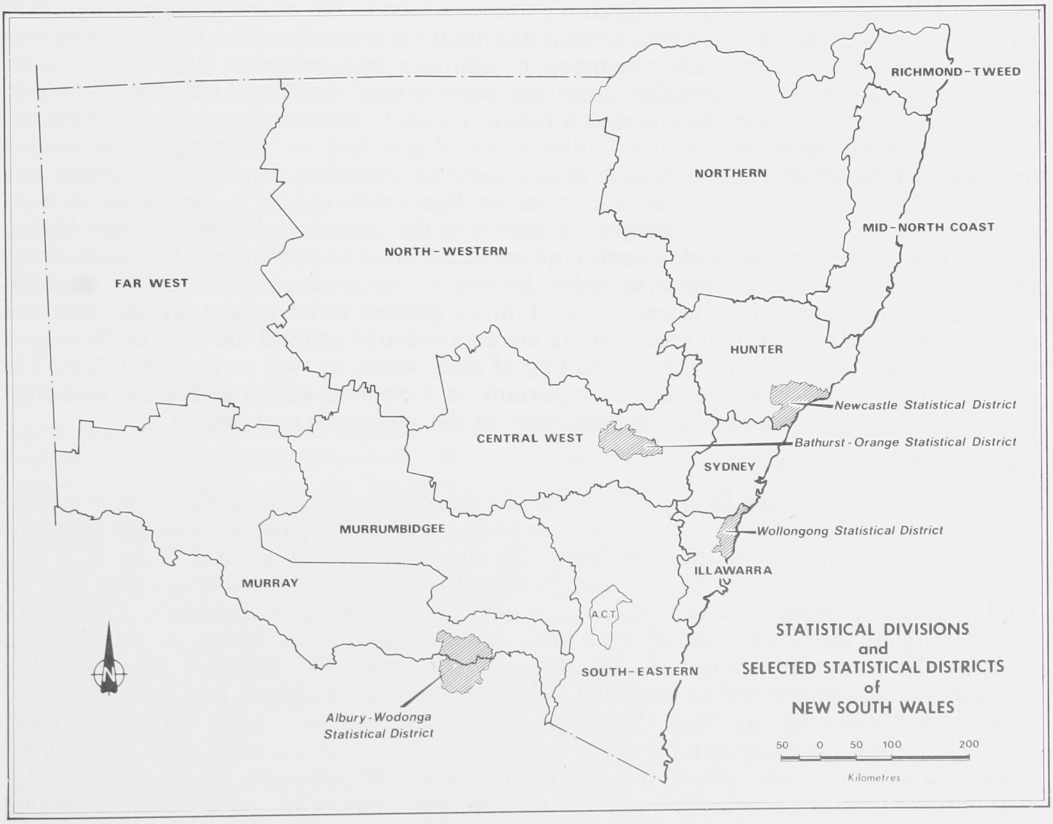
Statistics in respect of statistical divisions and subdivisions are shown where appropriate throughout the following chapters of this Year Book. However, the following summary table shows details of the total area, number of persons, and area of establishments with agricultural activity for each statistical division, and the proportion of each to the total for New South Wales.

Area, Population, and Area of Establishments with Agricultural Activity For Statistical Divisions in New South Wales

No. of Division	Statistical Division	Total area At 30 June 1984	 Proportion of State total	Estimated resident population At 30 June 1984	 Proportion of State total	Area of establishments with agricultural activity At 31 March 1984	 Proportion of State total
		sq km	per cent		per cent	sq km	per cent
1	Sydney	12,407	1.5	3,355,250	62.1	1,463	0.2
2	Hunter	31,011	3.9	497,800	9.2	16,902	2.6
3	Illawarra	8,485	1.1	320,250	5.9	1,839	0.3
4	Richmond-Tweed	9,757	1.2	148,750	2.8	5,993	0.9
5	Mid-North Coast	25,933	3.2	198,550	3.7	13,448	2.1
6	Northern	98,606	12.3	178,750	3.3	76,825	12.0
7	North-Western	199,077	24.8	111,050	2.1	173,070	27.1
8	Central West	63,262	7.9	167,250	3.1	50,667	7.9
9	South-Eastern	52,135	6.5	146,250	2.7	30,695	4.8
10	Murrumbidgee	63,522	7.9	145,100	2.7	56,443	8.8
11	Murray	90,003	11.2	104,100	1.9	81,403	12.7
12	Far West	147,142	18.4	31,750	0.6	130,818	20.5
	Total, New South Wales	***(a)*801,428**	**100.0**	***(b)*5,405,100**	**100.0**	**639,566**	**100.0**

(a) Includes Lord Howe Island (16.54 square kilometres) and 71 square kilometres of harbour, rivers, etc., which are not included within municipal or shire borders. *(b)* Includes Lord Howe Island (300 persons).

A summary of the main characteristics, including topographical, climatic, rural, industrial, and economic features of each statistical division follows.


RICHMOND-TWEED
NORTHERN
MID-NORTH COAST
NORTH-WESTERN
FAR WEST
HUNTER
Newcastle Statistical District
CENTRAL WEST
Bathurst-Orange Statistical District
SYDNEY
Wollongong Statistical District
MURRUMBIDGEE
ILLAWARRA
MURRAY
A.C.T.
N
SOUTH-EASTERN
Albury-Wodonga Statistical District
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS and SELECTED STATISTICAL DISTRICTS of NEW SOUTH WALES
50 0 50 100 200
Kilometres

Sydney Statistical Division

The Division consists broadly of the Cumberland Plain. To the north of the Plain, the Division includes the moderately elevated Hornsby Plateau and, beyond the Hawkesbury River, the coastal lowland plains containing Gosford and Wyong. To the north-west, north, and south-west of the Cumberland Plain, the Division comprises the rugged Blue Mountains and other associated ranges of the Great Dividing Range. The southern part of the Division is mainly composed of the moderately elevated Woronora Plateau. The region has a warm, humid climate, except for the higher parts of the mountain ranges where temperatures are cooler, with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall is markedly irregular and declines from east to west. Sydney is the focal point of the State's rail, road, and air services. It also provides port facilities for overseas, interstate, and intrastate shipping. It is the seat of public administration for the State, and the leading commercial, industrial, financial, educational, and cultural centre. Rural activity is negligible in the metropolitan (or urban) part of the Division; however, dairying, poultry farming, piggeries, vegetable growing, and fruit growing are more significant in outlying areas, such as Camden, Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, Gosford, Liverpool, and Wollondilly. Approximately 75 per cent of the people employed by manufacturing industry in the State work in the Sydney Statistical Division. The major manufacturing industries are those producing food, beverages, and tobacco; basic metal products; paper, paper products and printing; chemical, petroleum, and coal products; fabricated metal products; transport equipment; and other machinery and equipment. Retail sales and takings from tourist accommodation in the Division represent about 65 per cent and 55 per cent respectively of the State total.

Hunter Statistical Division

The Hunter River and its tributaries (Paterson, Williams, Goulburn, and Wollombi) in this Division form one of the largest river valleys on the New South Wales coast. To the north and south the area is enclosed by rugged highlands, whilst to the west less rugged highlands give easy access to the New England areas. The climate is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall decreases markedly in amount and reliability from the coast inland. Railways traverse the region linking the most important towns and a highway closely follows the main northern rail route. The rural activities in the Division are diversified — dairying is prominent throughout most of the Division with mixed farming, including cereal grains, sheep, and cattle, predominating in the north-western areas. Beef cattle raising is significant in most areas away from the coast and grapes are grown in the central and lower Hunter Valley. Poultry (for meat) farming predominates in the coastal areas and in Greater Cessnock (City) and Dungog Shire. The Division includes the major coal producing centres of Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook. Timber getting is important in the northern coastal region. Major iron and steel works are concentrated around the City of Newcastle which also has port facilities for the loading of coal, wheat as well as iron and steel. The production of non-ferrous metals is important in Cessnock (City) and wine and milk products are manufactured in close proximity to the vineyards and dairies.

Illawarra Statistical Division

The coastal portion of the Division consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Minnamurra and Shoalhaven) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. To the west of this coastal plain is a long escarpment which gives way to exceedingly rugged terrain in the Shoalhaven area, and the land in the north-western part of the Division consists of undulating tablelands. The climate is generally of the warm, humid type with heaviest rainfall occurring in summer and autumn. Rail communication in the Division comprises the Illawarra line extending through the coastal belt and terminating at Nowra; the main southern line passing through Bowral; and a connecting link (Unanderra-Moss Vale), which is used mainly for goods traffic. Highway communication follows a similar pattern with a coastal road, a tablelands road, and several roads linking the Bowral area with the Illawarra Plains districts. The harbour facilities at Port Kembla provide an important service to industries in the region, particularly the iron and steel industry which is the dominant manufacturing activity in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area. Facilities for the exporting of coal are also available and coal mining is of considerable importance particularly around the Bulli-Wollongong area.

Dairying and the raising of beef cattle are the predominant rural activities, although sheep raising and fruit growing are of some significance. Potatoes are grown in the north-western areas of the Division. The main manufacturing activities, apart from iron and steel manufacturing, are the production of non-ferrous basic metal products, paper and paper products, and portland cement.

Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division

The Division consists of two major coastal river basins (of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers) and a river valley (of the Upper Clarence River), enclosed on the north by the rugged McPherson Range, on the west by the more easterly extensions of the New England Plateau, and on the south by the less rugged Richmond Range which extends northerly into the Division and separates the river valley from the coastal basins. The climate of the region is humid sub-tropical. The rainfall varies in intensity, and occasional severe flooding occurs. The area has a rail and road system of communications cutting the river system at right angles, and a highway linking the coast to the hinterland. Sugarcane, plantation fruit growing, and beef cattle raising are the principal agricultural industries in the Division although dairying and pig farming are also significant. Fishing (particularly for prawns) and timber getting are undertaken. Mineral sands mining and the production of high grade zircon and rutile concentrates are carried out on the beaches and nearby coastal sand dunes. The more important areas of manufacturing activity are food processing and sawmilling.

Mid-North Coast Statistical Division

This Division covers the coastal strip extending from Wallis Lake in the south to the Richmond Range in the north, and comprises a series of valleys running generally east-west (valleys of the Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, and Manning Rivers). The valleys have generally been intensively developed for agriculture, while the hill lands separating the valleys have seen little development. The region has a warm and humid-to-sub-humid climate. Rainfall is high; occasional severe flooding is a feature of the river valleys. The main road and rail system cuts across the river system and provides a link between areas to the north and south of the Division (e.g. Brisbane to Sydney). Other major roads run from the coast to the hinterland — Grafton to Glen Innes, Kempsey to Armidale, Port Macquarie to Tamworth, etc. The dominant agricultural activities are dairying, beef production, plantation fruit, and sugarcane growing. Timber getting is widespread and fishing (including prawns) is significant. The major manufacturing industries of food processing (particularly of milk) and sawmilling are directly related to the primary industries in the Division. Mineral sands mining is also significant.

Northern Statistical Division

There are three identifiable regions in the Division — the northern tablelands (mainly undulating hill lands generally over 1,000 metres above sea level), the northern slopes to the west of the tablelands, and the flat north central plains, watered by the Macintyre, Gwydir, and Namoi Rivers. The tablelands is an area with mild summers and cold winters and a moderate rainfall, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in summer. West of the tablelands the summers are warm to hot, with a similar rainfall pattern. Tamworth is the principal city of the Division, and the centre of a communications system by rail, road, and air. The main northern rail line from Newcastle passes through Quirindi, Tamworth, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield. There is an extensive highway system linking all of the major towns and cities in the Division. Rural activity predominates in the Division — sheep and beef cattle in the northern tablelands and wheat growing and sheep and beef cattle in the slopes and plains areas. Approximately one-quarter of the beef cattle and one-sixth of the sheep in the State are located in the Division and approximately one-quarter of the wheat (for grain) produced in the State is grown in the Division. Cotton growing is an important activity in the Narrabri and Moree Plains Shires, tobacco in the Inverell Shire, and poultry in the Parry Shire. Food processing, sawmilling, and cotton ginning are important manufacturing activities of the Division.

North-Western Statistical Division

There is a diversity of topography in the Division with elevated lands extending from the central tablelands in the east, gently undulating slopes in the river basins of the Macquarie, Castlereagh, and Bogan Rivers in the central areas, and flat plains in the far west. Climatically this region is also diverse but is mostly semi-arid, particularly in the westerly and northerly parts. It has a hot summer and a fairly wide range between summer and winter temperatures. The eastern parts receive about 650 millimetres of rainfall per annum but only about half this amount is received in the western portion. The area is well served by railways with several lines, ie from Cobar, Bourke, Brewarrina, and Coonamble, focusing on Dubbo — the main economic centre of the whole region. Other lines connect Dubbo to Parkes, Molong, and Orange. At Dubbo the Mitchell Highway, which runs parallel to the railway line to Bourke, intersects the Newell Highway which traverses New South Wales from the Queensland border to the Victorian border. In the eastern portion of the Division wheat growing, usually in association with sheep or meat cattle, is the major rural activity. In the western shires rural activity is confined to grazing sheep, often in association with beef cattle. The total sheep and lamb population of the Division is approximately one-fifth of the State total. Manufacturing is not of significance in the Division, although Dubbo and to a lesser extent Mudgee have some manufacturing activity mainly in meat processing.

Central West Statistical Division

The Division lies to the west of the Blue Mountains and extends to beyond Condobolin. The eastern parts are made up of a number of discontinuous highland areas which contain the source of the Macquarie River, while the western parts watered by the Lachlan River are undulating at first, giving way to flat plains. The Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre is the focal point of the region. In the cool highland region, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, while in the plains areas the summers are warm to hot, and rainfall is moderate on the slopes, tapering off to light in the west. The Sydney-Broken Hill railway line traverses the region connecting the cities of Lithgow, Bathurst, and Orange. The Mid-western, Newell, and Mitchell Highways cross the Division, linking these cities and the urban areas of Cowra, West Wyalong, Forbes, and Parkes. The region is mainly rural; mixed sheep and wheat farming predominates in the western parts and sheep and beef cattle in the eastern parts. The sheep population is approximately one-sixth and the beef cattle population one-tenth of the State total. Fruit growing (cherries and pome fruits) is most significant in the Orange region and vegetable farming for freezing and canning in the Bathurst and Cowra areas. Secondary industry activity, particularly in the more important towns in the eastern parts, is in meat slaughtering, vegetable canning, cement production, and the manufacture of household appliances and textiles.

South-Eastern Statistical Division

The South-Eastern Division comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands containing Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The narrow south coast area has a humid cool-temperate climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 900 millimetres. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the Alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 500 and 700 millimetres, but in the mountains exceeds 1,400 millimetres. The region is one of the most important water conservation areas in Australia as it includes the Snowy Mountains Scheme, the N.S.W. water storage dam at Burrinjuck, the greater part of the catchment area of the Lachlan River (Wyangala Dam), the urban water supply for Canberra, and part of the catchment area for the Sydney water supply. The Division is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the Division. The lowland coastal strip is primarily a dairying area with some beef production, while commercial fishing, and tourism are of lesser importance. In the elevated tablelands, merino sheep are the principal source of livelihood and this is supplemented in most shires by beef raising and in some shires by forestry activities. Cereal grains, especially wheat, and pig raising are important rural activities in the north-west corner of the Division. Excluding Canberra, which exerts a strong social and economic influence, the focal point of the region is Goulburn, with Queanbeyan and Cooma exerting narrower local influence. Manufacturing industry is greatest in Queanbeyan, Goulburn, and the Shire of Bega Valley. The principal manufacturing activities in the Division are food processing, sawmilling, and the manufacture of structural metal products and cement and concrete products.

Murrumbidgee Statistical Division

The Murrumbidgee River traverses the Division from east to west, with the area west of Narrandera containing the Murrumbidgee and other irrigation areas. Wagga Wagga, the major centre of regional significance, is located in the eastern portion of the Division. The region is characterised by cold temperatures in winter in the hilly eastern region, and warm to hot summers and cool winters in the western region. Average annual rainfall (in millimetres) varies from 1,360 at Batlow and 880 at Tumut to 550 at Wagga Wagga, 620 at Cootamundra, and 330 to 450 in the irrigation areas and more westerly parts. Railway communication is widespread in the Division. The main southern line passes through the eastern section linking Cootamundra, Junee, and Wagga Wagga to Albury, and from it many branch lines serve other areas. The branch lines are of particular importance to the wheat industry. Three highways run north to south across the Division meeting three other highways crossing the Division in an east-westerly direction. The main rural activity in the Division is sheep and wheat farming with sheep grazing predominating in a small number of shires. Approximately one quarter of the wheat (for grain) and half of the rice produced in the State is grown in the Division. Beef cattle grazing is of some significance in the south-eastern portion of the Division. The irrigated lands of Griffith and Leeton Shires are used extensively for fruit growing and rice production. Secondary industry is significant in three main areas in the Division. These areas and the associated industries are: the City of Wagga Wagga — food processing, sawmilling, and printing and publishing; the Griffith and Leeton Shires — fruit canning and wine making; and the Tumut Shire — electricity generation and wood products.

Murray Statistical Division

The entire length of the Murray River on the New South Wales border marks the southern boundary of this Division. The terrain in the western and central parts of the Division is flat, becoming undulating and finally very rugged on the eastern border. The temperature is generally warm to hot in summer and mild in winter. The average annual rainfall (in millimetres) declines from 980 at Tumbarumba in the eastern sector to 700 at Albury and Holbrook, 392 at Deniliquin, 330 at Balranald, and 263 at Wentworth. The main southern railway line and the Hume Highway from Sydney to Melbourne pass through Albury, the main centre of population in the Division. The other urban areas in the Division are adequately served by highways passing through the Division and/or extensions of the broad-gauge Victorian railway system. Mixed sheep and wheat farming is the predominant rural activity in approximately half the shires of the Division. Other rural activities in the Division include sheep or beef cattle grazing, and, in the irrigated areas, fruit (including grapes), vegetables, and rice growing. Albury, together with Wodonga on the Victorian side of the border, is being developed as a growth centre. Secondary production is important in Albury with the major manufactured commodities being fabricated metal products; motor vehicle parts; appliances and electrical equipment; food products; paper and printing; and textile fibres and yarns.

Far West Statistical Division

The Division comprises the City of Broken Hill, the Shire of Central Darling, and all of the unincorporated area of New South Wales. It is bounded by the Queensland and South Australian borders in the north and the west, and by the boundaries of the Shires of Wentworth and Balranald in the south, and the Shires of Bourke, Cobar, and Carrathool in the east. The Darling River passes through the region from the north-east to the south. To the west of the river, the extremely flat plains give way to gentle slopes reaching the low geologically ancient Barrier Range on which stands Broken Hill, the only sizeable city in the far west. The climate is of the semi-arid desert type. Temperatures range from hot in summer to cool to mild in winter. The average annual rainfall is in the range of 200 to 250 millimetres, with maximum rainfall occurring in the summer. The western railway line, which is part of the Sydney-Perth standard gauge line, passes through Broken Hill. The two highways traversing the Division focus on Broken Hill, with the Silver City Highway from Wentworth to Broken Hill and the Barrier Highway from Nyngan through Broken Hill to Gawler (near Adelaide), both being sealed. The most important activity in the Division is the mining of silver-lead-zinc ore and the production of lead and zinc concentrates at Broken Hill. Merino sheep raising is the predominant rural activity although in Central Darling Shire this activity is associated with meat cattle grazing. Secondary industry activities at Broken Hill include food processing and printing and publishing.

CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 11 Celsius. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine but the range of temperature is greater.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

The seasons (although not as well defined in the western interior as on the coast) are generally as follows - *spring* during September, October, and November; *summer* during December, January, and February; *autumn* during March, April, and May; *winter* during June, July, and August.

Meteorological Observations

Meteorological services throughout Australia are administered by the Bureau of Meteorology. A Regional Office of the Bureau in Sydney directs observations throughout New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

Weather observations from many stations in New South Wales are telegraphed daily to the Bureau's Sydney Office, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and governmental authorities.

WINDS

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across or to the south of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the Equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather - heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the Equator.

New South Wales is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Intense cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Dividing Range, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages of quantity of rain, because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 750 millimetres in the south to about 2,000 millimetres in the north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that (with slight irregularities) the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 200 millimetres.

An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 36 per cent of the area of the State receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

Area of New South Wales *(a)* Classified by Annual Rainfall
(*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)

Average annual rainfall (millimetres)	*Approximate area (sq km)*	*Proportion of total area (per cent)*	*Average annual rainfall (millimetres)*	*Approximate area (sq km)*	*Proportion of total area (per cent)*
Under 250	139,010	17.3	*700 and under 1,000*	96,140	12.0
250 and under 350	151,180	18.8	*1,000 and under 1,400*	56,260	7.0
350 and under 500	171,980	21.4	*1,400 or more*	17,510	2.2
500 and under 700	171,780	21.4			
			Total	**803,860**	**100.0**

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

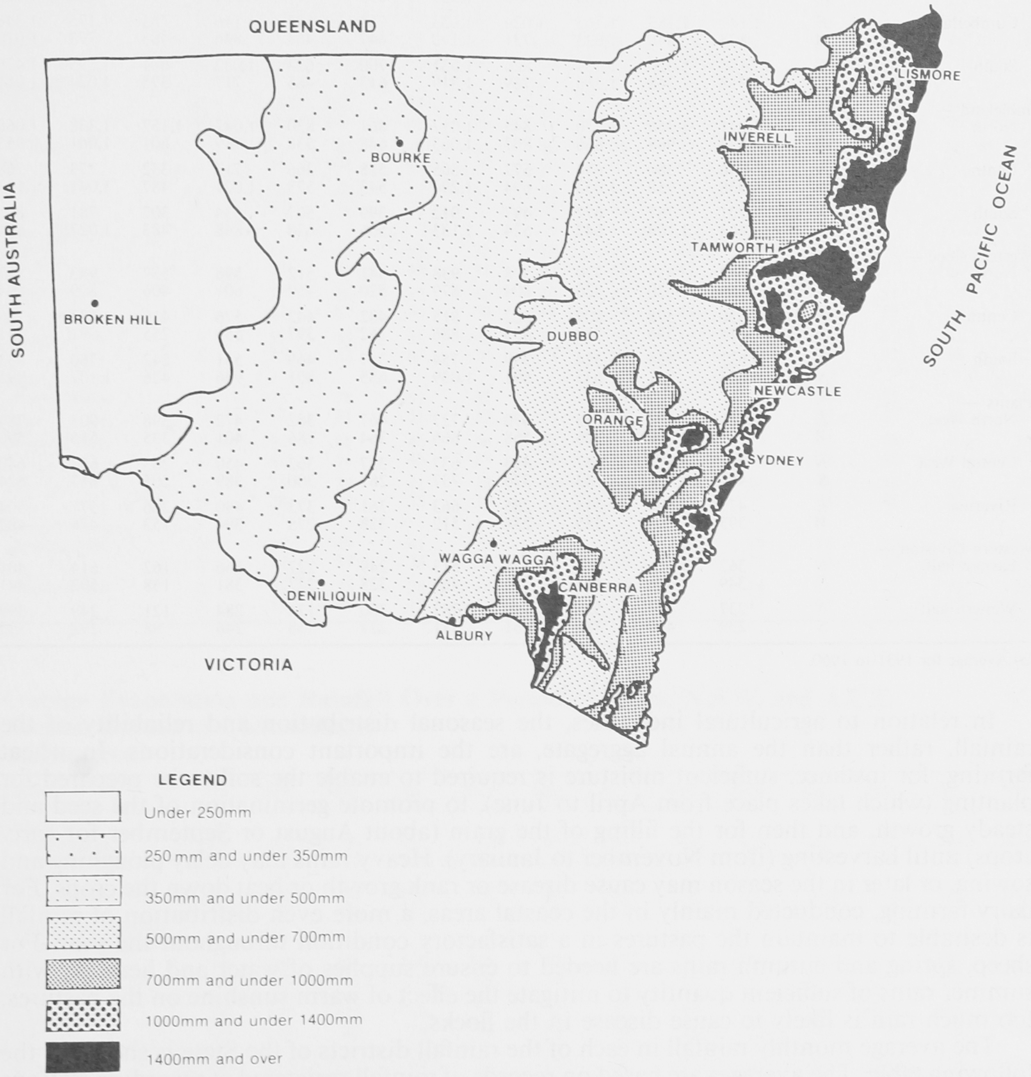
Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent and 35 per cent from the mean, but the degree of variation is less in the south-eastern corner and more in the north-western quarter. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only vary rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of the average annual rainfall over New South Wales in the thirty years 1931-1960 is illustrated in the map below.

Average Annual Rainfall, New South Wales, 1931-1960


QUEENSLAND
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
VICTORIA
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
LISMORE
INVERELL
BOURKE
TAMWORTH
BROKEN HILL
DUBBO
NEWCASTLE
ORANGE
SYDNEY
WAGGA WAGGA
CANBERRA
DENILIQUIN
ALBURY
LEGEND
Under 250mm
250 mm and under 350mm
350mm and under 500mm
500mm and under 700mm
700mm and under 1000mm
1000mm and under 1400mm
1400mm and over

The following table shows, for each rainfall district in the State, the annual rainfall during each of the last ten years and the average annual rainfall during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960. The figures for each district are averages of the rainfall registered at the recording stations located within the district. The rainfall districts are subdivided in the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters *N,S,E,W.*

Annual Rainfall, New South Wales
***(Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)**
(millimetres)

Rainfall district		*Average rainfall (a)*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Coast —												
North	*N*	1,469	1,668	1,815	1,168	1,512	1,213	1,254	1,333	1,304	1,852	1,621
	S	1,525	1,562	1,771	1,619	1,291	1,055	1,124	1,339	1,476	1,746	1,573
Hunter and Manning	*N*	1,382	1,341	1,564	1,343	1,559	904	817	1,116	1,269	1,446	1,436
	S	885	807	1,108	852	1,269	635	461	934	711	922	1,064
Cumberland	*E*	1,147	1,183	1,763	1,024	1,633	759	693	1,116	785	1,175	1,346
	W	823	848	1,023	731	1,190	447	464	846	483	773	1,010
South	*N*	1,110	1,320	1,434	826	1,631	700	624	1,032	601	1,195	1,426
	S	948	1,245	1,366	769	1,319	613	465	717	375	1,024	1,087
Tableland —												
North	*E*	1,041	1,356	1,270	845	1,012	861	820	1,047	1,157	1,338	1,068
	W	823	969	866	807	1,063	648	538	719	601	1,061	955
Central	*N*	646	580	694	572	865	518	366	717	332	773	768
	S	938	958	1,033	694	1,294	543	573	1,021	487	1,041	1,193
South	*N*	701	767	677	497	912	399	507	634	307	781	801
	S	863	1,109	642	524	1,133	506	638	848	483	1,027	834
Western slope —												
North	*N*	682	859	779	708	938	541	512	598	537	943	857
	S	666	620	820	804	879	520	450	601	406	800	894
Central	*N*	630	578	804	602	815	482	442	576	410	833	726
	S	614	536	769	452	886	362	397	559	255	691	731
South	*N*	622	554	524	399	754	357	469	531	242	760	833
	S	878	931	635	591	1,039	655	801	936	426	1,107	995
Plains —												
North West	*E*	586	597	755	670	727	467	382	472	398	903	784
	W	535	518	706	568	666	364	286	401	335	515	590
Central West	*N*	491	425	657	433	637	327	363	450	263	663	640
	S	483	446	743	370	737	287	300	389	205	613	624
Riverina	*E*	477	509	344	285	663	361	373	490	206	577	504
	W	393	386	355	254	512	328	275	394	153	476	482
Western Division —												
Eastern half	*N*	362	622	642	376	513	249	227	366	162	614	401
	S	349	406	435	256	464	328	227	381	158	502	441
Western half	*N*	237	472	524	130	282	300	134	284	121	249	399
	S	239	499	286	161	371	277	258	246	98	292	332

(a) Average for 1931 to 1960.

In relation to agricultural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, are the important considerations. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting (which takes place from April to June), to promote germination of the seed and steady growth, and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting (from November to January). Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, with summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The average monthly rainfall in each of the rainfall districts of the State is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall registered at recording stations during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960.

EVAPORATION

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use by stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years is shown opposite, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period.

Average Monthly Rainfall, New South Wales, 1931 to 1960
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)
(millimetres)

Rainfall district		*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
Coast —													
North	*N*	170	221	196	131	117	114	90	62	58	86	97	127
	S	176	225	224	124	87	119	85	85	69	88	100	143
Hunter and Manning	*N*	141	171	167	134	98	128	97	85	78	86	90	106
	S	91	105	92	75	61	84	57	59	55	66	62	77
Cumberland	*E*	105	129	131	104	107	121	81	72	64	78	76	78
	W	101	103	90	69	62	74	45	40	43	57	67	70
South	*N*	107	124	112	97	104	116	75	66	63	89	72	84
	S	93	94	93	88	86	101	56	57	51	82	73	73
Tableland —													
North	*E*	146	165	145	61	51	62	53	31	47	73	86	122
	W	106	105	65	39	42	56	56	49	53	81	80	92
Central	*N*	71	82	48	46	40	48	47	49	43	57	60	55
	S	99	104	84	76	66	85	66	65	60	78	76	79
South	*N*	65	60	57	57	55	64	50	53	47	70	60	62
	S	66	58	70	72	73	81	70	80	66	93	72	64
Western slope —													
North	*N*	81	95	55	32	40	47	46	37	43	71	65	70
	S	77	81	45	41	43	48	47	46	44	67	62	65
Central	*N*	72	86	52	46	40	47	43	45	41	51	54	51
	S	62	62	50	50	44	54	49	47	42	59	52	44
South	*N*	51	49	55	52	51	59	55	53	44	62	51	41
	S	55	52	67	70	75	91	92	92	73	92	68	52
Plains —													
North West	*E*	73	78	51	32	39	44	42	32	34	55	56	50
	W	72	81	51	33	34	39	36	26	30	49	46	38
Central West	*N*	52	66	46	36	37	40	36	33	31	44	40	31
	S	42	51	46	39	38	39	37	36	29	47	40	37
Riverina	*E*	35	37	41	38	40	46	44	41	36	51	37	30
	W	28	34	35	30	35	37	35	33	28	42	28	26
Western Division —													
Eastern half	*N*	39	49	41	25	28	27	26	19	18	33	29	28
	S	27	37	34	25	31	30	26	27	22	37	27	24
Western half	*N*	21	35	28	14	19	16	17	14	11	25	16	20
	S	19	26	19	15	21	20	20	17	15	27	23	17

Average Evaporation and Rainfall Over a Period of Years, N.S.W. and A.C.T.
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)
(millimetres)

Station	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Year*
Walgett —													
Evaporation	246	212	186	126	77	51	56	81	123	180	222	264	1,824
Rainfall	58	76	45	31	37	39	33	23	27	48	35	28	481
Wilcannia —													
Evaporation	240	200	182	125	75	48	50	73	113	162	192	227	1,688
Rainfall	20	32	25	17	22	20	22	17	12	27	22	24	260
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill) —													
Evaporation	395	346	305	180	116	72	89	130	191	248	323	372	2,576
Rainfall	15	20	17	9	14	13	13	11	11	19	22	12	177
Leeton —													
Evaporation	226	177	143	79	50	31	30	38	65	106	161	200	1,305
Rainfall	34	31	40	38	39	41	38	38	34	45	33	26	438
Burrinjuck Dam —													
Evaporation	183	161	127	63	37	27	28	37	57	93	126	170	1,099
Rainfall	63	60	68	78	87	101	98	97	75	95	74	53	948
Canberra —													
Evaporation	257	206	167	105	71	48	53	81	111	161	198	264	1,722
Rainfall	59	54	64	54	53	52	45	49	45	73	55	51	654
Sydney —													
Evaporation (Mascot)	217	180	160	125	95	82	90	118	143	170	198	240	1,816
Rainfall (Observatory)	104	125	129	101	115	141	94	83	72	80	76	86	1,206

The total annual loss by evaporation is about 1,800 millimetres on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 2,250 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 2,500 millimetres per year.

CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain — the coastal districts, the tablelands, the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 3°C on the tablelands and plains, and 2°C on the slopes. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from approximately 1,100 kilometres on the coast to about 550 kilometres on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperature ranges from 22°C in summer to 13°C in winter, as compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Wentworth on the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

Coastal Districts

In the coastal districts, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The climatic conditions in the coastal districts are illustrated in the next table, which shows, for representative climatological stations, average temperatures and rainfall for the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

Temperature and Rainfall: Coastal Districts, New South Wales
***(Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)**

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade)(°C)						Rainfall (mm)
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Mean daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual
North coast —									
Lismore	21	13	19.4	24.2	13.9	12.2	45.0	(—)5.0	1,341
Grafton	35	6	19.6	24.5	14.1	13.3	45.6	(-)4.4	999
Kempsey (West)	16	9	18.4	23.1	13.3	12.9	46.7	(-)7.8	1,204
Hunter and Manning —									
Port Macquarie	0	13	17.2	21.2	12.8	9.3	42.3	(—)1.4	1,463
Jerry's Plains	85	46	17.8	24.0	11.2	14.6	49.2	(—)7.2	616
Newcastle	2	32	17.8	21.9	13.2	6.9	44.4	2.8	1,085
Cumberland —									
Sydney (Observatory Hill)	8	42	17.6	21.6	12.9	8.0	45.3	2.1	1,206
Richmond (a)	53	22	17.2	22.8	10.9	13.2	48.4	(—)8.3	836
South coast —									
Wollongong	0	10	17.2	21.1	12.8	9.1	46.2	0.9	1,232
Nowra	10	15	17.2	21.4	12.6	10.9	44.2	(—)0.8	1,034
Moruya Heads	0	17	15.5	19.2	11.4	8.5	43.9	(—)0.3	1,010
Bega	13	15	15.2	20.1	9.8	13.8	46.9	(—)8.1	888

(a) Station at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 10°C.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 900 to 2,000 millimetres annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 18°C to 21°C, the summer mean being 23°C to 25°C and the winter mean 13°C to 15°C. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 750 to 1,500 millimetres, and the mean temperature ranges between 15°C and 17°C, the summer mean being from 19C at the foot of the ranges to 21°C on the sea coast and the winter from 10°C to 13°C over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 17.5°C. The mean seasonal range is only 7.8°C, the mean summer temperature being 21.5°C and the winter temperature 13.7°C. On the average, rain occurs on only 147 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.3 hours in June to 7.6 hours daily in November.

The climatic conditions of Sydney are illustrated in the next table, which shows average recordings for all years of record to the end of 1984 for barometric pressure, temperature, hours of sunshine, rainfall, and relative humidity.

Climatic Conditions: Sydney
***(Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)**

Month	Barometric pressure (mb) (a)	Temperature (in shade)(°C) Mean	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Average hours of sunshine per day	Rainfall (mm) Average	Greatest	Least	Average number of days on which rain fell	Relative humidity at 9 a.m. (mean) (per cent)
January	1,012.8	22.0	25.7	18.4	7.2	102	388	6	13	67
February	1,014.3	22.0	25.5	18.5	6.8	114	564	3	13	71
March	1,016.4	21.0	24.6	17.4	6.4	136	521	8	14	74
April	1,018.4	18.4	22.2	14.6	6.3	122	622	2	13	74
May	1,018.8	15.4	19.6	11.3	5.8	122	585	4	13	77
June	1,018.8	12.9	16.7	9.2	5.3	132	643	4	12	76
July	1,018.6	11.9	15.9	7.9	6.3	102	336	2	11	73
August	1,018.0	13.2	17.5	8.9	7.0	78	378	1	11	68
September	1,017.0	15.3	19.7	10.9	7.2	69	357	2	11	66
October	1,015.3	17.6	21.9	13.3	7.3	78	283	2	12	62
November	1,013.6	19.5	23.5	15.5	7.6	78	517	2	12	61
December	1,012.1	21.1	25.0	17.3	7.5	78	402	3	12	64
Year	**1,016.2**	**17.5**	**21.5**	**13.7**	**6.7**	**1,208**	**2,193**	**584**	**147**	**69**

(a) Average hourly reading of standard barometer, corrected to 0°C, standard gravity, and mean sea level.

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 45.3°C on 14 January 1939 and 2.1°C on 22 June 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 281 millimetres, occurred on 28 March 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 90 millimetres on 10 March 1975, and the heaviest in six hours was 170 millimetres also on 10 March 1975.

Tablelands

On the northern tableland, the rainfall ranges from 750 millimetres in the western parts to 1,000 millimetres in the eastern. The temperature is cool, the annual average being between 13°C and 16°C; the mean summer temperature lies between 19°C and 22°C and the mean winter between 7°C and 9°C. The southern tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 12°C; the summer mean ranges from 13°C to 20°C and the winter from 1°C to 8°C. At Kiandra (elevation 1,395 metres) the mean annual temperature is 6.8°C. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Munyang Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The following table shows, for representative climatological stations in the tablelands, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

Temperature and Rainfall: Tablelands, N.S.W. and A.C.T.
***(Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)**

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade)(°C) Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Rainfall (mm) Average annual
Northern tableland —									
Tenterfield	129	865	14.7	20.4	8.3	13.4	38.9	(—) 9.9	833
Inverell	200	604	15.7	22.3	8.7	16.4	41.7	(—)10.0	765
Glen Innes	145	1,072	13.6	19.3	7.2	13.3	38.6	(—) 9.4	884
Armidale	129	1,016	14.2	20.3	7.6	13.2	39.7	(—)10.0	815
Central tableland —									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	193	244	15.6	22.2	8.8	12.7	43.1	(—)10.0	610
Mudgee	195	498	15.8	22.8	8.7	14.9	45.1	(—) 9.4	671
Bathurst	154	672	13.6	20.2	7.1	14.0	44.9	(—)10.6	652
Katoomba	93	1,023	12.7	18.1	6.8	9.0	38.8	(—) 8.2	1,373
Crookwell	130	887	11.6	17.7	5.2	13.6	40.6	(—)11.1	914
Southern tableland —									
Goulburn	87	638	14.4	20.5	7.9	12.4	43.9	(—) 7.8	735
Canberra	109	581	13.3	19.9	6.7	12.2	42.2	(—)10.0	654
Kiandra	142	1,395	6.8	12.9	0.5	11.7	34.7	(—)20.6	1,587
Bombala	60	705	11.4	17.1	5.4	13.5	40.7	(—)10.0	702

Western Slopes

On the western slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 500 millimetres in the western parts to 750 millimetres in the eastern. The most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 650 millimetres per annum. The mean annual temperature on the western slopes ranges from 18°C in the north to 15°C in the south; the summer mean ranges from 26°C to 22°C and the winter from 11°C to 8°C.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the western slopes, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

Temperature and Rainfall: Western Slopes, N.S.W.
***(Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)**

Station	*Distance from east coast (km)*	*Altitude (m)*	*Temperature (in shade)(°C)*						*Rainfall (mm)*
			Average annual	*Average summer*	*Average winter*	*Average daily range*	*Highest*	*Lowest*	*Average annual*
North western slope —									
Warialda	257	337	17.2	24.5	9.5	17.2	43.3	(—) 9.2	660
Gunnedah	249	267	18.2	25.4	10.5	16.3	47.2	(—) 7.2	586
Quirindi	185	390	16.6	23.1	9.3	16.1	45.6	(—)10.6	658
Central western slope —									
Dubbo	285	265	17.4	24.7	9.8	13.4	46.3	(—) 8.4	598
Forbes	290	238	16.7	24.1	9.3	14.2	45.6	(—) 5.6	535
South western slope —									
Young	225	432	14.9	22.3	7.8	15.1	45.0	(—) 7.2	690
Wagga Wagga	254	187	16.4	23.8	9.2	13.6	47.2	(—) 6.3	553
Albury	282	162	15.9	23.1	9.1	13.5	47.4	(—) 5.0	701

Western Plains

The western plains, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the State, are broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of the plains, which lie in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 250 millimetres. It increases from 180 millimetres on the north-western boundary of the State to 250 and 380 millimetres along the Darling River, and 640 millimetres on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 21°C in the north to 17°C in the south; the summer mean is from 28°C to 23°C and the winter from 12°C to 9°C. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 6°C to 11°C higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 11°C and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the western plains, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

Temperature and Rainfall: Western Plains, N.S.W.
***(Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)**

Station	*Distance from east coast (km)*	*Altitude (m)*	*Temperature (in shade)(°C)*						*Rainfall (mm)*
			Average annual	*Average summer*	*Average winter*	*Average daily range*	*Highest*	*Lowest*	*Average annual*
North central plain —									
Moree	328	209	19.5	26.6	11.7	15.7	47.2	(—)5.6	566
Narrabri	311	212	18.9	26.1	11.3	14.8	47.2	(—)6.4	644
Central plain —									
Walgett	475	133	19.7	27.2	11.8	14.7	50.1	(—)5.0	481
Condobolin	365	200	17.7	25.1	10.2	13.9	48.9	(—)6.7	432
Riverina —									
Hay	497	94	16.7	23.6	9.7	14.2	47.9	(—)5.1	352
Deniliquin	462	95	16.4	22.9	9.9	12.7	46.9	(—)5.1	392
Leeton	370	142	16.6	23.8	9.6	12.8	47.2	(—)3.9	438
Western Division —									
Bourke	621	110	20.1	27.6	12.2	14.3	52.8	(—)3.9	347
Cobar	563	251	18.7	26.5	10.8	13.9	48.2	(—)4.2	365
Wilcannia	761	81	19.2	26.7	11.6	14.3	50.2	(—)5.7	260
Broken Hill	893	305	17.8	24.7	10.8	12.4	46.6	(—)2.8	224
Wentworth	769	38	17.6	24.3	11.1	13.3	48.1	(—)6.1	263

OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. 33°51′40.3″ South, long. 15°112′12.3″ East was established in 1858. Until recently, it was an astronomical research establishment. The instruments were a 15 centimetre meridian circle, a 29 centimetre equatorial refractor, and a 33 centimetre astrograph on which was also mounted a 23 centimetre wide-angle camera. In 1982, the Observatory became a branch of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences and the scientific work was phased out. The Museum is developing a full-time education program which will present astronomy both as a historical study and as a vital science exploring the most advanced technology. At the same time, the historically significant Observatory buildings are being restored.

STANDARD TIME

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for New South Wales, which is therefore 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. However, South Australian standard time has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

The standard time in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory is the same as for New South Wales. In South Australia and the Northern Territory, the standard time is that for meridian 142°30′E. longitude, or 9 hours ahead of G.M.T. In Western Australia, the standard is for meridian 120°E. longitude, or 8 hours ahead of G.M.T.

Daylight Saving

New South Wales introduced ‘summer time’ daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis in 1972; it operates from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March of the following year. Summer time on Lord Howe Island is one half-hour ahead of standard time and applies for the same period as daylight saving in the remainder of New South Wales. Daylight saving of one hour also operates in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory but not in Queensland, Western Australia or the Northern Territory.

TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Sydney Harbour, since 1866. The zero of the gauge is approximately the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, and is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows — mean low water springs, 0.24 metre; mean low water, 0.37 metre; mean high water, 1.44 metres; mean high water springs, 1.56 metres. The average rise and fall of tides is 1.07 metres. The lowest tide was recorded on 16 July 1916, when the tide fell to 0.25 metre below the datum; the highest was recorded on 25 May 1974 when the tide rose 2.37 metres above the datum. The record tidal range (2.07 metres) was recorded on 10 June 1956, when high tide registered 2.36 metres and low tide 0.29 metre.

In view of the uniformity of the tides along the New South Wales coast, the heights of the various tidal planes are approximately the same as those at Sydney. At Newcastle Harbour, datum is zero on the Pilot Station Tide Gauge. The highest tide registered was 2.37 metres on 25 May 1974, and tides occasionally fall to 0.1 metre below datum. The depth of water and the strength and velocity of tides within the harbour are subject to extensive and rapid alterations when flood waters from rivers entering the upper reaches of the harbour are passing through it to the sea.

On the coast generally, the average rise and fall of spring tides is approximately 1.30 metres.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications: *Catalogue of Small Area Statistics (*Catalogue No. 1108.0); *Handbook of Local Statistics* (1304.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Lord Howe Island Board, the Water Resources Commission and the Department of Science and Technology; *Monthly Weather Review, New South Wales* by the Department of Science and Technology.

2

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales is one of the six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia is a fully self-governing nation, freely associated with other nations as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Within the State of New South Wales, there are three levels of government — the Commonwealth Government, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State Government, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government authorities, with powers based upon a State Act of Parliament, operating within incorporated areas extending over almost 90 per cent of the State.

The present system of State Government dates from 1856, and the Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended in 1906 to the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions, and in subsequent years to almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published on page 25 of the Year Book for 1921. The system of local government is described later in this chapter.

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources — certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865), the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900), and the Australian States Constitutional Act (1907); the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; the (State) Constitution Act, 1902, and certain other State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large amount of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth Parliament. Where any inconsistency arises between Commonwealth and State laws, the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

Complementary legislation between the Commonwealth and the States may establish a uniform system of law and administration in regard to certain affairs throughout Australia, such as the administration of growth centre areas embracing more than one State (the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation), the regulation of companies and of the securities industry, the administration of the Murray River (through the River Murray Waters Agreement), Coastal fishing, the National Crimes Commission and the Joint Coal Board.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in June 1985.

The Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations was established in 1977 (under the *Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations Act 1976*) with the object of improving inter-government co-operation. It receives references from the Premiers Conference to review and keep under consideration issues for inter-government co-operation and to recommend ways and means for improving inter-government co-operation. The Council has 24 members, appointed by the Governor-General for 3 years, representing Commonwealth, State, Northern Territory and local government and the community and one observer appointed by the Australian Capital Territory House of Assembly from among its members. The Council's work to date has centred around two references given to it by the Premiers' Conference in 1977. The first is a study of the costs and benefits of an interchange of personnel between the three spheres of government, and the second, is an examination of the relationships which should exist between Federal, State and local governments.

THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales possessing powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that 'in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council'. This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g. in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution, and is bound to see that the powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases, his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State; and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is $40,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The present Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Air Marshal Sir James Rowland, K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., was sworn into office on 20 January 1981.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales is usually appointed to the position of Lieutenant- Governor. The Hon. Sir Laurence Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., who became Chief Justice on 28 June 1974, was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor on 1 July 1974. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as 'Cabinet' government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the Lower House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs, understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Executive Council

All important actions of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry, he also resigns from the Executive Council.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for 'some necessary or reasonable cause'. In his absence, the Vice-President (usually the Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council) presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

The Ministry or Cabinet

In New South Wales, the Ministry or Cabinet, consists by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

Cabinet standing committees have been established to meet when required to consider, and report back to Cabinet on, matters referred to them by Cabinet. Those currently in operation are the Policies and Priorities Committee, the Social Development Committee, the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee, the Industrial Resources Committee, the National Resources Committee, the Employment Committee and the Housing Committee.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. Since the Cabinet includes the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the Lower House, it substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The various Ministries which have held office since January 1973, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 77 Ministries but only 48 Parliaments.

Ministries of New South Wales Since 1973

Number	*Name of Premier and Party*	*From —*	*To —*
66	Askin (Lib.C.P.)	17 Jan. 1973	3 Dec. 1973
67	Askin (Lib.C.P.)	3 Dec. 1973	3 Jan. 1975
68	Lewis (Lib.C.P.)	3 Jan. 1975	17 Dec. 1975
69	Lewis (Lib.C.P.)	17 Dec. 1975	23 Jan. 1976
70	Willis (Lib.C.P.)	23 Jan. 1976	14 May 1976
71	Wran (Labor)	14 May 1976	19 Oct. 1978
72	Wran (Labor)	19 Oct. 1978	29 Feb. 1980
73	Wran (Labor)	29 Feb. 1980	2 Oct. 1981
74	Wran (Labor)	2 Oct. 1981	1 Feb. 1983
75	Wran (Labor)	1 Feb. 1983	10 Feb. 1984
76	Wran (Labor)	10 Feb. 1984	5 April 1984
77	Wran (Labor)	5 April 1984	In Office

The Ministry in office when this Year Book went to press is contained in Appendix D to this volume.

Salaries of Ministers

The salaries and principal allowances payable to all members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal under the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal Act, 1975. The Tribunal generally consists of a retired judge or person retired from a position having similar status. The Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal (Amendment) Act 1984 requires the Tribunal to make determinations of parliamentary remuneration as soon as practicable after the Industrial Commission hands down decisions in State Wage Cases and suspends its power to make annual determinations. It also requires the Tribunal, in making its determination, to have regard to the amount determined by the Industrial Commission by which rates of wages payable under awards are to be varied and to adopt the principles of wage fixation for the time being adopted by that Commission as a general ruling or declaration of principle. Allowances are also considered by the Tribunal.

The *annual salaries* of Ministers (payable from April 1985) are: Premier, $83,406; Leader of the Government Members in Legislative Council, $75,935; Deputy Premier, $75,089; Deputy Leader of Government Members in the Legislative Council, $72,328; and other Ministers, $70,899. Ministers also receive an *Expense Allowance* (Premier $21,325; Deputy Premier $10,662; and other Ministers $9,963 each). Ministers also receive an *Electoral Allowance*, ranging from $13,273 to $23,690 to members of the Legislative Assembly, according to the location of their electorate, and $13,273 to each member of the Legislative Council. A *Special Expenses Allowance* of $8,136 is paid to Ministers who represent or reside in (in the case of the Legislative Assembly), or reside in (in the case of the Legislative Council), outlying electorates.

Ministers are entitled to certain car transport facilities, free travel on State railways and bus services, certain air travel concessions, travelling allowances, free personal accident and air travel insurance, home telephone concessions, and a stamp allowance.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament — the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House). State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses — see below) are enacted 'by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled'.

All bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly but other bills may originate in either House. The responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of appropriation bills, the Constitution Act (as amended in 1933) provides the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provision in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation is of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Constitution Act provides that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fail to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance and must declare their pecuniary and other interests. The disclosures of pecuniary and other interests are open to public inspection.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving the Assembly or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874, and an amendment of the Constitution Act in 1950 provided that a Legislative Assembly could not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum. Following a referendum in 1981 the limit was extended to four years commencing with the 48th Parliament.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament.

The number and duration of State Parliaments since 1965 are shown in the following table.

Parliaments of New South Wales since 1965

Number of parliament	*Return of writs*	*Date of opening*	*Date of dissolution*	*Duration*			*Number of sessions*
				years	*months*	*days*	
41	28 May 1965	26 May 1965	23 Jan. 1968	2	7	26	4
42	22 Mar. 1968	26 Mar. 1968	13 Jan. 1971	2	9	22	3
43	16 Mar. 1971	16 Mar. 1971	19 Oct. 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7 Dec. 1973	4 Dec. 1973	2 Apr. 1976	2	3	27	3
45	21 May 1976	25 May 1976	12 Sept. 1978	2	3	19	3
46	3 Nov. 1978	7 Nov. 1978	28 Aug. 1981	2	9	25	4
47	23 Oct. 1981	28 Oct. 1981	5 Mar. 1984	2	4	11	4
48	30 Apr. 1984	1 May 1984	In office				

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Government, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

The party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government in New South Wales. A candidate is more likely to be elected to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council if he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Party representation in both Houses is given in a following subsection. The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance at regular meetings of party members of Parliament. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings.

The Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of 45 members each elected for a term of office equivalent to three terms of the Legislative Assembly. The term of office of fifteen members expires at each general election, at which fifteen members are elected.

The Council was reconstituted following a referendum in 1978 at which a majority of votes was recorded in favour 'of a bill for an Act to provide for the election of the Legislative Council directly by the people'. The reconstitution was effected in terms of the Constitution and Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act, 1978 which amended the Constitution Act and the Parliamentary Electorates and Election Act. A more detailed account of the reconstitution is given in Year Book No. 69.

With certain exceptions (for example, members of the Legislative Assembly and holders of certain offices of profit under the Crown), any person qualified to vote at a periodic Council election is qualified to be nominated as a candidate at that election. Two or more candidates may arrange to have their names included in a group in the ballot-paper for the election and to have their names shown in a specified order within the group.

A member's seat becomes vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave for a Session, taking allegiance to a foreign power, bankruptcy, conviction for a criminal offence, or (with certain exceptions) the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown.

Casual vacancies in the seats of elected members of the Council are filled:

(a) by the person (if any) who, at the election which returned the member whose seat is vacant, was next in order in the group of candidates which includes that member; or

(b) if there is no such person, by a person who is elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament and who is, where applicable, a member of the same political party as the member whose seat has become vacant.

Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees, who are chosen by the members of the Council from amongst their number.

The salaries and principal allowances of members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal (see above). The *annual salaries* (and the *expense allowances*) payable to members of the Legislative Council (other than Ministers) from April 1985 are as follows: President, $66,560 ($9,963); Deputy Leader of the Government Members (when not a minister), $49,490 ($5,476); Leader of Opposition Members, $49,490 ($5,476); Chairman of Committees, $49,490 ($5,476); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members (when the leader of a party), $45,596 ($5,476); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members (when not the leader of a party), $45,596 ($2,197); Government and Opposition Whips, $45,596 ($2,197); and other members $40,587, (no expense allowance). All members of the Legislative Council receive an *Electoral Allowance* of $13,273 per annum. *Special Expense Allowances* (ranging from $5,410 to $8,136) are paid annually to members of the Council who are not Ministers and reside in outlying electorates and who use overnight accommodation facilities away from Parliament House.

All members of the Council are entitled to a stamp allowance, to free travel on State railways and bus services, and to free personal accident and air travel insurance, and members from country areas are entitled to certain air travel concessions. Some travelling allowances or reimbursements are also payable.

Elections

At the elections held on 24 March 1984, 15 seats were contested and, of the 3,330,350 electors enrolled 3,081,223 (92 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 205,275 (7 per cent of total votes recorded).

Political party membership of the Legislative Council, at the return of writs of recent elections, is shown in the following table.

Legislative Council: Membership by Party Affiliation

	Year of election		
Political party	*1978*	*1981*	*1984*
Australian Democrats	—	1	1
Australian Labor Party	23	24	24
Independents	—	1	2
Liberal Party of Australia	14	12	11
National Party *(a)*	6	6	7
Total all parties	43	44	45

(a) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'.

The Legislative Assembly

The Legislative Assembly consists of 99 members elected on a system of universal adult suffrage. Members of the 48th and subsequent parliament will serve a maximum period of 4 years. In earlier Parliaments members served for a maximum period of 3 years. Any person who is qualified to vote at a State election is eligible to be elected to the Assembly. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service, or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the defence forces); but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy Speaker.

The salaries and principal allowances of members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal (see above). The *annual salaries* (and the *expense allowances*) payable to members of the Legislative Assembly (other than Ministers) from April 1985 are as follows: Speaker $66,560 ($9,963); Leader of Opposition Members, $66,560 ($9,963); Chairman of Committees, $49,490 ($5,476); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members, $49,490 ($5,476); Leader of a recognised political party (when not a Leader or Deputy Leader of Opposition Members) with ten or more members in Assembly, $49,490 ($5,476); Government and Opposition Whips, $46,480 ($2,585) each; Deputy Leader and Whip of a recognised political party (when not a Leader or Deputy Leader of Opposition Members) with ten or more members in the Assembly, $40,587 ($2,585) each; Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, $43,587 ($3,000); and other members, $40,587 (no expense allowance).

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an *Annual Electoral Allowance* (ranging from $13,273 to $23,690 according to the location of their electorate). *Special Expense Allowances* (ranging from $5,410 to $8,136) are paid annually to each member of the Legislative Assembly who represents an outlying electorate and uses overnight accommodation facilities away from Parliament House.

Members are also entitled to a stamp allowance, free travel on State railways and bus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions. Some travelling allowances or reimbursements are also payable.

Elections

At the elections held on 24 March 1984 all 99 electorates for the Legislative Assembly were contested. Of the 3,330,350 electors enrolled, 3,081,223 (92.5 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 74,315 (2 per cent of total votes recorded).

The membership of the Legislative Assembly by political party following the return of writs of recent elections is shown in the following table.

Legislative Assembly: Membership by Party Affiliation

	Year of election					
Political party	*1971*	*1973*	*1976*	*1978*	*1981*	*1984*
Australian Labor Party	45	44	50	63	69	58
Independents	2	2	1	1	2	4
Liberal Party of Australia	32	34	30	18	14	22
National Party*(a)*	17	18	18	17	14	15
Democratic Labor Party	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total all parties	**96**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**99**

(a) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'.

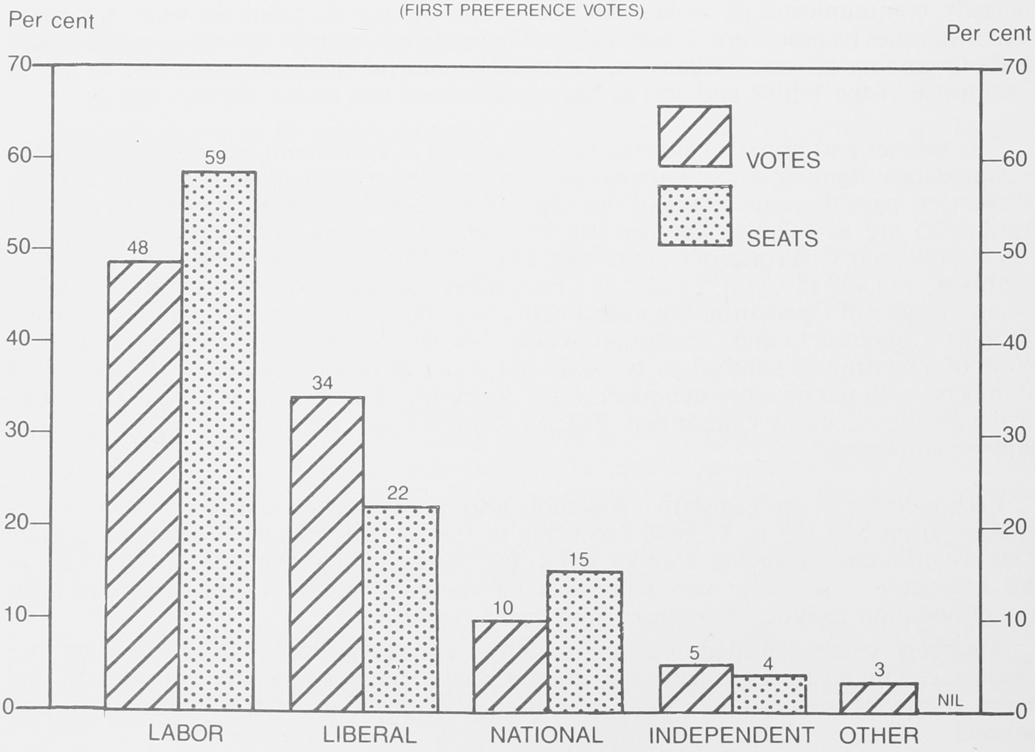
The number and percentage of first preference votes achieved by political parties at the last two general elections are shown in the following table. Preference votes decided 7 electorates at the 1981 election and 15 electorates in the 1984 election.

Legislative Assembly: Votes for Political Parties

	1981 Election		*1984 Election*	
Political party	*Votes*	*Per cent*	*Votes*	*Per cent*
Australian Democrats	68,252	2	93,750	3
Australian Labor Party	1,564,622	56	1,450,282	48
Independents	82,973	3	153,506	5
Liberal Party of Australia	770,889	27	1,012,956	34
National Party	314,841	11	288,419	10
Other	6,150	—	7,995	—
Total all parties	**2,807,727**	**100**	**3,006,908**	**100**

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTION, MARCH 1984

(FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES)



State Parliamentary Committees

A number of committees consisting of Members of Parliament, representing all political parties, are appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen, from one or both Houses, to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its standing orders and with printing, and to supervise the library. The Legislative Council has a committee which deals with subordinate legislation and the Legislative Assembly has a Public Accounts Committee which is described below.

Public Accounts Committee

The Public Accounts Committee consists of five members, elected by the Legislative Assembly from among its members, to serve for the duration of the Parliament under the provisions of the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983. Ministers of the Crown and Parliamentary Secretaries are not eligible for appointment to the Committee.

The duties of the Committee are to examine the public accounts and the accounts of authorities that have been audited by the Auditor-General or laid before the House by a Minister, and the Auditor-General's reports on those accounts; to report to the House on any matters in those accounts or reports and any improvements that could be made to the accounting system or the control of moneys; to inquire and report on any question in connection with the accounts referred to it by the Legislative Assembly, Minister of the Crown or the Auditor-General; and to inquire into expenditure in excess of appropriation. The Committee also has power to inquire into any matter of Government policy which is referred to it by the Legislative Assembly or a Minister of the Crown.

Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme

In terms of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act, 1971, it is compulsory for all members of both Houses to contribute to the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund. All members contribute 12.5 per cent of their salary.

Members of both Houses are entitled to retire on a pension, paid from the Fund, *(a)* on the grounds of ill-health, or *(b)* at any time after seven years' service. The annual pension payable to a private member rises from 48.8 per cent of annual salary at retirement after seven years service to a maximum of 80 per cent after twenty years of service. Provision is made for a member to commute specified proportions of his pension to a lump sum and for pensions to be adjusted when the salaries of members of Parliament are varied. Where there is no pension entitlement, provision has been made for the refund of contributions together with a supplement at a rate according to whether retirement is voluntary or involuntary. Spouses' pensions are at three-quarters of a deceased member's entitlement with a minimum of 45 per cent of current basic parliamentary salary. Benefits have been provided for each dependent child of a former member entitled to a pension at the rate of 5 per cent of current basic salary where there is a surviving spouse and 10 per cent for each orphan child.

At 30 June 1984, pensioners totalled 158 (110 ex-members and 48 spouses of deceased members) and accumulated funds amounted to $15.0m. Income of the fund during 1983-84 was $8.0m, including $698,735 of members' contributions and $5.7m from the Consolidated Fund.

During 1983-84 pension payments amounted to $1.7m and lump sum payments to $3.9m.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by an Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and of referendums under the Constitution Further Amendment (Referendum) Act, 1930. The Electoral Commissioner holds office until he reaches 65 years of age, and may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

Franchise

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council are conducted by secret ballot. Since 26 January 1984, only Australian citizens aged 18 years or over are eligible to enrol to vote. British subjects other than Australian citizens who were on the roll on that date retain all enrolment and voting rights. Persons are disqualified from voting if they are of unsound mind, or have been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of one year or longer and are in prison pursuant to such sentence. In 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote was lowered from 21 years to 18. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921 and compulsory voting came into force in 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for both State and Commonwealth Government purposes.

Electorates

Legislative Assembly

There are currently 99 electorates (electoral districts) in the State. The Constitution Act provides for a redistribution of the State into electoral districts to be made *(a)* when the number of members of the Legislative Assembly is changed and *(b)* as soon as practicable after every second general election. Since 1979 the boundaries of electoral districts have been determined in such a way that, at the time the distribution is made, the number of electors in each district is within 10 per cent of the quota of electors for each district calculated by dividing the total number of persons entitled to vote in a general election in the State by the number of proposed electoral districts in the State.

Redistribution of electorates is undertaken by three Electoral Districts Commissioners appointed by the Governor (they comprise *(a)* a person who is, or has been, a judge of the Supreme Court or a District Court or a member of the Industrial Commission, *(b)* the Electoral Commissioner, and *(c)* a registered surveyor). The more recent redistributions have been undertaken in 1970, 1973, and 1980. Following legislation passed in 1981 the Electoral Districts Commissioners may call for and consider suggestions and comments on suggestions, as well as objections, before determining or altering any electoral districts. Previously only objections to findings could be considered.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1971 are given in the next table.

Legislative Assembly: Electorates and Electors

Year of election	*Electorates*	*Electors enrolled*	*Average number of electors per electorate*	*Average number of persons per electorate*	*Proportion of electors to total persons (per cent)*
1971	96	2,496,868	26,009	47,918	54.3
1973	99	2,788,733	28,169	48,646	57.9
1976	99	2,989,786	30,200	49,565	60.9
1978	99	3,085,661	31,168	50,791	61.4
1981	99	3,212,657	32,451	52,903	61.3
1984	99	3,330,350	33,640	p54,363	61.9

Note. Franchise was extended to persons 18 years and over in March 1973.

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected to represent each electoral district. The method of *optional preferential voting* is used in elections for members of the Legislative Assembly. In this method of voting, a voter is required to record a vote for one candidate only, but is permitted to record a vote for as many more candidates as desired, to indicate the order of his preferences for them. In counting votes for the Legislative Assembly, the candidate is elected who has secured a majority of first preference votes; if there is no such candidate, a second count is made, from which the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes is excluded, and his ballot papers are transferred to the candidate next in the order of the voter's preference and counted to him as a vote. A candidate who has a majority of the votes remaining in the count is elected; if there is no such candidate, the process is repeated.

Legislative Council

The *optional preferential method* of voting is also used in elections for members of the Legislative Council. A voter is required to vote for at least 10 candidates, but is permitted to indicate his preferences beyond 10 candidates, if desired. The whole State constitutes a single electoral district for Legislative Council elections.

Voting

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling day (invariably a Saturday for many years) is a public holiday from noon. The (Commonwealth) *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942* prohibits the broadcasting or televising of advertisements, which contain political matter, in New South Wales on the day of a State or Commonwealth general election or the two days preceding it. Prior to an amendment of this Act in 1983, the ban applied to any form of political news or comment.

Electors absent from their subdivision are permitted to record their votes at any polling place in the State, such votes being designated 'absent votes'. Postal voting is provided for those electors who will be absent from the State on polling day, for those who will be more than eight kilometres from any polling place open on polling day or will be travelling under conditions which would prevent their attendance at a polling place and for persons precluded from attending at a polling place by reason of imprisonment, illness, incapacity, or religious belief. A 'mobile' polling booth is provided for the inmates within convalescent homes, hospitals, and similar institutions at which there is a polling place.

Referendums

Since 1903, thirteen referendums have been submitted to the electors of New South Wales, five of which related to trade in alcoholic beverages, seven to constitutional questions, and one to daylight saving. The last referendum held (in September 1981) submitted two proposals. The first proposal was that the maximum period between general elections for the Legislative Assembly be extended from three to four years. The second proposal was that members of parliament be required to disclose certain pecuniary interests and other matters. Both proposals were accepted.

Election Funding

The Election Funding Act, 1981 makes provision for the public funding of State parliamentary election campaigns. The Act provides for the constitution of the Election Funding Authority of New South Wales which consists of three members. One member is the Electoral Commissioner (the Chairman), and the other two members are appointed by the Governor on the nominations of the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. The Authority is responsible for maintaining the registers of parties, groups of candidates and individual candidates, receives declarations of income and expenditure by them, and assesses entitlement to funds. Parties, groups, and candidates are not eligible for funding unless they are registered. Electoral expenditure includes expenditure on advertising, holding rallies, travel expenses, and research. The Authority decides whether any expenditure is expenditure for election campaign purposes and its decision is final.

The Act requires that registered parties, groups and candidates must make a declaration to the Authority of political contributions received in a specified period leading up to the polling day of the current election. Where any donation to a party or group exceeds $1,000 the donor must be identified. Similarly any donation of more than $200 to an individual candidate must be identified. All declarations are open to public inspection.

The Election Funding Act makes provision for two funds with the aggregate amount paid into them being based on the total number of electors enrolled and the number of years between elections. Two-thirds of this amount is credited to the central fund from which parties, independent groups standing for election to the Legislative Council and independent candidates standing for election to the Council are eligible for payments. The amount payable depends on the primary votes obtained in the periodic Council election and sufficient votes must be first obtained so as to secure the return of deposits (3.125 per cent). The remaining one-third is allocated to the constituency fund which is divided by the number of contested seats in the Legislative Assembly to calculate the amount to be made available in respect of each electorate. The distribution is based on the same principle as that relating to the central fund including the requirement that candidates must be eligible to receive their deposit back (20 per cent of the votes of the winning candidate). The Act provides that no party, group or candidate is eligible for more than half the amount available from either fund.

In respect of the general election held on 24 March 1984, the sum of $2.8m was determined, in accordance with the Act, as the maximum amount available for distribution. Of this sum, two-thirds, $1.9m was the maximum available for registered groups and one-third, $934,896, the maximum available for individual candidates. In broad terms, the maximum sum available was determined by allocating 28 cents for each enrolled elector for each year (or part of a year) since the previous general election.

Court of Disputed Returns

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns — a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of the State parliamentary government in New South Wales in each of the last six years.

Cost of State Parliamentary Government, N.S.W.

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Total cost ($'000)			
Governor *(a)*	754	695	820	789	1,086	1,283
Ministry *(b)*	1,174	1,351	1,440	1,707	1,726	1,953
Parliament—						
Legislative Council *(c)*	963	913	1,130	1,282	1,569	2,157
Legislative Assembly *(c)*	3,267	3,486	3,729	4,401	4,799	4,718
Both Houses *(d)*	6,947	8,542	10,264	11,887	15,987	17,377
Miscellaneous *(e)*	672	813	750	769	836	869
Total, Parliament	*11,849*	*13,754*	*15,873*	*18,339*	*23,191*	*25,121*
Electoral *(f)*	4,498	1,269	1,169	6,439	2,304	7,372
Royal commission, select committees etc.	1,040	725	280	234	1,124	2,312
Total cost	**19,315**	**17,794**	**19,582**	**27,508**	**29,431**	**38,041**
			Cost per head of mean estimated resident population ($)			
Cost per head	3.80	3,46	3.76	5.22	5.52	p7.07

(a) Salaries and other expenses including maintenance of house and grounds. *(b)* Salaries, travelling and other expenses of Ministers. *(c)* Allowances to members (including ministers salaries as members), travelling and other expenses. *(d)* Government contributions to members' superannuation fund, library, printing, reporting staff and other expenses. *(e)* Includes furniture and stores. *(f)* Salaries and costs of elections.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of Ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

Particulars in the table do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because the Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on the Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to $132m (or $8.65 per head of population) in 1982-83.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The administrative arrangements of the State Government, which were current when this Year Book went to press, are outlined in Appendix D to this volume. This appendix shows, for each ministerial portfolio, a comprehensive list of the authorities coming within that portfolio and the principal functions of those authorities.

Auditor-General

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor and holds office until the age of 65 years. The position is free from direct ministerial control as he is responsible only to the Governor and the Parliament. Removal from office can occur only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. Before taking office, the Auditor-General must make a declaration, before a Supreme Court Judge, undertaking to perform the duties faithfully, impartially and truly.

The Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983 replaced the Audit Act, 1902. It sets out the powers and duties of the Auditor-General and contains the framework for the accounting and audit of all State authorities. The Auditor-General is required to audit the Public Accounts and accounts of statutory bodies having regard to the character and effectiveness of relevant internal control and recognised professional standards and practices.

The Auditor-General is required to report to Parliament not later than 30 September each year but may make special reports at any time.

As well as having authority to audit the accounts of departments and statutory bodies at any time or following the request of the Treasurer, the Auditor-General has a variety of implied powers and responsibilities arising from judicial decisions, accounting conventions and standards. There is also power for the Auditor-General to appoint private practitioners to carry out audit work on an agency basis.

Ombudsman

The Ombudsman Act, 1974, provides for the appointment of an Ombudsman to investigate complaints against the administrative actions of public and local government authorities. Further details on the function and powers of the Ombudsman are contained in the subsection 'Administrative Law' in Chapter 9 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

Overseas Representation

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in the *United Kingdom* (in London: 66 Strand, WC2N, 5LZ). As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in Europe.

The State Government also maintains offices in the *United States of America* (at Los Angeles: Commissioner, New South Wales Government Centre, Suite 2250, 2 Century Plaza, 2049 Century Park East, Los Angeles, California, 90067), and in *Japan* (at Tokyo: Commissioner for New South Wales, Suite 525-526, 5th Floor, Fuji Building, No.2-3 Marunouchi, 3-Chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100). These offices, which are administered by official representatives, were established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1 January 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and of the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State, was published on pages 38-40 and 625 of the Year Book for 1921.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia prescribes that the seat of the Commonwealth Government must be within the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site chosen, was surrendered (as from 1 January 1911) to the Commonwealth Government by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth Government by the *Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909*. The area ceded to the Commonwealth became the Australian Capital Territory. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra in 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament, which was to include a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a house of review in which the States were equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, to consist of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number was not to be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that 'they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations'. By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3 September 1939.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate (the Upper House) and the House of Representatives (the Lower House). The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in Australia. The executive power of the Commonwealth Government is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Ninian Stephen, A.K., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., was sworn in as Governor-General on 29 July 1982.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29 April 1901, and was opened on 9 May 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria until 9 May 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

The Senate

Electorates

In terms of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. The number of senators returned by each State was increased from ten to twelve, effective from 1 July 1985. The Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory return two senators each.

Elections

Ordinarily the term of a senator elected to represent a State is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the fifth of which occurred on 4 February 1983), all State senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, State senators commence their term from 1 July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1 July preceding their election. Senators elected to represent the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are elected for a maximum term of three years, at elections coinciding with those for the House of Representatives.

In the election of senators, the whole State or Territory votes as one electorate. Voting for the Senate is based on the system of proportional representation.

If the place of a senator for a State becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, a person from the same political party is chosen to hold the place until the expiration of the term. In New South Wales, the replacement is chosen by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly sitting and voting together.

At the election held on 1 December 1984 party affiliations of candidates were shown on the ballot paper for the first time. Electors may now vote for a particular political party and preferences are automatically distributed in accordance with the order lodged by that party with the Electoral Commission. Alternatively electors may still indicate their preferences for individual candidates in an order of their own choice. At the December 1984 (and March 1983) elections there were 3,423,624 (3,244,984 in 1983) or 95 per cent (3,083,055 or 95 per cent) electors enrolled, of whom 3,233,264 voted. Informal votes numbered 181,572 or 6 per cent (341,787 or 11 per cent in 1983).

Party affiliations in the Senate for the 34th Parliament at 1 July 1985 for Australia (and for New South Wales) are as follows: Australian Democrats 7 (1 in N.S.W.), Australian Labor Party 34 (6), Independent 1 (nil), Liberal Party of Australia 28 (4), and National Party of Australia 5 (1) and Nuclear Disarmament Party 1 (nil).

The House of Representatives

Electorates

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the number of members in the House of Representatives must be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. The Constitution also prescribes that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to the population of the States, subject to the proviso that each State has at least five members.

The number of members to be chosen in a State is determined (subject to the minimum of five members) by *(a)* ascertaining a quota by dividing the aggregate population of the six States by twice the number of senators and *(b)* dividing the population of the State by the quota. The representation of the States is adjusted by means of an electoral redistribution, in time for each ordinary general election, if a determination by the Australian Electoral Commissioner, based on the latest population statistics, discloses that the number of members of the House of Representatives for any State should be altered.

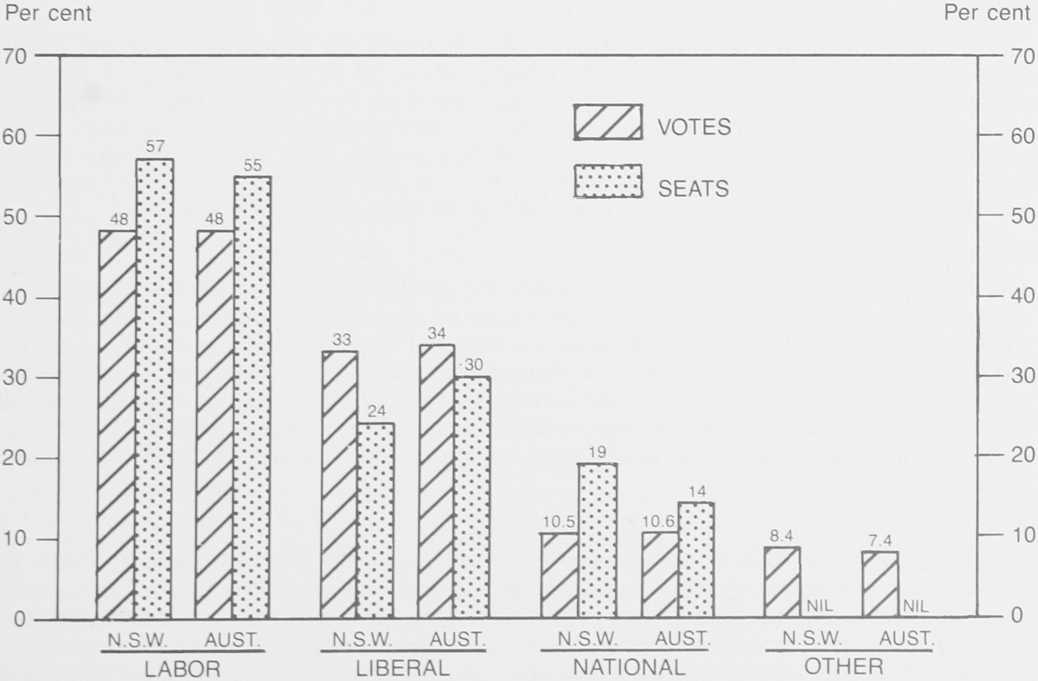
The Parliament has made laws which determine the extent and terms of representation of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory in the House of Representatives. The Northern Territory has one representative and the Australian Capital Territory two representatives.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the House, writs are issued for a by-election.

Elections

All New South Wales seats in the House of Representatives were contested at the election on 1 December 1984. There were 3,423,624 (3,244,984 for the 1983 election) electors enrolled of whom 3,221,911 or 94 per cent (3,083,055 or 95 per cent in 1983) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 198,509 or 6 per cent (66,473 or 2 per cent in 1983).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, DECEMBER 1984
(FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES)



The next table shows the number of members representing the various States and Territories in the House of Representatives since 1969 and party representation following the 1984 election.

House of Representatives: Number of Members and Political Affiliations

Period	*N.S.W.*	*Vic.*	*Qld.*	*S.A.*	*W.A.*	*Tas.*	*N.T.*	*A.C.T.*	*Total*
Number of members									
1968 to 1969	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 to 1974	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974 to 1977	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1977 to 1979	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2	124
1980 to 1984	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125
Since 1984	51	39	24	13	13	5	1	2	148
Political affiliation December 1984 *(a)*									
Australian Labor Party	29	25	9	8	9	—	—	2	82
Liberal Party of Australia	12	11	7	5	4	5	1	—	45
National Party of Australia	10	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	21

(a) Following return of writs after election of 1 December 1984.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Australian Electoral Commission

The Australian Electoral Commission was established under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* in February 1984 as an independent statutory body to replace the Australian Electoral Office. The Commission comprises a chairman who is a judge eligible for the Federal Court; the Electoral Commissioner who is the executive officer of the Commission; and a non-judicial member who is a Permanent Head, within the meaning of the Public Service Act 1922, or an officer of equivalent status. The chairman and the non-judicial member hold their offices on a part-time basis.

The Commission's responsibilities include maintenance of electoral rolls, conducting elections, the administration of public funding of election campaigns; the administration of legislation governing disclosure of donations to political parties and candidates and electoral expenditure of candidates, parties and organisations; independent periodic redistribution of electoral boundaries; and the administration of the Commonwealth Electoral Act.

Franchise

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Australian Electoral Commissioner. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of State elections. In 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote, subject to the other conditions for enrolment, was lowered from 21 to 18 years. Since 26 January 1984, only Australian citizens aged 18 years or over are eligible to enrol to vote. British subjects other than Australian citizens who were on the roll on that date retain all enrolment and voting rights.

Electoral Funding

The Commonwealth Electoral Act provides for public funding of election campaigns, disclosure of political donations, and disclosure of electoral expenditure. Only political parties that are registered in the Register of Political Parties for the purposes of public funding and candidates and groups of candidates who are similarly registered in the Register of Candidates are eligible to claim public funds in respect of their election campaigns. All political parties, candidates and groups, whether or not they are registered for the purposes of public funding, are required to disckose donations received and electoral expenditure incurred.

Referendums

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the proposal must normally be passed by an absolute majority of each House before being submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State and Territory, where it must be approved *(a)* by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and *(b)* by a majority of all the electors voting in Australia. In all, 38 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum. Only in eight matters were the proposals approved. In four instances, rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals.

The last 2 referendums conducted on 1 December 1984, sought approval for two proposed laws for alteration to the constitution. The two proposals were the Terms of Senators (Simultaneous Election), which sought to ensure that Senate elections are held at the same time as the House of Representatives elections; and Interchange of Powers which sought to enable the Commonwealth to refer law-making powers to the States and clarify the terms on which the States can refer powers to the Commonwealth. Both proposals were defeated. Although the first proposal gained a majority of all votes, Australia 50.6 per cent (N.S.W. 52.9 per cent), it failed to gain a majority of votes in a majority of States. New South Wales and Victoria were the only two States returning majorities. The second proposal failed to meet both approval conditions achieving 47.1 per cent of all votes (N.S.W. 49.0 per cent).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land. The activities of local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1 January 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over almost 90 per cent of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division. The area of all municipalities and shires at 30 June 1984 was 705,662 sq. km and the (preliminary) estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 was 5,403,500. The unincorporated area comprised 95,679 sq. km with 1,350 persons.

For details on local government finance see the division 'Local Government Finance' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. *Municipalities*, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. *Shires* are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission which is established under the Local Government Act, examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government. The following table shows the number of municipalities and shires at 1 January in 1906 and in the last six years.

	1906	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Municipalities	193	79	63	62	62	62	62
Shires	134	120	113	113	113	113	113

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population and has a population of at least 150,000 persons, or if it is an independent centre of population and has a population of at least 25,000 persons. Twenty-nine municipalities have been proclaimed as cities.

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council. The councils of the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong consist of 28, 21, and 15 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 9 to 20; and in the shires, the number of councillors ranges from 6 to 15.

Each municipality and shire has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Lord Mayor in the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. Lord Mayors are elected by popular vote at the local government general elections. (In October 1984, the New South Wales State Government dismissed the current Newcastle City Council and replaced it with an administrator). Mayors and presidents are generally elected annually by members of their councils from among themselves; however, councils may apply for these positions to be elected by popular vote at the general elections.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but are paid a fee by their councils for attending council meetings, making inspections, and attending to council business outside of its area; this fee is limited to $30 in any period of 24 hours, and to an aggregate of $1000 in a year. Individual members of councils may elect to receive only part or none of this amount. The majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In January 1985, there were 77 urban areas and 16 urban committees.

The town or shire clerk, who is responsible for carrying out a council's decisions and is the general administrator, is appointed by a council following public advertisements of the vacancy. The town or shire clerk must hold specific certificates of qualification which are issued by the State Government.

County councils, which are an important feature of local government in New South Wales, are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

There were 42 county councils in 1985 of which 23 conducted electricity undertakings, 6 operated water supply schemes, 5 conducted an abattoir, 10 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 2 controlled flood mitigation works and 1 operated an aerodrome; three of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one or two of the other services.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In 1983, the term for which aldermen and councillors normally hold office was extended from three to four years. Councils are elected for a fixed term with elections being held on the fourth Saturday in September. Since January 1984 only Australian citizens aged 18 years and over who are qualified as owners of rateable land, or as residents of the local government area are eligible to enrol to vote. The voting rights of British Subjects, who were enrolled prior to January 1984, were preserved.

The qualification as owner includes lessees of Crown Land and a representative from a body corporate or trustees which owns rateable land. A person is entitled to enrolment as a resident in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding. In 1980 the right of a rate-paying lessee to vote was abolished.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

Voting was compulsory for resident electors at all local elections from 1947 to 1965, and for non-resident electors at the elections held from 1947 to 1953. Voting was not compulsory at the elections held in 1968, 1971, and 1974 but voting was compulsory for resident electors at the elections held in 1977, 1980 and 1983.

The preferential voting system was used by all councils at the local government elections held in 1968, 1971, and 1974. At the elections held from 1953 to 1965, and in 1977, 1980 and 1983, the system of proportional representation was used in the local government areas having three or more seats in each ward (or riding), and the preferential voting system was used in the other areas.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Further details of the activities of local councils are given in the 'Local Government Finance' division in the 'Public Finance' chapter.

Public Roads, etc. Councils co-operate with the Department of Main Roads in the construction and maintenance of the main roads system (see the division 'Roads and Bridges' in Chapter 14 'Transport and Construction'), and they are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of other public roads (local roads), footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Councils control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

Public Health. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which foodstuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services, and baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and surf life-saving clubs.

Public Recreation. Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may provide senior citizens' and child care centres, acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaus. Most councils have established public libraries. Further details of this activity are given in Chapter 8, 'Culture and Recreation'.

Building. Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's building approval before commencing construction. Most councils employ a building surveyor, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of new houses or the purchase of existing houses.

Trading Undertakings. Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of 'minimum cost to the consumer', and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

Other Functions. Further facilities and services which councils may provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, flood mitigation, civic centres, community welfare services, and bush fire brigades. Councils may supply trees, shrubs and other vegetation for planting in their area. They are also permitted to make, buy and sell promotional and souvenir materials. Councils are required to register dogs and control straying animals; they may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials, and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase, or resumption, to prepare local environment plans and (subject to the approval of the Minister) to assist with the development of manufacturing and wholesaling activities in their area. Further details of the role of local councils in environmental planning and assessment and development control are given in the subdivision 'Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979' in Chapter 11, 'Land Use'.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book* (Catalogue No. 1302.1)
Other Publications: L.J. Rose *The Framework of Government in New South Wales,* Government Printer, New South Wales, 1972; R.S. Parker *The Government of New South Wales,* University of Queensland Press, 1978; Electoral Commissioner of New South Wales *Statistical Returns;* State Government Information Service *The Government of New South Wales Directory of Administration and Services*; Annual Report of Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations; Australian Electoral Commission *Election Statistics* and Annual Report; *House of Representatives Practice*, edited by J.A. Pettifer, Australian Government Publishing Service 1981; Annual Reports of the Department of Local Government and the Department of Lands; Bluett's *Local Government Handbook (N.S.W.)* The Law Book Company Limited; Annual Report of Election Funding Authority of New South Wales; *Directory of Local Government in New South Wales 1985,* Department of Local Government.

3

POPULATION

THE CENSUS

CENSUS ENUMERATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The number, distribution, and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses - house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. People are enumerated at the 'dwelling' where they spent the night at the date of enumeration (or where they returned the following day, not having been counted elsewhere), i.e. they are counted at their 'place of actual location' within Australia on census night.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at five-yearly intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at ten-yearly intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 1933, and, because of the war, the following census was not taken until 1947. Censuses have since been held in 1954 and 1961, and at five-yearly intervals thereafter. The most recent census was held on 30 June 1981.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with Federation, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Australian Statistician.

Special counts were held in the Bathurst-Orange Area in June 1974 and 1975 and in the Albury-Wodonga Area in October 1974 (see pages 92 and 93 of Year Book No. 64).

Post-Enumeration Survey

While every effort is made to minimise under-enumeration in all field collections, including the census, some inevitably remains for various reasons (e.g. inadvertent omission of very young children, or treatment by the collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied). Refusal by householders to complete the census schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration as estimates by the collector are used in such cases. These and similar problems are common to all population censuses, and the degree of under-enumeration is very low by world standards.

A post-enumeration sample survey, designed to measure the degree of error and under-enumeration in the census, is conducted after each census by specially trained interviewers. Net under-enumeration in the State is derived by comparing results from the census and the post-enumeration survey for the same individuals, and identifying omissions and duplications in the census. Adjustments for under-enumeration are applied to census counts on a place of usual residence basis when making estimates of resident population (see division 'Intercensal Estimates' later in this chapter). The adjustment applied to the 1981 Census count of usual residents of New South Wales was 1.788 per cent.

Sampling Errors in 1976 Census

Final results of the 1976 Census for the characteristics of the population were processed on a sample basis and are therefore subject to sampling error. Discrepancies may occur between the totals shown and the sums of the component items and between the totals for different characteristics. Further details are shown in the Bureau publication *Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates (Revised)* (2129.0). The 1981 Census was fully processed.

Manuscript of this section prepared in December 1984

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later in 1919, its third million in 1947 (28 years later), its fourth million in 1962 (15 years later), and its fifth million in 1977 (15 years later).

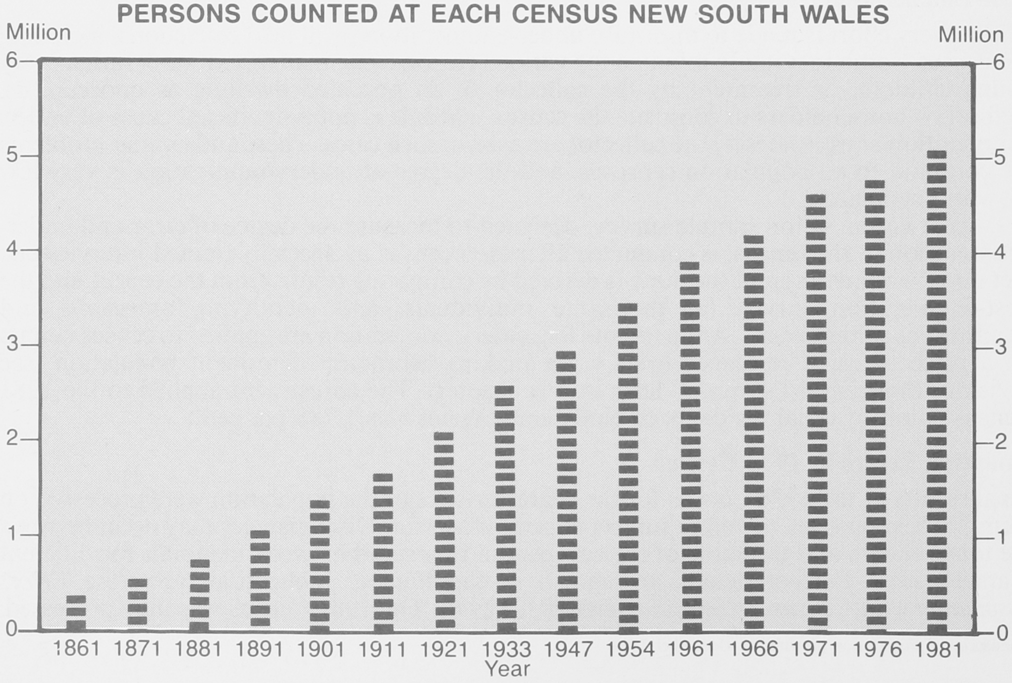
The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of Year Book No. 64. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since 1856 as shown in the following table.

Persons Counted at Each Census of New South Wales *(a)*

				Increase since previous Census			
Date of Census	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Numerical*	*Proportional (per cent)*	*Average annual rate (per cent)*	*Number of persons per square kilometre*
7 April 1861	198,488	152,372	350,860	*(b)*168,436	*(b)*92.55	*(b)*6.76	0.4
2 April 1871	274,842	228,156	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	0.6
3 April 1881	410,211	339,614	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	0.9
5 April 1891	609,666	517,471	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	1.4
31 March 1901	710,264	645,091	1,355,355	228,218	20.25	1.86	1.7
3 April 1911	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	2.0
4 April 1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	2.6
30 June 1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	3.2
30 June 1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	3.7
30 June 1954	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	4.3
30 June 1961	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	4.9
30 June 1966	2,126,652	2,111,249	4,237,901	319,400	8.15	1.58	5.3
30 June 1971	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	363,279	8.57	1.66	5.7
30 June 1976	2,380,149	2,396,952	4,777,101	175,921	3.82	0.75	6.0
30 June 1981	2,548,984	2,577,233	5,126,217	349,116	7.31	1.42	6.4

(a) The figures exclude Australian Capital Territory in 1911 and later years, and full-blood Aboriginals before 1966; see text below.
(b) Since 1851.

PERSONS COUNTED AT EACH CENSUS NEW SOUTH WALES



Full-blood Aboriginals were excluded from population statistics prior to the amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1967. Population figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include full-blood Aboriginals and the population statistics for 1966 and all later periods include full-blood Aboriginals.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent, was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe economic recession and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the economic recession and World War II. With a lower rate of natural increase and greatly reduced immigration over these years, the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent) was by far the lowest recorded for an intercensal period up to that time.

The average annual rate of population increase rose to 1.98 per cent during the seven years from 1947 to 1954, and fell only slightly to 1.94 per cent during the seven years from 1954 to 1961. This period of fourteen years was marked by a relatively high rate of natural increase and by considerable gains from immigration (which accounted for about one-third of the total increase in population).

Between 1961 and 1966, the average annual rate of increase fell to 1.58 per cent, reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the period. During the five years from 1966 to 1971, the rate of natural increase fell further. However, a recovery in the rate of natural increase had occurred by 1971, and this, combined with a substantial increase in net migration, caused the rate of population increase to rise slightly to 1.66 per cent.

In the intercensal period 1971 to 1976, the average annual rate of increase from net migration was the lowest recorded this century and, combined with a low rate of natural increase, resulted in the average annual rate of increase being the lowest recorded since the first census was taken in 1828.

During the period 1976 to 1981, the average annual rate of increase nearly doubled the previous period's rate, reaching 1.42 per cent. This reflected the sustained increase in net migration during the period with the rate of natural increase remaining fairly constant.

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 75 per cent of the population of New South Wales live within the Sydney Statistical Division and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts. These areas contain the three principal cities of the State — Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (172 kilometres north of Sydney), and Wollongong (83 kilometres south of Sydney). The average number of persons per square kilometre in New South Wales is 6.4. The density ranges from 6,849 persons per square kilometre in the Sydney suburban Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to less than two persons per one hundred square kilometres in the unincorporated area of the Far West Division.

Population in Urban Centres and Rural Areas

New criteria for delimiting the boundaries of 'urban centres' in the State, for statistical purposes, were adopted for the 1966 Population Census — and were also used (with minor modifications) for the 1971, 1976, and 1981 Population Censuses. Using these criteria, an urban centre was delimited for each population cluster containing at least 1,000 persons and characterised by a sufficiently high population density. The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of the new criteria, at each population census — as urbanisation proceeds, the boundaries will be moved outwards to embrace peripheral urban development.

Urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more (30,000 for the 1966 Census) were delimited by:

(a) identifying census collection districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available) as 'urban' if either (i) the density of population in the district was at least 200 persons per square kilometre at the census date, or (ii) the collection district satisfied special criteria and rules applied to districts

containing areas which had special functions (e.g. airports, sporting areas, industrial areas, and holiday resorts) and did not meet the basic population density criterion; and

(b) aggregating contiguous 'urban' collection districts (with some special rules covering non-contiguous districts) which together contained a total population of at least 25,000.

Urban centres containing less than 25,000 population were, of necessity, delimited subjectively, in general accord with the criteria outlined above (by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by considering other relevant information). For these centres, all contiguous urban development was included, together with any close but non-contiguous development which could clearly be regarded as part of the centre.

'Rural' areas comprise all areas in the State not included in an urban centre; the term 'migratory' refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who, at the time of the census, were on ships in N.S.W. ports, or travelling in ships to N.S.W. ports, or travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population of the State based on the final results of the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

Number of Persons: Urban and Rural Distribution, N.S.W.

	Census of 30 June 1981				
Area of State	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Proportion of State population (per cent)*	*Persons at Census of 30 June 1976*
Urban centres in —					
Sydney Statistical Division —					
Urban Sydney	1,416,052	1,460,456	2,876,508	56.11	2,765,040
Other urban centres	100,748	105,864	206,612	4.03	158,678
Newcastle Statistical District —					
Urban Newcastle	128,125	130,847	258,972	5.05	251,132
Other urban centres	50,132	50,393	100,525	1.96	87,817
Wollongong Statistical District —					
Urban Wollongong	106,015	102,636	208,651	4.07	197,127
Other urban centres	4,709	4,783	9,492	0.19	10,036
Rest of New South Wales	423,430	434,286	857,716	16.73	769,182
Total Urban	*2,229,211*	*2,289,265*	*4,518,476*	*88.14*	*4,239,012*
Rural	316,353	287,162	603,515	11.77	531,657
Migratory	3,420	806	4,226	0.08	6,434
Total New South Wales	**2,548,984**	**2,577,233**	**5,126,217**	**100.00**	**4,777,103**

The population of Urban Sydney (the principal urban centre in New South Wales), at each census since 1861, is shown in the next table. The figures are based on the boundaries as delimited for statistical purposes at the time of each census.

Number of Persons in Urban Sydney *(a)*

	Population			*Increase since previous Census*		
Date of Census	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Numerical*	*Proportional (per cent)*	*Proportion of State population (per cent)*
7 April 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	*(b)*41,865	*(b)*77.64	27.3
2 April 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3 April 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5 April 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	34.0
31 March 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3 April 1911	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4 April 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30 June 1933	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30 June 1947	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30 June 1954	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	379,157	25.55	54.4
30 June 1961	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17.19	55.7
30 June 1966	1,206,126	1,241,093	2,447,219	*(c)*249,881	*(c)*11.37	57.7
30 June 1971	1,349,847	1,375,217	2,725,064	277,845	11.35	59.2
30 June 1976	1,362,696	1,402,344	2,765,040	39,976	1.47	57.9
30 June 1981	1,416,052	1,460,456	2,876,508	111,468	4.03	56.1

(a) The figures exclude full-blood Aboriginals before 1966. *(b)* Since 1851. *(c)* Calculated on the basis of the new urban criteria introduced in 1966 — see text preceding this table.

The next table shows the number of persons in principal urban centres outside Urban Sydney at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

Number of Persons in Principal Urban Centres *(a)* Outside Urban Sydney

	Census of 30 June			Census of 30 June	
Urban centre	*1976*	*1981*	*Urban centre*	*1976*	*1981*
Newcastle	251,132	258,972	*Ballina*	7,323	9,738
Wollongong	197,127	*(b)*208,651	*Inverell*	9,432	9,734
Brisbane Water	54,819	*(c)*71,984	*Singleton*	7,917	9,572
Maitland	36,030	38,865	*Forster-Tuncurry*	6,195	9,261
The Entrance-Terrigal(d)	n.a.	37,891	*Parkes*	8,905	9,047
Wagga Wagga	32,984	36,837	*Kempsey*	8,881	9,037
Albury-Wodonga (part)(e)	31,954	35,072	*Camden*	7,644	9,000
Tamworth	27,273	29,657	*Gunnedah*	8,689	8,909
Orange	26,254	27,626	*Muswellbrook*	7,805	8,548
Broken Hill	27,647	26,913	*Forbes*	7,754	8,029
Budgewoi Lake	15,748	25,474	*Cooma*	7,353	7,978
Lismore	22,082	24,033	*Nelson Bay*	5,376	7,931
Dubbo	20,149	23,986	*Cowra*	7,734	7,900
Goulburn	21,735	21,755	*Murwillumbah*	7,294	7,807
Bathurst	18,589	19,640	*Kiama*	6,133	7,717
Port Macquarie	13,362	19,581	*Raymond Terrace*	6,989	7,548
Gold Coast (part)(e)	11,763	19,269	*Deniliquin*	6,865	7,354
Canberra-Queanbeyan (part)(e)	18,538	19,056	*Narrabri*	6,951	7,296
Armidale	19,711	18,922	*Young*	6,459	6,906
Nowra-Bomaderry	15,496	17,887	*Bowral*	6,283	6,862
Grafton	16,516	17,005	*Cootamundra*	6,384	6,540
Cessnock-Bellbird	16,256	16,916	*Leeton*	6,631	6,498
Coffs Harbour	12,197	16,020	*Lawson-Hazelbrook*	4,791	6,323
Richmond-Windsor	13,440	15,491	*Glen Innes*	5,953	6,052
Taree	13,440	14,697	*Ulladulla*	4,271	6,018
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls	12,301	13,942	*Mudgee*	5,724	6,015
Griffith	11,930	13,187	*Sawtell*	3,711	5,970
Kurri Kurri-Weston	12,143	12,795	*Tumut*	5,569	5,816
Lithgow	12,703	12,793	*Wellington*	5,395	5,280
Moree	9,359	10,459	*Wangi-Rathmines*	3,539	5,106
Casino	9,456	9,743	*Narrandera*	4,984	5,013

(a) Urban centres with a census count at 30 June 1981 of 5,000 or more. *(b)* Includes the former urban centre of Helensburgh and rural locality of Stanwell Tops. *(c)* Includes the former urban centre of Avoca Beach and rural locality of Empire Bay. *(d)* Includes the former urban centre of Terrigal-Wamberal. *(e)* Relates to that part of the urban centre in New South Wales. The population of the whole urban centre in 1976 and 1981 was — Albury-Wodonga 45,567 and 53,214 respectively; Gold Coast 105,777 and 154,706; Canberra-Queanbeyan 213,055 and 238,387.

Persons in Statistical Areas

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These statistical areas are described in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

The primary division of the State is into 12 Statistical Divisions and the number of persons counted in each of these Divisions and in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at the last three censuses is shown in the following table.

Number of Persons in Statistical Areas *(a)* of New South Wales

				Increase in persons	
				Numerical	*Proportional*
	Number of persons at Census of 30 June				
Statistical area	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*	*1976 to 1981*	*1976 to 1981 (per cent)*
Statistical Division —					
Sydney	2,935,937	3,021,982	3,204,696	182,714	6.05
Hunter —					
Newcastle Statistical District	351,536	363,011	389,237	26,226	7.22
Balance of Hunter	55,743	59,122	69,485	10,363	17.53
Total, Hunter	*407,279*	*422,133*	*458,722*	*36,589*	*8.67*
Illawarra —					
Wollongong Statistical District	199,048	211,068	222,539	11,471	5.43
Balance of Illawarra	48,231	58,372	71,262	12,890	22.08
Total, Illawarra	*247,279*	*269,440*	*293,801*	*24,361*	*9.04*
Richmond-Tweed	96,908	106,180	135,928	29,748	28.02
Mid-North Coast	123,194	142,159	178,701	36,542	25.71
Northern	164,160	168,047	174,242	6,195	3.69
North-Western	98,464	98,972	106,055	7,083	7.16
Central West	151,443	155,462	159,684	4,222	2.72
South-Eastern	118,284	127,951	140,597	12,646	9.88
Murrumbidgee	131,536	134,737	139,719	4,982	3.70
Murray	85,919	90,976	97,918	6,942	7.63
Far West	34,595	32,386	31,641	(—)745	(—)2.30
Lord Howe Island	223	244	287	43	17.62
Migratory	5,959	6,434	4,226	(—)2,208	(—)34.32
New South Wales	**4,601,180**	**4,777,103**	**5,126,217**	**349,114**	**7.31**

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.
NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Persons in Municipalities and Shires

The next table shows the number of persons in the local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division at the 1971, 1976 and 1981 Censuses. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown. In some cases, the figures shown for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.

Number of Persons: Municipalities and Shires in Sydney Statistical Division *(a)*

Municipality (M) or Shire (S)	*Number of persons at Census of 30 June*			*Increase in persons 1976 to 1981*
	1971	*1976*	*1981*	
Ashfield M	44,910	42,322	41,253	(—) 1,069
Auburn M	48,683	47,556	46,622	(—)934
Bankstown M (City)	162,730	155,843	152,636	(—)3,207
Baulkham Hills S	57,373	75,679	93,084	17,405
Blacktown M (City)	133,655	159,734	181,139	21,405
Blue Mountains M (City)	36,727	45,798	55,877	10,079
Botany M	38,236	35,739	34,703	(—)1,036
Burwood M	31,888	29,045	28,896	(—)149
Camden M	11,155	14,597	17,096	2,499
Campbelltown M (City)	34,235	52,299	91,525	39,226
Canterbury M	130,446	128,710	126,741	(—)1,969
Concord M	26,104	24,598	23,926	(—)672
Drummoyne M	31,251	31,516	30,961	(—)555
Fairfield M (City)	113,053	114,603	129,557	14,954
Gosford M (City)	56,575	73,552	94,369	20,817
Hawkesbury S	23,146	28,667	36,757	8,090
Holroyd M	77,317	79,867	80,116	249
Hornsby S	96,661	103,962	111,081	7,119
Hunter's Hill M	14,100	13,017	12,537	(—)480
Hurstville M	67,143	66,450	64,910	(—)1,540
Kogarah M	47,197	46,721	46,322	(—)399
Ku-ring-gai M	98,589	100,150	101,051	901
Lane Cove M	28,676	29,341	29,113	(—)228
Leichhardt M	71,338	62,550	57,332	(—)5,218
Liverpool M (City)	82,447	89,682	92,715	3,033
Manly M	39,260	36,709	37,080	371
Marrickville M	96,796	87,821	83,448	(—) 4,373
Mosman M	29,379	26,811	26,200	(—)611
North Sydney M	53,338	48,536	48,500	(—)36
Parramatta M (City)	134,218	131,659	130,943	(—)716
Penrith M (City)	60,316	79,043	108,720	29,677
Randwick M	123,865	119,500	116,202	(—)3,298
Rockdale M	84,232	83,797	83,719	(—)78
Ryde M	88,806	89,137	88,948	(—)189
South Sydney M	38,916	33,145	30,776	(—)2,369
Strathfield M	27,167	26,301	25,882	(—)419
Sutherland S	151,574	156,754	165,336	8,582
Sydney M (City)	62,470	52,187	51,836	(—)351
Warringah S	156,873	169,939	172,653	2,714
Waverley M	65,539	61,693	61,575	(—)118
Willoughby M	53,952	51,541	52,120	579
Wollondilly S	12,670	14,790	19,830	5,040
Woollahra M	59,964	53,259	51,659	(—)1,600
Wyong S	32,967	47,362	68,950	21,588
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	**2,935,937**	**3,021,982**	**3,204,696**	**182,714**

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.
NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The next two tables show the number of persons, at the last three censuses, in municipalities and the larger shires which are outside the Sydney Statistical Division. In some cases, the figures shown for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation and in others it has not been possible to estimate a 1971 Census count figure.

The figures shown represent the number of persons within the boundaries of each municipality and shire. However, in some cases the residential area of a town extends beyond the municipal boundary, and in others the municipality embraces a number of distinct centres of population. Similarly, shires often contain within their boundaries a number of distinct, and sometimes large, separate centres of population.

Number of Persons: Municipalities in N.S.W. outside Sydney Statistical Division *(a)*

Municipality	*Number of persons at Census of 30 June*			*Increase in persons 1976 to 1981*
	1971	*1976*	*1981*	
Albury (City)	28,420	32,964	36,684	3,720
Armidale (City)	18,156	19,711	18,922	(—)789
Bathurst (City)	n.a.	20,641	22,703	2,062
Broken Hill (City)	29,808	27,647	26,913	(—)734
Casino	9,378	9,791	10,117	326
Cessnock, Greater (City)	34,907	36,199	38,724	2,525
Deniliquin	6,622	6,865	7,354	489
Dubbo (City)	20,629	23,246	28,503	5,257
Glen Innes	5,770	5,953	6,052	99
Goulburn (City)	21,606	21,735	21,755	20
Grafton (City)	16,387	16,516	17,005	489
Hastings	19,917	25,323	35,507	10,184
Kiama	6,751	8,666	11,368	2,702
Lake Macquarie	122,381	131,783	147,943	16,160
Lismore (City)	27,761	29,499	34,020	4,521
Lithgow, Greater (City)	19,400	18,949	19,671	722
Maitland (City)	31,051	36,002	39,938	3,936
Newcastle (City)	146,049	138,738	135,207	(—)3,531
Orange (City)	n.a.	28,710	30,351	1,641
Queanbeyan (City)	16,078	18,923	19,383	460
Shellharbour	31,154	37,316	41,790	4,474
Shoalhaven (City)	28,570	37,032	46,778	9,746
Tamworth (City)	26,531	29,395	31,779	2,384
Taree, Greater (City)	20,090	26,536	31,282	4,746
Wagga Wagga (City)	37,594	43,107	47,399	4,292
Wollongong (City)	161,143	165,086	169,381	4,295

(a) Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.
NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Number of Persons: Larger Shires *(a)* in N.S.W. outside Sydney Statistical Division

Shires	*Number of persons at Census of 30 June*			*Increase in persons 1976 to 1981*
	1971	*1976*	*1981*	
Tweed	24,062	27,526	40,050	12,524
Coffs Harbour	18,633	24,497	35,170	10,673
Port Stephens	17,734	20,935	28,295	7,360
Wingecarribee	19,661	21,340	24,484	3,144
Wade	18,813	19,534	20,390	856
Ballina	10,627	13,793	20,368	6,575
Bega Valley	14,771	17,013	20,293	3,280
Kempsey	16,017	17,041	19,582	2,541
Moree Plains	11,064	15,411	17,229	1,818
Great Lakes	9,225	12,608	17,152	4,544
Eurobodalla	8,404	11,764	16,497	4,733
Inverell	17,272	15,448	15,641	193
Narrabri	15,177	15,056	15,607	551
Byron	9,722	10,916	15,426	4,510
Singleton	11,863	12,359	15,211	2,852
Parkes	14,760	14,408	14,431	23
Gunnedah	12,364	12,658	13,173	515
Mudgee	10,869	11,451	13,118	1,667
Muswellbrook	11,771	11,520	12,978	1,458
Nambucca	8,811	9,674	11,674	2,000
Cabonne	n.a.	11,508	11,435	(—)73
Tumut	12,411	10,987	11,399	412
Cowra	10,921	11,298	11,241	(—)57
Leeton	11,359	11,287	11,089	(—)198
Forbes	10,852	10,934	10,993	59
Maclean	7,587	8,562	10,831	2,269
Young	9,871	10,154	10,682	528
Parry	8,308	9,030	10,392	1,362
Cooma-Monaro	9,580	9,034	9,737	703
Kyogle	9,088	8,388	8,929	541
Bellingen	6,558	7,195	8,873	1,678
Wellington	9,005	9,029	8,847	(—)182
Lachlan	8,800	8,583	8,403	(—)180
Scone	7,519	7,382	8,330	948
Cootamundra	8,366	8,175	8,244	69
Snowy River	5,077	6,117	8,066	1,949
Bland	8,332	8,140	8,033	(—)107
Narrandera	7,680	7,782	7,548	(—)234
Walgett	7,577	7,272	7,387	115
Berrigan	6,793	7,075	7,302	227
Coonabarabran	7,408	7,250	7,287	37
Yass	6,736	6,939	7,125	186
Richmond River	6,270	6,267	7,018	751
Wentworth	6,194	6,360	6,873	513
Tenterfield	6,660	6,616	6,679	63
Temora	6,828	6,604	6,457	(—)147
Narromine	6,186	6,298	6,356	58
Corowa	5,350	5,437	6,212	775
Blayney	n.a.	6,085	6,007	(—)78

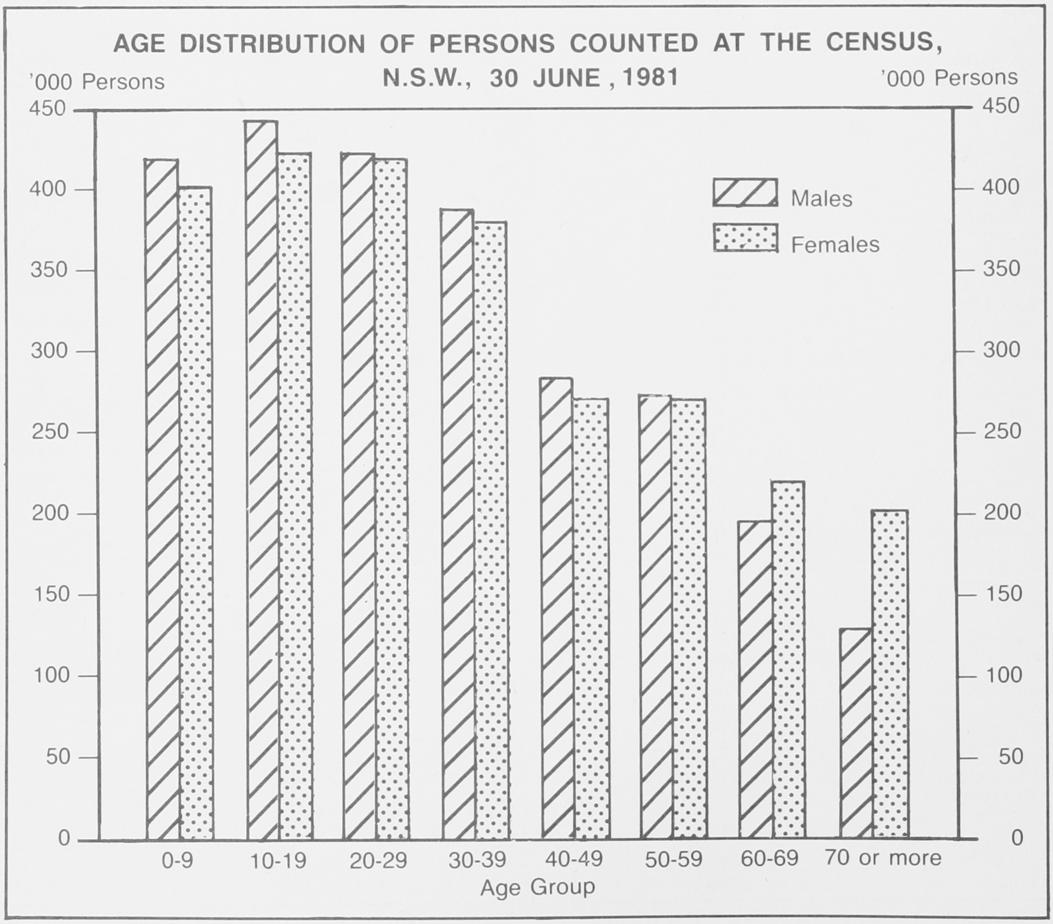
(a) Shires with a Census count at 30 June 1981 of 6,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.
NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

The age distribution of the population, as disclosed by the 1981 Census, is as follows:

Age Distribution of Persons, N.S.W., 30 June 1981

Age group (years)	*Number*			*Proportion*		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males (per cent)*	*Females (per cent)*	*Persons (per cent)*
0- 4	197,302	188,510	385,812	7.74	7.31	7.53
5- 9	221,620	211,791	433,411	8.69	8.22	8.45
10-14	222,699	212,798	435,497	8.74	8.26	8.50
15-19	220,763	209,243	430,006	8.66	8.12	8.39
20-24	218,159	213,776	431,935	8.56	8.29	8.43
25-29	204,059	205,377	409,436	8.01	7.97	7.99
30-34	210,310	206,480	416,790	8.25	8.01	8.13
35-39	176,487	170,479	346,966	6.92	6.61	6.77
40-44	150,316	143,347	293,663	5.90	5.56	5.73
45-49	133,294	126,464	259,758	5.23	4.91	5.07
50-54	139,942	134,883	274,825	5.49	5.23	5.36
55-59	132,408	133,965	266,373	5.19	5.20	5.20
60-64	105,878	116,272	222,150	4.15	4.51	4.33
65-69	89,022	103,578	192,600	3.49	4.02	3.76
70 or more	126,725	200,270	326,995	4.97	7.77	6.38
Total all ages	**2,548,984**	**2,577,233**	**5,126,217**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Summary —						
0- 5	237,890	227,764	465,654	9.33	8.84	9.08
6-14	403,731	385,335	789,066	15.83	14.95	15.39
15-20	266,167	253,173	519,340	10.44	9.82	10.13
21-64	1,425,449	1,407,113	2,832,562	55.92	54.60	55.26
65 or more	215,747	303,848	519,595	8.46	11.79	10.14



Particulars of the age distribution of the population in Statistical Divisions at the 1981 Census are shown below.

Proportional Age Distribution of Persons in Statistical Divisions, 30 June 1981 (per cent)

	Proportion in age group (years) —						
Statistical Division	*0-14*	*15-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-64*	*65-74*	*75 or more*
Sydney	23.5	16.9	16.6	12.9	20.0	6.4	3.7
Hunter	24.6	16.9	15.5	11.7	20.5	7.1	3.6
Illawarra	25.7	17.3	15.7	12.3	20.2	6.1	2.7
Richmond-Tweed	25.9	15.1	14.7	11.0	20.7	8.5	4.1
Mid-North Coast	25.1	13.9	14.3	11.6	21.8	9.2	4.0
Northern	27.9	17.2	14.9	12.4	18.4	6.0	3.2
North-Western	28.4	16.1	15.0	12.5	18.9	6.1	3.0
Central West	27.1	16.9	15.0	12.1	19.0	6.4	3.6
South-Eastern	25.4	17.1	15.6	12.0	19.8	6.9	3.2
Murrumbidgee	28.0	18.3	15.3	11.7	17.8	5.7	3.2
Murray	27.5	16.9	15.7	12.0	18.9	5.9	3.1
Far West	24.0	18.0	16.1	11.1	20.4	7.1	3.3
New South Wales *(a)*	**24.5**	**16.8**	**16.1**	**12.5**	**20.0**	**6.6**	**3.6**

(a) Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

SEX DISTRIBUTION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males in the State, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1961, males increased faster than females, and at 30 June 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent greater than the number of females. By 1971 the excess of males had been reduced to 0.6 per cent and by 30 June 1976, females outnumbered males by 0.7 per cent. This proportion has continued to increase and at the 1981 Census, females outnumbered males by 1.1 per cent.

The great excess of males over females in early years, and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population, are indicated by the next table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in decennial age groups at selected census dates between 1861 and 1981. The masculinity of the two age groups below 20 years mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups, which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and at the 1981 Census there was a preponderance of females at all ages over 55 years.

Masculinity *(a)* of Persons *(b)* in Age Groups, N.S.W.

	Age group (years)									
Census	*0-9*	*10-19*	*20-29*	*30-39*	*40-49*	*50-59*	*60-69*	*70-79*	*80 or more*	*All ages*
1861	101	101	138	170	179	216	259	231	299	130
1881	102	103	126	141	161	168	156	168	201	121
1901	102	101	99	119	137	131	139	142	120	110
1921	103	102	95	105	108	117	119	107	100	104
1947	104	104	100	100	103	97	95	84	78	100
1961	104	105	109	107	102	104	84	75	58	101
1966	105	105	105	108	103	101	88	69	55	101
1971	105	105	106	106	105	99	90	66	51	101
1976	105	105	101	104	106	99	89	70	44	99
1981	105	105	101	103	105	101	89	73	43	99

(a) Males per 100 females. *(b)* Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966.

MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1981 Census, is shown in the table opposite.

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales rose steadily from 39.6 per cent in 1933 to 47.5 per cent in 1954, contracted to 46.7 per cent in 1961 (mainly because of the increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age), rose to 48.0 per cent in 1976 and has since declined to 46.7 per cent in 1981.

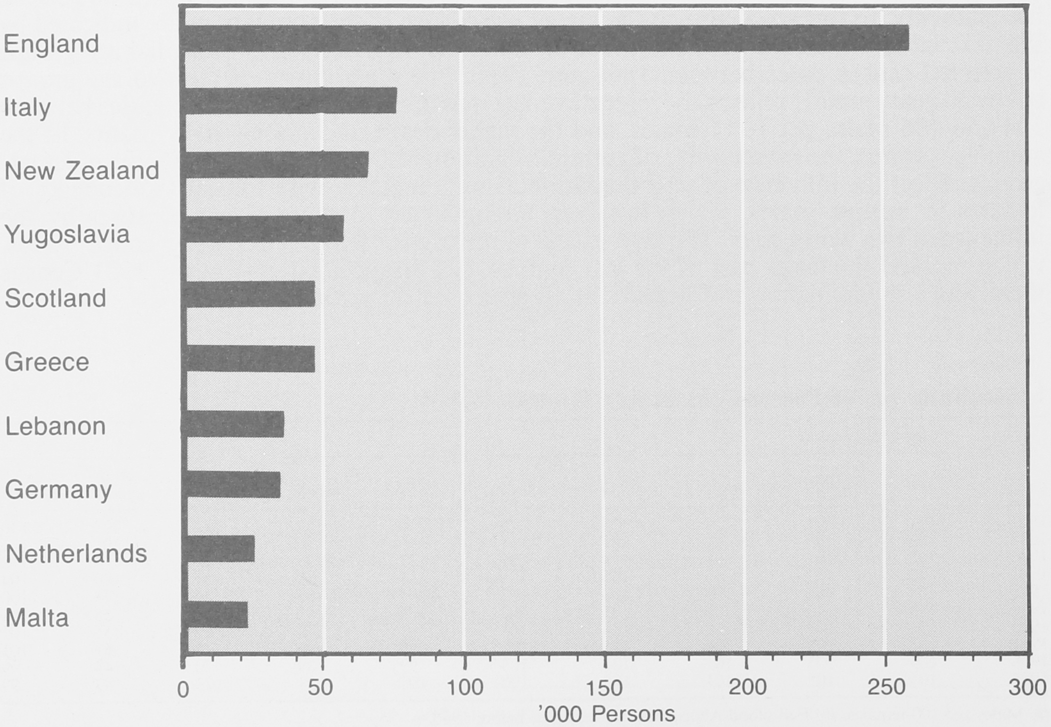
COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Commonwealth Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. Mainly as a result of this policy, 20.3 per cent of the population of New South Wales at the 1981 Census were born overseas. The table opposite shows the countries of birth of the State's population as enumerated at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

The total overseas-born population of the State increased by 118,948 (or 12.9 per cent) between 1976 and 1981, the countries of birth with the largest numerical increases being New Zealand (30,748), Vietnam (15,900), and Lebanon (11,296).

At 30 June 1981, Australian-born persons in New South Wales constituted 78.4 per cent of the total population, compared with 80.7 per cent in 1976 and 80.6 per cent in 1971. The percentage of people born in Europe decreased from 14.7 in 1976 to 13.8 in 1981, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) decreasing from 7.0 to 6.6 and the percentage born in Asia increasing from 2.2 to 3.3 per cent.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF OVERSEAS-BORN PERSONS, N.S.W., CENSUS 30 JUNE, 1981



Marital Status of Persons N.S.W., 30 June 1981

Marital status	*Number* *Males*	 *Females*	 *Persons*	*Proportion* *Males (per cent)*	 *Females (per cent)*	 *Persons (per cent)*
Never married —						
Under age 15	641,621	613,099	1,254,720	25.17	23.79	24.48
Age 15 or more	594,145	447,981	1,042,126	23.31	17.38	20.33
Married	1,149,839	1,145,833	2,295,672	45.11	44.46	44.78
Separated, not divorced	44,313	53,011	97,324	1.74	2.06	1.90
Widowed	50,869	228,747	279,616	2.00	8.88	5.45
Divorced	68,197	88,562	156,759	2.68	3.44	3.06
Total	**2,548,984**	**2,577,233**	**5,126,217**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Countries of Birth of Persons, N.S.W., 30 June 1976 and 1981

Country of birth	*1976* *Males*	 *Females*	 *Persons*	*1981* *Males*	 *Females*	 *Persons*
Oceania —						
Australia	*(a)*1,898,367	*(a)*1,957,494	*(a)*3,855,860	1,974,725	2,045,287	4,020,012
New Zealand	17,545	19,149	36,694	33,262	34,180	67,442
Other	5,155	5,500	10,656	7,735	8,153	15,888
Total, Oceania	*1,921,067*	*1,982,143*	*3,903,210*	*2,015,722*	*2,087,620*	*4,103,342*
Africa —						
Republic of South Africa	2,841	2,977	5,817	5,072	5,375	10,447
Arab Republic of Egypt	7,766	7,365	15,131	7,918	7,458	15,376
Other	4,045	3,787	7,833	5,175	4,860	10,035
Total, Africa	*14,652*	*14,129*	*28,781*	*18,165*	*17,693*	*35,858*
America —						
Canada	2,586	2,549	5,135	3,172	3,272	6,444
United States	5,836	4,983	10,819	5,913	5,223	11,136
Other	10,777	11,020	21,797	13,459	14,062	27,521
Total, America	*19,199*	*18,552*	*37,751*	*22,544*	*22,557*	*45,101*
Asia —						
China	5,625	5,211	10,836	7,294	7,392	14,686
Cyprus	4,242	3,915	8,158	4,592	4,365	8,957
Hong Kong	2,366	2,081	4,447	4,582	4,208	8,790
India	5,300	5,149	10,449	6,217	6,039	12,256
Lebanon	14,034	11,620	25,654	19,832	17,118	36,950
Malaysia	3,018	2,837	5,855	4,845	4,753	9,598
Turkey	4,724	4,268	8,992	5,571	4,919	10,490
Vietnam	494	531	1,025	9,076	7,849	16,925
Other	15,542	14,599	30,140	25,246	26,175	51,421
Total, Asia	*55,345*	*50,211*	*105,556*	*87,255*	*82,818*	*170,073*
Europe —						
England	132,034	124,903	256,937	133,022	126,863	259,885
Wales	4,220	3,854	8,073	4,208	3,743	7,951
Scotland	24,749	24,686	49,435	24,001	24,006	48,007
Ireland *(b)*	11,613	10,203	21,816	11,527	10,145	21,672
Austria	4,871	4,085	8,956	4,740	4,007	8,747
Czechoslovakia	3,805	2,617	6,422	4,142	2,920	7,062
Denmark	1,462	977	2,439	1,603	1,085	2,688
Estonia	998	1,171	2,169	1,027	1,192	2,219
Finland	1,632	1,458	3,090	1,616	1,508	3,124
France	2,361	2,366	4,727	2,607	2,454	5,061
Germany	16,969	17,090	34,059	17,425	17,681	35,106
Greece	25,775	24,227	50,002	24,605	23,360	47,965
Hungary	6,693	5,238	11,931	6,841	5,582	12,423
Italy	43,288	35,108	78,396	42,333	34,754	77,087
Latvia	2,163	1,868	4,031	1,887	1,790	3,677
Malta	12,503	10,479	22,983	12,423	10,704	23,127
Netherlands	13,349	10,681	24,030	13,759	11,371	25,130
Poland	9,501	7,042	16,542	10,394	8,014	18,408
Portugal	3,537	3,051	6,588	3,952	3,614	7,566
Romania	1,128	956	2,084	1,371	1,156	2,527
Spain	3,819	3,148	6,966	3,809	3,050	6,859
Switzerland	1,449	1,068	2,517	1,726	1,219	2,945
U.S.S.R. *(c)*	4,795	5,276	10,070	5,057	5,802	10,859
Yugoslavia	31,470	25,951	57,422	31,791	26,756	58,547
Other	5,623	4,353	9,979	4,061	3,046	7,107
Total, Europe	*369,806*	*331,857*	*701,663*	*369,927*	*335,822*	*705,749*
At sea	77	57	134	38	33	71
Not stated	*(a)*	*(a)*	*(a)*	35,333	30,690	66,023
Total born outside Australia	**481,779**	**439,455**	**921,234**	**538,926**	**501,256**	**1,040,182**
Total persons	**2,380,146**	**2,396,949**	**4,777,095**	**2,548,984**	**2,577,233**	**5,126,217**

(a) In 1976, not stated birthplace was allocated to Australia. *(b)* Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. *(c)* Includes Ukraine.

The proportional distribution of the urban and rural population of the State, according to the main groups of countries of birth, is shown for 1981 in the next table.

Urban and Rural Areas of N.S.W.: Proportional Distribution of Persons by Country of Birth, 30 June 1981
(per cent)

	Urban centres					
Country of birth	*Sydney*	*Newcastle and Wollongong*	*Other urban centres*	*Total urban centres*	*Rural areas*	*Total New South Wales*
Oceania —						
Australia	71.3	79.9	90.0	77.0	89.1	78.4
New Zealand	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.3
Other Oceania	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Africa —						
Arab Republic of Egypt	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other Africa	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4
America —						
Canada	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
U.S.A.	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other America	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
Asia —						
Cyprus	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Turkey, Lebanon	1.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.9
Vietnam	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other Asia	2.9	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.4	1.9
Europe —						
Austria	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Germany	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
Greece	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.9
Hungary	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Italy	2.1	1.5	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.5
Malta	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Netherlands	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Poland	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
United Kingdom and Eire	7.7	7.9	4.5	6.9	4.3	6.6
U.S.S.R.	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Yugoslavia	1.5	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.1
Other Europe	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9
At sea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total born outside Australia	**27.2**	**19.3**	**9.1**	**21.7**	**9.9**	**20.3**
Total persons *(a)*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Includes birthplace 'not stated'.

The tendency for migrants to settle in the larger urban centres is more clearly illustrated in the first table opposite. This table shows the proportions of the population recorded in the urban and rural areas of New South Wales at 30 June 1981, classified by country of birth. It reveals that overseas-born persons (in total and for each individual country shown) have a higher proportion of their population living in Urban Sydney than does the Australian-born population.

The proportions recorded within Urban Newcastle and Urban Wollongong vary markedly according to country of birth, possibly reflecting the tendency for these centres to attract settlers with previous association with the centres' major industries (steel manufacture and coal mining). In rural areas, the proportions range from 13.4 per cent of those born in Australia to only 0.5 per cent of those born in Vietnam, the highest proportion for any overseas birthplace being 12.1 per cent in the case of those born in the Netherlands.

RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations.

A classification of the population according to religious denomination, from the Censuses of 1971, 1976, and 1981 is shown in the second table opposite.

In population censuses in Australia there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religious denomination; this accounts for the relatively large number of persons in the category 'No reply' in the above table (representing 5.8, 11.1, and 9.6 per cent of the total population at the respective censuses). At the last three censuses the instruction '(if no religion write 'none')' has been added to the question on religion on the Census schedule. This has resulted in a significant rise in the category 'No Religion' compared with previous censuses. Initially, in 1971, the category 'No reply' fell as a consequence, but in 1976 this category increased but was followed by a fall in 1981. The increase in both the categories 'No Religion' and 'No reply' has affected the figures for the number of persons stating a religious denomination. The proportion of such persons, as a percentage of the total population, has dropped from 94.2 per cent in 1971 to 90.4 per cent in 1981.

Countries of Birth of Persons, N.S.W.: Proportional Distribution of Persons by Urban and Rural Areas, 30 June 1981

	Urban centres				*New South Wales (a)*	
Country of birth	*Sydney (per cent)*	*Newcastle and Wollongong (per cent)*	*Other (per cent)*	*Rural areas (per cent)*	*Proportion (per cent)*	*Number*
Oceania —						
Australia	51.0	9.3	26.3	13.4	100.0	4,020,012
New Zealand	73.3	4.9	14.4	7.1	100.0	67,442
Other Oceania	77.1	4.5	12.4	5.6	100.0	15,888
Africa —						
Arab Republic of Egypt	95.2	1.5	2.3	1.0	100.0	15,376
Other Africa	83.7	3.6	8.3	4.3	100.0	20,482
America —						
Canada	71.3	6.1	13.7	8.9	100.0	6,444
U.S.A.	72.1	4.2	13.1	10.4	100.0	11,136
Other America	90.6	5.1	2.5	1.8	100.0	27,521
Asia —						
Cyprus	91.1	5.1	2.4	1.4	100.0	8,957
Turkey, Lebanon	95.3	3.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	47,440
Vietnam	90.6	6.7	2.2	0.5	100.0	16,925
Other Asia	86.9	3.2	6.7	2.6	100.0	96,751
Europe —						
Austria	71.9	10.5	10.6	7.0	100.0	8,747
Czechoslovakia	81.4	6.0	7.8	4.9	100.0	7,062
Germany	62.2	13.7	14.5	9.6	100.0	35,106
Greece	89.8	4.9	4.3	1.1	100.0	47,965
Hungary	83.3	6.3	6.1	4.3	100.0	12,423
Italy	77.0	9.0	6.6	7.5	100.0	77,087
Malta	79.8	4.6	4.0	11.6	100.0	23,127
Netherlands	57.4	11.6	18.8	12.1	100.0	25,130
Poland	74.2	12.1	10.3	3.4	100.0	18,408
United Kingdom and Eire	65.4	11.0	15.8	7.6	100.0	337,515
U.S.S.R. *(b)*	82.7	6.9	7.1	3.3	100.0	10,859
Yugoslavia	72.9	19.1	4.9	3.1	100.0	58,547
Other Europe	74.8	11.9	7.6	5.6	100.0	43,773
At sea	61.6	11.0	15.1	12.3	100.0	71
Total born outside Australia	**75.2**	**8.7**	**10.3**	**5.7**	**100.0**	**1,040,182**
Total persons	**56.1**	**9.1**	**22.9**	**11.8**	**100.0**	***(c)*5,126,217**

(a) Includes migratory population. *(b)* Including Ukraine. *(c)* Includes birthplace 'not stated'.

Religious Denominations of Persons, N.S.W., 30 June 1971, 1976 and 1981

	Number of persons			*Proportion of total stating religious denomination (per cent) (a)*		
Religious denomination	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*
Christian —						
Church of England	1,639,316	1,538,784	1,569,374	37.8	36.2	33.9
Catholic *(b)*	1,319,250	1,314,371	1,424,499	30.4	30.9	30.7
Presbyterian *(c)*	352,107	310,199	252,725	8.1	7.3	5.5
Uniting Church *(c)*	n.a.	n.a.	179,271	n.a.	n.a.	3.9
Orthodox	129,178	143,558	171,427	3.0	3.4	3.7
Methodist *(c)*	302,856	271,813	148,992	7.0	6.4	3.2
Baptist	59,541	57,865	64,663	1.4	1.4	1.4
Lutheran	33,776	30,535	31,696	0.8	0.7	0.7
Salvation Army	19,733	18,976	21,976	0.5	0.4	0.5
Seventh Day Adventist	16,183	16,301	19,049	0.4	0.4	0.4
Jehovah's Witness	10,630	11,637	15,239	0.2	0.3	0.3
Pentecostal	n.a.	7,086	14,281	n.a.	0.2	0.3
Church of Christ	14,353	13,059	14,195	0.3	0.3	0.3
Congregational *(c)*	20,902	16,643	9,113	0.5	0.4	0.2
Brethren	6,541	5,232	6,007	0.2	0.1	0.1
Protestant, Undefined	56,952	45,457	48,880	1.3	1.1	1.1
Other Christian, incl. undefined	51,134	69,415	91,155	1.2	1.6	2.0
Total Christian	*4,032,452*	*3,870,930*	*4,082,542*	*93.0*	*91.1*	*88.1*
Non-Christian -						
Muslim	9,808	22,206	38,527	0.2	0.5	0.8
Hebrew	25,971	21,700	25,176	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other	4,843	10,055	25,408	0.1	0.2	0.5
Total Non-Christian	*40,622*	*53,960*	*89,111*	*0.9*	*1.3*	*1.9*
Indefinite	8,981	14,377	20,259	0.2	0.3	0.4
No religion	253,631	309,195	443,159	5.8	7.3	9.6
Total stating religion	**4,335,686**	**4,248,462**	**4,635,071**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No reply	265,494	528,633	491,146			
Total persons	**4,601,180**	**4,777,095**	**5,126,217**			

(a) See text opposite. *(b)* Includes Roman Catholic and Catholic. *(c)* From June 1977, the Uniting Church was formed from the amalgamation of the Methodist Church of Australasia, the Congregational Union of Australia and a minority of churches formerly affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

ABORIGINALS

Aboriginals have been enumerated at all population censuses, but the degree of coverage has varied substantially, improving progressively as the number of Aboriginals able to be contacted by census collectors has increased.

Following the repeal in 1967 of Section 127 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the requirement that 'in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted', was removed. Consequently, it is no longer necessary, for purposes of the Constitution, to identify aboriginal natives in population censuses. For general statistical purposes, however, the 1971 and 1976 Censuses continued the previous practice of seeking data relating to the racial origin of the population. For the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, the question on racial origin was re-designed and persons of mixed race were asked to indicate only one race — the race to which they considered themselves to belong. However, the question in the 1981 Census asked of each person whether they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin or not. Because of these changes, the data compiled for persons of Aboriginal descent at the 1971, 1976 and 1981 Censuses are not comparable with data compiled for earlier censuses.

The number of persons in New South Wales who identified themselves as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin were: 23,101 (in 1971), 40,450 (in 1976) and 35,367 (in 1981). Shown below is the age distribution of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders as recorded at the 1981 Census.

Age Distribution of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders, N.S.W., 30 June 1981

Age	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Age*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
0- 4	2,289	2,195	4,483	*45-49*	555	584	1,137
5- 9	2,627	2,613	5,242	*50-54*	406	474	881
10-14	2,889	2,743	5,633	*55-59*	304	318	621
15-19	2,314	2,283	4,598	*60-64*	207	223	427
20-24	1,651	1,695	3,343	*65-69*	137	163	299
25-29	1,274	1,347	2,621	*70-74*	86	132	219
30-34	1,116	1,257	2,374	*75+*	82	127	209
35-39	873	948	1,818				
40-44	716	745	1,462	**Total**	**17,521**	**17,846**	**35,367**

For more details on the questions asked on this topic in recent Censuses, see the Bureau publication *Census 81: Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders* (Catalogue No. 2153.0).

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates. The starting points for estimates are the census counts, which are counts of people at their place of actual location within Australia on census night.

Until 1966, official population estimates were simply the census counts plus natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and an estimate of net migration based on movement of population irrespective of the duration of that movement. From 1966 onwards, intercensal estimates of areas within Australia (i.e. States, local government areas, etc.) took internal movements into account only according to changes in place of usual residence. In the early 1970s there were large increases in both numbers and quarter-to-quarter fluctuations of short-term (i.e. periods of less than twelve months) movements overseas, and it was judged that the needs of most users of statistics would be met more adequately if the official population estimates excluded short-term movements. Therefore, from 1976, migration from overseas has been measured by net long-term and permanent overseas movements, and not total net overseas movements as previously.

At the time when the basis for intercensal estimates for the years 1976 to 1981 had to be decided, classifications by place of usual residence were not available from the census, nor were data on Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Therefore, intercensal estimates for those years were made on a hybrid conceptual basis — the starting point was according to place of actual location on census night, but changes were estimated according to place of usual residence. Following the 1981 Census, a new conceptual basis was adopted for official population estimates. Population estimates are now compiled entirely according to the place of usual residence of the population and, as such, are referred to as *Estimated Resident Population.*

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The estimated resident population of New South Wales at a census date is based on the census count (place of actual location) for the State with adjustments made by *(a)* excluding all overseas and interstate visitors, *(b)* including residents of the State who were counted interstate, *(c)* adjusting for census under-enumeration as measured by the post-enumeration survey (see section 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this chapter), and *(d)* including residents of the State who were temporarily overseas (i.e. for less than twelve months) on census night. Estimates of residents temporarily overseas are made from passenger cards which are completed by all persons arriving in or departing from Australia. Information on these cards enables an estimate to be made of residents temporarily overseas on census night according to their local government area, and therefore State, of usual residence.

Intercensal estimates of resident population will continue to be made by adding natural increase and estimated net migration on a quarterly basis. Accurate data as to natural increase are almost assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A comprehensive system of recording overseas arrivals and departures is maintained (see subdivision 'Overseas Arrivals and Departures' later in this chapter), but complete records of interstate movements are not available and figures of net migration are therefore approximate. This net migration component is based on *(a)* statistics of permanent and long-term overseas migration (i.e. movements of one year or longer) by State of stay or residence and *(b)* since July 1979, estimates of interstate migration derived from transfers of residence based on family allowances and from data obtained from the annual Internal Migration Survey as described later in this chapter. Intercensal estimates are subject to revision when the results of the next census become available.

In order that some comparison over time could be made on the new usual residence concept, a quarterly time series on a consistent usual residence basis has been compiled for Australia by State and Territory back to 1971. The estimated resident population of New South Wales at 30 June and 31 December in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table.

Estimated Resident Population of New South Wales

	At 30 June			*At 31 December*		
Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
1973	2,428,500	2,413,400	4,841,900	2,440,300	2,427,800	4,868,100
1974	2,452,400	2,441,600	4,894,100	2,466,500	2,459,500	4,926,000
1975	2,467,800	2,464,200	4,932,000	2,472,500	2,474,900	4,947,400
1976	2,477,000	2,482,600	4,959,600	2,485,000	2,493,500	4,978,500
1977	2,496,100	2,505,800	5,001,900	2,508,400	2,520,500	5,029,000
1978	2,519,800	2,534,000	5,053,800	2,531,500	2,547,900	5,079,400
1979	2,546,900	2,564,300	5,111,100	2,560,900	2,579,300	5,140,200
1980	2,576,600	2,594,900	5,171,500	2,593,300	2,612,100	5,205,400
1981	2,608,400	2,626,500	5,234,900	2,625,100	2,643,300	5,268,400
1982	2,645,500	2,662,500	5,307,900	2,657,700	2,675,800	r5,333,600
1983	2,671,200	2,689,200	5,360,400	p2,679,200	p2,699,100	p5,378,300

SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The next two tables show the extent to which natural increase and net migration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in each of the last six years. Figures for natural increase shown in the tables for the 1966-1971 intercensal period and earlier relate to births and deaths registered in New

South Wales and therefore include births to and deaths of residents of other States which occurred in New South Wales, but they exclude births to and deaths of residents of New South Wales which occurred in other States. Figures for later periods have been compiled according to State of usual residence rather than State of registration. Differences caused by this change do not significantly affect comparisons. The 'Other' component of change figures given in the tables predominantly relates to the estimated net migration (excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures) together with any adjustments made resulting from incomplete recording of other components of change.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for about 70 per cent of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. The increase in the birth rate during World War II and in the post-war years led to a higher rate of natural increase, which remained comparatively steady at about 12 per 1,000 of mean population until 1961. The steady decline in the rate of natural increase between 1961 and 1966 reflected a generally steady fall in the birth rate (from 22.07 per 1,000 in 1961 to 18.35 per 1,000 in 1966). However, there was a steady rise in the birth rate from 1967 (18.35) to 1971 (21.04), and the rate of natural increase rose to 12.13 in 1971. From 1971 to 1979, the birth rate steadily declined to 15.09 in 1979 — the lowest ever recorded. Since 1979, the downward trend in the birth rate has reversed and in 1982 it was 15.74, although in 1983 it declined to 15.44. During the period from 1971 to 1976, the rate of natural increase also declined steadily to 7.36 in 1976, but since then although fluctuating somewhat, has shown a general, if small, upward movement.

Migration has added over a million persons to the population of the State during the last hundred years, but this addition to the population has been erratic. Since the net losses in 1975 and 1976, which were mainly due to New South Wales residents moving to other States and a fall in the number of overseas migrants, there has been a net gain each year. However, in 1983 the gain of 2,000 was the lowest since 1976, due mainly to a fall in the number of overseas migrants. Details of overseas arrivals and departures are given later in this chapter.

Elements of Population Increase *(a)*: Natural Increase and Net Migration, N.S.W.

	Components of change					
	Natural increase (b)		*Other (c)*		*Total*	
Period	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
Intercensal Period *(d)* —						
1861-1871	48,002	57,092	28,352	18,692	76,354	75,784
1871-1881	64,076	75,646	71,293	35,812	135,369	111,458
1881-1891	96,176	111,575	103,279	66,282	199,455	177,857
1891-1901	106,053	122,038	(—)5,455	5,582	100,598	127,620
1901-1911	117,769	132,071	29,665	11,874	147,434	143,945
1911-1921	149,619	169,326	64,184	70,508	213,803	239,834
1921-1933	178,628	198,693	68,342	54,813	246,970	253,506
1933-1947	156,254	195,487	17,486	14,764	173,740	210,251
1947-1954	133,448	148,743	95,201	61,299	228,649	210,042
1954-1961	150,250	165,876	101,799	75,559	252,049	241,435
1961-1966	105,327	114,947	47,625	51,501	152,952	166,448
1966-1971	102,744	113,723	77,814	68,998	180,558	182,721
1971-1976	110,546	120,057	(—)7,400	10,800	103,200	130,900
1976-1981	91,270	100,652	40,100	43,300	131,400	143,900
Year *(e)*: 1978	17,582	19,984	5,500	7,400	23,100	27,300
1979	18,497	20,063	10,800	11,400	29,300	31,500
1980	18,823	20,554	13,600	12,200	32,400	32,800
1981	20,181	21,676	11,700	9,500	31,900	31,200
1982	20,044	21,417	12,500	11,200	32,500	32,600
1983p	20,765	21,946	700	1,300	21,500	23,200

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1961-66 in the figures for intercensal periods. Estimates of the total increase (and consequently net migration) since 1971 are based on the new concept of Estimated Resident Population. *(b)* Excess of live births over deaths — see text preceding table. *(c)* Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures, excluding for years subsequent to 1970, net overseas short-term (less than one year) movement. Includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy for the period 1971 to 1981. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals. *(d)* For actual census dates see the first table in this chapter. *(e)* Year ended 31 December.

Population Increase *(a)*: Numerical and Average Annual Rate, N.S.W.

	Numerical increase			*Average annual rate of increase*		
	Components of change			*Components of change*		
Period	*Natural increase (b)*	*Other (c)*	*Total*	*Natural increase (d)*	*Other (d)*	*Total (e) (per cent)*
Intercensal						
Period *(f)* —						
1861-1871	105,094	47,044	152,138	25.17	11.27	3.67
1871-1881	139,722	107,105	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.07
1881-1891	207,751	169,561	377,312	22.05	18.00	4.16
1891-1901	228,091	127	228,218	18.17	0.01	1.86
1901-1911	249,840	41,539	291,379	16.65	2.77	1.97
1911-1921	318,945	134,692	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46
1921-1933	377,321	123,155	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76
1933-1947	351,741	32,250	383,991	9.04	0.83	0.99
1947-1954	282,191	156,500	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98
1954-1961	316,126	177,358	493,484	12.33	6.92	1.94
1961-1966	220,274	99,126	319,400	10.80	4.86	1.58
1966-1971	216,467	146,812	363,279	9.81	6.65	1.66
1971-1976	230,603	3,500	234,100	9.48	0.14	0.97
1976-1981	191,922	83,400	275,300	7.55	3.28	1.09
Year *(g)*: 1978	37,566	12,900	50,400	7.43	2.55	1.00
1979	38,560	22,200	60,800	7.55	4.35	1.20
1980	39,377	25,800	65,200	7.61	4.99	1.27
1981	41,857	21,200	63,100	7.99	4.05	1.21
1982	41,461	23,700	65,100	7.82	4.46	1.24
1983p	42,711	2,000	44,700	7.97	0.37	0.84

(a) See footnote *(a)* in the preceding table. *(b)* See footnote *(b)* in the preceding table. *(c)* See footnote *(c)* in the preceding table. *(d)* Average annual numerical increase per 1,000 of mean estimated population during the period. *(e)* Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period. *(f)* See footnote *(d)* in the preceding table. *(g)* Year ended 31 December.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

New South Wales is divided into 12 Statistical Divisions and each of these Divisions is further divided into a second tier of statistical areas comprising Statistical Districts and Statistical Subdivisions. These statistical areas consist, for the most part, of aggregations of local government areas.

Estimates of resident population for local government areas at a census date are made on a similar basis to that used for the State. The census count (place of actual location) for each local government area is adjusted by *(a)* excluding all visitors who normally reside overseas, interstate or in other local government areas in the State, *(b)* including residents who were counted interstate or in other local government areas in the State, *(c)* adding an estimate for census under-enumeration using adjustment factors by sex and age for the Sydney Statistical Division and the remainder of the State, as provided by the post-enumeration survey conducted after the census, and *(d)* including residents who were temporarily overseas on census night. Because this concept of estimated resident population was first adopted as from the 1981 Census, estimates on the same basis using 1976 Census counts were compiled for comparability purposes together with estimates for the intercensal years between 1976 and 1981.

Intercensal estimates of the resident population of each local government area are made annually, as at 30 June, by taking into consideration the number of births to and deaths of residents of the local government area as well as other available indicators of population change.

The estimated resident population of the Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at 30 June 1978 and 1983 are shown in the next table. In addition, the components of change in population between these dates are shown. The natural increase in each Division and District has been subtracted from the total change in population during the period and the difference, shown as 'Other', predominantly relates to net migration although there may be a small residual element resulting from incomplete recording of other components of change.

Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population of Statistical Areas, 1978 and 1983 *(a)*

Statistical area	*Estimated resident population at 30 June 1978*	*Components of change, 1978-83*			*Estimated resident population at 30 June 1983*	*Average annual rate of change (d) (per cent)*
		Natural increase (b)	*Other (c)*	*Total change*		
Statistical Divisions —						
Sydney	3,197,650	119,985	17,300	137,300	3,334,950	0.84
Hunter —						
Newcastle Statistical District	385,150	12,773	16,800	29,550	414,700	1.49
Balance of Hunter	63,500	2,761	10,650	13,450	76,950	3.91
Total, Hunter	*448,650*	*15,534*	*27,450*	*43,000*	*491,650*	*1.85*
Illawarra —						
Wollongong Statistical District	225,550	11,193	(—)1,750	9,450	235,000	0.82
Balance of Illawarra	64,750	2,776	13,900	16,700	81,400	4.69
Total, Illawarra	*290,250*	*13,969*	*12,150*	*26,150*	*316,400*	*1.74*
Richmond-Tweed	114,900	5,350	24,350	29,700	144,600	4.70
Mid-North Coast	154,350	6,159	31,550	37,700	192,050	4.47
Northern	175,000	8,450	(—)4,500	3,950	178,950	0.45
North-Western	103,650	5,337	1,450	6,750	110,400	1.27
Central West	162,900	7,319	(—)3,550	3,750	166,650	0.46
South-Eastern	133,900	5,847	4,500	10,350	144,250	1.50
Murrumbidgee	142,450	7,526	(—)5,000	2,550	145,000	0.36
Murray	97,150	4,840	1,200	6,050	103,200	1.21
Far West	32,700	1,178	(—)1,950	(—)750	31,950	(—)0.46
Lord Howe Island	250	11	50	50	300	4.12
Total, New South Wales	**5,053,800**	**201,505**	**105,050**	**306,550**	**5,360,400**	**1.18**

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1983. *(b)* Excess of live births to residents over deaths of residents of the statistical area. *(c)* Predominantly relates to net migration — see text in preceding subdivision. *(d)* Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1978 to 1983.
NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The estimated resident populations from 30 June 1978 to 1983 for local government areas in Sydney Statistical Division are shown in the following table.

Estimated Resident Population of Local Government Areas in Sydney Statistical Division, 1978 to 1983 *(a)*

Municipality (M) or Shire (S)	*Estimated resident population at 30 June*						*Average annual rate of change (b) (per cent)*
	1978	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	
Ashfield M	43,400	43,200	42,900	42,300	41,900	41,650	(—)0.83
Auburn M	48,100	47,850	47,600	47,200	47,100	47,100	(—)0.42
Bankstown M (City)	160,600	159,400	158,200	156,700	155,800	154,400	(—)0.79
Baulkham Hills S	86,100	90,100	93,750	95,300	96,950	98,250	2.67
Blacktown M (City)	174,800	178,950	183,050	185,500	187,450	189,700	1.65
Blue Mountains M (City)	51,100	52,950	54,950	57,150	59,200	60,600	3.47
Botany M	37,050	36,850	36,550	35,800	35,650	35,300	(—)0.97
Burwood M	29,450	29,350	29,350	29,300	29,200	29,050	(—)0.26
Camden M	16,000	16,350	17,000	17,450	18,200	18,400	2.84
Campbelltown M (City)	69,750	79,150	87,300	93,250	98,800	105,500	8.62
Canterbury M	135,600	133,850	132,350	130,250	129,350	128,850	(—)1.02
Concord M	24,700	24,450	24,300	24,050	23,950	23,850	(—)0.71
Drummoyne M	32,600	32,400	32,200	32,050	31,900	31,750	(—)0.52
Fairfield M (City)	120,550	123,150	127,800	132,550	136,750	140,550	3.11
Gosford M (City)	83,400	87,450	91,700	96,350	101,000	104,000	4.52
Hawkesbury S	32,000	33,700	35,750	37,750	39,200	40,250	4.70
Holroyd M	83,150	82,900	82,650	82,300	81,950	81,450	(—)0.41
Hornsby S	109,800	110,650	111,800	113,150	114,100	115,200	0.96
Hunter's Hill M	12,950	12,850	12,700	12,400	12,300	12,150	(—)1.26
Hurstville M	69,100	68,800	68,100	67,000	66,700	66,350	(—)0.82
Kogarah M	48,750	48,550	48,200	47,700	47,550	47,550	(—)0.51
Ku-ring-gai M	104,750	104,700	104,650	104,400	104,300	104,250	(—)0.09
Lane Cove M	30,450	30,150	30,000	29,700	29,450	29,250	(—)0.80
Leichhardt M	63,050	62,050	61,050	58,750	58,300	58,000	(—)1.65
Liverpool M (City)	94,050	94,350	94,700	94,900	94,900	95,000	0.20
Manly M	38,350	38,200	38,050	37,800	37,650	37,450	(—)0.47
Marrickville M	91,000	89,850	88,100	85,700	84,850	84,350	(—)1.51
Mosman M	27,750	27,700	27,550	27,300	27,050	26,900	(—)0.62
North Sydney M	50,150	50,000	49,900	49,800	49,700	49,700	(—)0.17
Parramatta M (City)	134,900	134,200	133,950	133,700	133,400	132,700	(—)0.33
Penrith M (City)	92,500	97,900	103,900	110,800	118,050	124,450	6.11
Randwick M	123,450	122,600	120,950	119,300	118,450	117,550	(—)0.98
Rockdale M	87,600	87,000	86,600	86,000	85,500	85,000	(—)0.60
Ryde M	92,100	91,600	91,250	90,900	90,750	90,700	(—)0.30
Strathfield M	26,900	26,850	26,750	26,650	26,600	26,550	(—)0.26
Sutherland S	165,850	166,950	168,500	170,150	171,550	172,750	0.82
Sydney M (City)	80,600	79,550	78,650	78,950	79,450	79,550	(—)0.26
Warringah S	178,000	178,100	178,150	178,150	178,100	178,100	0.01
Waverley M	64,350	64,300	64,000	63,450	63,550	63,250	(—)0.33
Willoughby M	53,550	53,450	53,350	53,250	53,200	53,050	(—)0.19
Wollondilly S	17,050	18,000	19,050	20,300	21,350	22,000	5.22
Woollahra M	55,500	55,350	55,000	53,750	53,750	53,550	(—)0.72
Wyong S	56,750	60,850	65,200	70,400	75,600	79,000	6.84
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	**3,197,650**	**3,226,800**	**3,257,450**	**3,279,500**	**3,310,450**	**3,334,950**	**0.84**

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1983. *(b)* Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1978 to 1983.
NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Estimated Resident Population of Larger Shires *(a)* in N.S.W. outside Sydney Statistical Division, 1978 to 1983 *(b)*

	Estimated resident population at 30 June						*Average annual rate of change (c) (per cent)*
Shire	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	
Tweed	30,400	32,150	34,200	37,150	40,750	42,500	6.93
Coffs Harbour	27,400	29,050	30,850	34,000	37,000	39,000	7.32
Port Stephens	23,100	24,200	26,150	28,900	31,200	32,400	6.98
Wingecarribee	22,800	23,400	24,100	25,200	26,300	27,050	3.51
Ballina	15,550	16,750	17,950	19,400	20,800	21,700	6.87
Griffith	20,750	20,900	21,050	21,150	21,350	21,500	0.67
Bega Valley	18,250	18,900	19,450	20,100	20,850	21,300	3.16
Kempsey	18,050	18,400	18,800	19,500	20,200	21,000	3.08
Great Lakes	14,050	14,800	15,700	16,900	17,900	18,750	5.92
Eurobodalla	13,250	14,100	15,000	16,000	17,350	18,400	6.82
Moree Plains	16,300	16,500	16,750	17,250	17,400	17,500	1.45
Byron	11,950	12,750	13,650	14,850	16,250	17,200	7.57
Singleton	13,200	13,500	14,100	15,250	16,550	17,050	5.28
Narrabri	15,850	15,900	15,950	16,000	16,050	16,100	0.33
Inverell	15,700	15,850	15,950	16,100	16,000	16,050	0.47
Muswellbrook	12,250	12,450	12,750	13,200	14,400	15,300	4.58
Parkes	14,950	14,950	14,900	14,850	14,800	14,800	(—)0.22
Mudgee	12,400	12,700	13,000	13,500	13,950	14,300	2.90
Gunnedah	13,200	13,200	13,250	13,250	13,250	13,200	0.01
Nambucca	10,450	10,800	11,050	11,550	12,000	12,600	3.89
Tumut	11,600	11,650	11,750	11,850	11,950	12,000	0.68
Cabonne	12,200	12,100	12,050	11,900	11,850	11,750	(—)0.73
Cowra	11,800	11,750	11,750	11,750	11,700	11,700	(—)0.24
Forbes	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,350	11,350	0.07
Leeton	11,400	11,400	11,350	11,300	11,300	11,300	(—)0.16
Young	10,900	11,000	11,000	11,050	11,100	11,100	0.36
Parry	9,900	10,150	10,350	10,650	10,900	11,050	2.21
Maclean	8,700	8,950	9,200	9,650	10,050	10,400	3.69
Bellingen	8,050	8,400	8,700	9,050	9,500	9,750	3.97
Cooma-Monaro	9,100	9,150	9,200	9,250	9,350	9,400	0.64
Kyogle	8,850	8,900	9,000	9,150	9,200	9,250	0.90
Scone	7,950	8,000	8,200	8,500	8,950	9,250	3.16
Wellington	9,350	9,250	9,150	9,050	9,000	8,950	(—)0.84
Lachlan	8,950	8,900	8,800	8,750	8,650	8,650	(—)0.73
Cootamundra	8,650	8,700	8,600	8,550	8,500	8,500	(—)0.41
Bland	8,250	8,150	8,150	8,150	8,100	8,100	(—)0.34
Berrigan	7,550	7,600	7,600	7,650	7,700	7,700	0.49
Narrandera	7,900	7,850	7,750	7,700	7,650	7,600	(—)0.74
Yass	7,300	7,300	7,350	7,400	7,450	7,500	0.59
Walgett	7,400	7,400	7,450	7,500	7,450	7,450	0.12
Coonabarabran	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,250	(—)0.13
Richmond River	6,400	6,500	6,650	6,900	7,150	7,250	2.57
Wentworth	6,800	6,900	7,000	7,100	7,150	7,200	1.20
Corowa	5,900	6,050	6,200	6,350	6,550	6,750	2.68
Tenterfield	6,800	6,850	6,900	6,750	6,700	6,700	(—)0.24
Temora	6,900	6,900	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,650	(—)0.82
Narromine	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,650	6,600	6,600	(—)0.40
Blayney	6,450	6,400	6,350	6,300	6,250	6,250	(—)0.74
Dungog	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,250	0.44
Cobar	4,650	4,700	4,950	5,400	5,950	6,000	5.21
Coonamble	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0.02
Junee	6,000	5,950	5,900	5,850	5,800	5,750	(—)0.85
Quirindi	5,600	5,550	5,550	5,500	5,550	5,500	(—)0.30
Uralla	5,200	5,250	5,350	5,350	5,400	5,400	0.76
Wakool	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,250	5,200	0.11
Hume	4,500	4,650	4,750	4,900	5,050	5,150	2.83
Gilgandra	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,050	5,050	5,050	0.19
Yarrowlumla	3,850	4,050	4,200	4,450	4,750	5,000	5.36

(a) Shires with an estimated resident population at 30 June 1983 of 5,000 or more, in descending order of population. *(b)* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1983. *(c)* Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1978 to 1983.

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The table on the previous page and the following table show the estimated resident population for the larger shires and all municipalities in the State but outside of the Sydney Statistical Division.

Estimated Resident Population of Municipalities in N.S.W. outside Sydney Statistical Division, 1978 to 1983 *(a)*

Municipality	Estimated resident population at 30 June						Average annual rate of change (b) (per cent)
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Albury (City)	35,350	36,150	36,700	37,350	38,100	38,650	1.81
Armidale (City)	19,300	19,300	19,350	19,350	19,400	19,500	0.20
Bathurst (City)	21,750	22,250	22,600	23,050	23,550	24,250	2.20
Broken Hill (City)	28,150	28,050	27,850	27,850	27,700	27,400	(—)0.55
Casino	10,300	10,350	10,350	10,400	10,400	10,450	0.23
Cessnock, Greater (City)	38,600	39,100	39,450	40,000	40,900	41,550	1.50
Deniliquin	7,450	7,550	7,650	7,750	7,800	7,850	1.02
Dubbo (City)	25,250	26,350	27,550	28,900	29,350	29,900	3.42
Glen Innes	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	(—)0.05
Goulburn (City)	22,550	22,600	22,400	22,100	22,250	22,400	(—)0.15
Grafton (City)	17,100	17,150	17,150	17,200	17,200	17,300	0.20
Hastings	27,700	29,400	31,250	34,350	37,000	38,300	6.67
Kiama	9,950	10,450	11,050	11,800	12,450	12,950	5.48
Lake Macquarie	143,900	146,850	149,950	153,650	156,950	159,000	2.02
Lismore (City)	31,400	32,300	33,150	34,550	35,500	36,250	2.90
Lithgow, Greater (City)	19,850	19,950	20,250	20,500	20,850	21,000	1.10
Maitland (City)	38,750	39,600	40,400	41,300	42,350	43,350	2.25
Newcastle (City)	141,550	140,850	139,950	139,750	139,800	139,400	(—)0.31
Orange (City)	30,400	30,650	31,000	31,350	31,750	31,950	1.02
Queanbeyan (City)	20,050	20,050	20,050	20,050	20,150	20,450	0.35
Shellharbour	41,400	42,100	42,850	43,500	44,350	45,200	1.75
Shoalhaven (City)	41,950	43,750	45,700	48,600	51,750	54,350	5.31
Tamworth (City)	31,050	31,500	31,900	32,400	32,950	33,100	1.29
Taree, Greater (City)	29,300	30,400	31,150	32,000	33,100	33,950	3.00
Wagga Wagga (City)	46,600	47,500	48,150	48,700	48,950	49,350	1.15
Wollongong (City)	174,200	174,750	175,500	176,100	176,850	176,850	0.30

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1983. *(b)* Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1978 to 1983.
NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

MEAN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Mean or average population estimates are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year. The mean estimated resident populations of the State for the last six calendar and financial years are shown in the next table.

Mean Estimated Resident Population, Calendar and Financial Years

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1978	2,508,300	2,520,200	5,028,500	2,520,400	2,534,600	5,055,000
1979	2,532,900	2,548,900	5,081,800	2,546,600	2,563,900	5,110,500
1980	2,561,000	2,579,000	5,140,000	2,576,700	2,595,100	5,171,800
1981	2,593,800	2,612,100	5,205,800	2,609,700	2,627,600	5,237,400
1982	2,626,200	2,643,800	5,270,000	2,643,800	2,661,200	5,305,100
1983	2,658,900	2,676,300	5,335,200	p2,670,600	p2,688,900	p5,359,500

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The estimated resident population of each of the Australian States and Territories for the last six years is shown in the following table.

Estimated Resident Population of Australian States and Territories

	At 30 June					
State or Territory	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
	Estimated resident population					
New South Wales	**5,053,800**	**5,111,100**	**5,171,500**	**5,234,900**	**5,307,900**	**5,360,400**
Victoria	3,863,800	3,886,400	3,914,300	3,946,900	3,994,100	4,037,600
Queensland	2,172,000	2,214,800	2,265,900	2,345,200	2,419,600	2,471,600
South Australia	1,296,200	1,301,100	1,308,400	1,318,800	1,328,700	1,341,500
Western Australia	1,227,900	1,246,600	1,269,100	1,300,100	1,336,900	1,364,500
Tasmania	417,600	420,800	423,600	427,200	429,800	432,600
Northern Territory	110,000	114,100	118,200	122,600	129,400	133,900
Australian Capital Territory	218,000	220,800	224,300	227,600	231,900	236,600
Australia	**14,359,300**	**14,515,700**	**14,695,400**	**14,923,300**	**15,178,400**	**15,378,600**
	Proportion of population of Australia (per cent)					
New South Wales	**35.20**	**35.21**	**35.19**	**35.08**	**34.97**	**34.86**
Victoria	26.91	26.77	26.64	26.45	26.31	26.25
Queensland	15.13	15.26	15.42	15.72	15.94	16.07
South Australia	9.03	8.96	8.90	8.84	8.75	8.72
Western Australia	8.55	8.59	8.64	8.71	8.81	8.87
Tasmania	2.91	2.90	2.88	2.86	2.83	2.81
Northern Territory	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.87
Australian Capital Territory	1.52	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.54
Australia	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent, which was faster than that of any other Australian State except Queensland (where the rate was 1.11 per cent).

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales (1.98 per cent) was lower than in any other State, the average for Australia as a whole being 2.46 per cent.

Between 1954 and 1966, the rate of population increase in New South Wales was the second lowest, being lower than that in all other States except Tasmania. In the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the rate of increase for the State was higher than for South Australia as well as Tasmania, but again from 1971 to 1976 the rate exceeded that for Tasmania only.

In the period from 1976 to 1981, the average annual rate of increase for New South Wales, based on the increase in estimated resident population, was 1.09 compared with 1.24 for Australia as a whole. This rate was higher than that of Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia.

The annual rate of 1.40 per cent for New South Wales in 1981-82 was the highest annual rate of increase in the State since 1971-72, and exceeded the rates for Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory. However, in 1982-83 the rate of increase was 0.99 per cent, the lowest since 1976-77, and was higher than Tasmania and South Australia only.

Sydney is the sixth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by Calcutta, London, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. A comparison of the capital cities of the Australian States and Territories is shown in the next table.

Estimated Resident Population of Capital Cities *(a)* 30 June 1983

Capital city (a)	*Estimated Resident Population 30 June 1983*	*Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)*	*Capital city (a)*	*Estimated Resident Population 30 June 1983*	*Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)*
Sydney	3,334,900	62.2	*Perth*	969,100	71.0
Melbourne p	2,864,600	71.0	*Canberra (b)*	235,400	99.5
Brisbane	1,138,400	46.1	*Hobart*	173,600	40.2
Adelaide p	969,200	72.3	*Darwin*	63,300	47.3

(a) On the basis of capital city statistical division boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1983. *(b)* Relates to the A.C.T. part of the Canberra Statistical District.

MIGRATION

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this subdivision) represent overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in or departing from all ports in Australia, whose State of intended stay or residence was New South Wales (in the case of arrivals) or who regarded themselves as living, or as having spent most time, in New South Wales (in the case of departures). The figures should not be taken to represent complete overseas migration to or from New South Wales. Transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, passengers on most pleasure sea cruises commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages, and all members of the crews of ships and aircraft, are excluded from the figures.

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to the length of their stay, as stated by travellers on arrival in or departure from Australia. In the classification:

Permanent Movement covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad.

Long-term Movement comprises — in the case of arrivals: Australian residents returning from abroad after an absence of twelve months or more and visitors arriving with the intention of staying in Australia for at least twelve months; and in the case of departures: Australian residents leaving with the intention of staying abroad for at least twelve months and visitors leaving after a stay of twelve months or more.

Short-term Movement covers all arrivals and departures of passengers whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was less than twelve months.

The intended length of stay (as stated by residents departing and non-residents arriving) represents the traveller's intention at the time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The statistics of overseas travellers are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements by sea regardless of period of stay and all movements by air which are permanent or have a period of stay of twelve months or more are fully enumerated. Movements by air which have a period of stay less than twelve months are sampled and statistics relating to these movements are estimates which are subject to sampling errors and, therefore, they may differ from figures that would be obtained from full enumeration. A measure of the difference which may be expected is given by the 'standard error' of the estimate, and details of estimates of standard errors will be provided by this Bureau on request.

Detailed statistics of overseas arrivals and departures are given in the annual Subject Bulletin *Population and Migration* (Catalogue No. 3101.1).

The next table shows, for each of the last six years, particulars of overseas arrivals and departures of persons whose State of residence or stay was given as New South Wales. Caution should be exercised when interpreting these statistics, as a number of persons do not indicate their State of residence or stay on arrival or departure so that the figures exclude some persons whose State of residence or stay would have been New South Wales. This is particularly significant in the case of short-term visitors arriving into Australia who did not indicate the State of intended residence (54,300 in 1983) and short-term visitors departing from Australia who did not indicate the State in which they spent most time (32,800 in 1983). However, this situation has always existed and does not invalidate trends within each type of movement over time, but it may affect the figures for the excess of short-term arrivals over departure.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Type of Movement

Type of movement	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Arrivals						
Permanent and long-term movements —						
Males	31,832	35,183	37,697	42,411	38,277	29,550
Females	28,863	31,782	33,603	36,646	33,387	26,600
Short-term movement —						
Australian residents —						
Males	229,763	252,490	264,331	262,905	283,233	272,900
Females	205,397	227,650	235,462	228,170	249,837	233,900
Visitors —						
Males	174,342	206,608	238,405	244,185	248,743	251,800
Females	130,696	169,562	190,514	187,766	192,691	199,600
Total movement —						
Males	*435,937*	*494,281*	*540,434*	*549,501*	*570,253*	*554,200*
Females	*364,956*	*428,993*	*459,579*	*452,582*	*475,915*	*460,000*
Persons	*800,893*	*923,275*	*1,000,013*	*1,002,082*	*1,046,168*	*1,014,300*
Departures						
Permanent and long-term movements —						
Males	19,411	18,913	17,449	16,401	18,212	19,860
Females	16,889	16,162	15,366	14,578	15,301	16,810
Short-term movement —						
Australian residents —						
Males	238,197	265,239	267,870	266,185	289,655	279,500
Females	210,441	231,863	238,429	240,696	251,216	238,100
Visitors —						
Males	181,515	226,206	253,358	256,620	258,257	262,000
Females	134,901	173,732	206,060	198,011	195,955	203,900
Total movement —						
Males	*439,122*	*510,357*	*538,677*	*539,205*	*566,124*	*561,400*
Females	*362,231*	*421,757*	*459,856*	*453,286*	*462,472*	*458,800*
Persons	*801,353*	*932,114*	*998,533*	*992,491*	*1,028,595*	*1,020,200*
Excess of arrivals over departures						
Permanent and long-term movements —						
Males	12,421	16,270	20,248	26,010	20,065	9,690
Females	11,974	15,620	18,237	22,068	18,086	9,790
Short-term movement —						
Australian residents —						
Males	(—)8,434	(—)12,749	(—)3,538	(—)3,280	(—)6,422	(—)6,600
Females	(—)5,044	(—)4,213	(—)2,967	(—)12,526	(—)1,379	(—)4,200
Visitors —						
Males	(—)7,173	(—)19,598	(—)14,953	(—)12,435	(—)9,514	(—)10,200
Females	(—)4,205	(—)4,170	(—)15,546	(—)10,245	(—)3,264	(—)4,300
Total movement —						
Males	*(—)3,185*	*(—)16,076*	*1,757*	*10,296*	*4,129*	*(—)7,200*
Females	*2,725*	*7,236*	*(—)277*	*(—)704*	*13,443*	*1,200*
Persons	*(—)460*	*(—)8,840*	*1,480*	*9,591*	*17,573*	*(—)5,900*

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

There was a sharp decline in permanent and long-term arrivals between 1969 and 1975, resulting in a similar decline in the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over departures. The period from 1975 to 1981 saw a recovery in the level of arrivals which, together with a continuing steady decrease in the number of permanent and long-term departures, resulted in a recovery of the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over departures to the level experienced in 1971. However, since 1981 there has been a reversal of this trend whereby the number of arrivals has fallen from 79,057 in 1981 to 56,140 in 1983, and the number of departures rose from 30,979 in 1981 to 36,680 in 1983.

The high levels of short-term movement experienced since the late seventies continued during 1983. The number of visitors arriving from overseas again rose. However, the number of Australian residents departing to overseas countries on a short-term basis fell from 540,900 in 1982 (the highest ever recorded) to 517,600 in 1983.

OVERSEAS IMMIGRATION

Immigration has been a major factor in Australia's growth. Immigration programmes are determined in the light of existing economic and social conditions in Australia. The aims of the Commonwealth Government's current policy are to reflect the needs of Australia, now and in the future; to extend family migration consistent with employment opportunities;

and to ensure that immigration policies are responsive to humanitarian, compassionate, and other special needs.

The nine principles on which the Government bases its policy are: the Commonwealth Government alone should determine who will be admitted to Australia; migrant entry criteria should be developed on the basis of benefit to the Australian community and the social, economic, and related requirements within Australia; the size and composition of migrant intakes should not jeopardise social cohesiveness and harmony within the Australian community; immigration policy should be applied on a basis which is non-discriminatory (i.e. applied consistently to all applicants regardless of their race, colour, nationality, descent, national or ethnic origin, or sex); applicants should be considered for migration as individuals or individual family units, not as community groups; eligibility and suitability standards for migrants will reflect Australian social mores and Australian law; migration to Australia should be for permanent settlement; enclave settlement will not be encouraged;and immigrants should integrate into Australian society.

Under the Migrant Selection System adopted from 19 April 1982, applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of five eligibility categories. These comprise *(a)* family migration, which expands considerably upon the family reunion category used prior to 1982, *(b)* skilled labour shortage and business migration, *(c)* independent migration, for people who possess outstanding characteristics but who are not eligible under other categories, *(d)* refugee and special humanitarian programs, and *(e)* special eligibility (i.e. persons holding New Zealand passports who are not New Zealand citizens — and their families, self-supporting retirees, and persons with creative or sporting talents). Selection is based, in general, on one or both of two criteria groups — an economic/employment assessment which is numerically weighted, and a settlement assessment which assesses applicants as outstanding, good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory or serious settlement risk.

Assisted Immigration

Since World War II, immigration has played a prominent part in the Commonwealth Government's policies for national development, and successive Commonwealth governments have borne a substantial part of the passage costs of selected migrants from overseas countries. In April 1981, as part of the Review of Commonwealth Functions, the Commonwealth Government decided to terminate the Assisted Passage Scheme but continue to apply special provisions for refugees.

Migrant Settlement

A number of services are provided to assist migrants to settle in Australia.

Initial accommodation for some migrants (mostly refugees) is available in two migrant centres in New South Wales (both in Sydney). Most newly-arrived refugees are accommodated initially at these migrant centres.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs provides a migrant welfare service staffed by professional social workers, welfare officers, and supporting staff. The Department also provides the Telephone Interpreter Service, which, in New South Wales, currently operates in Sydney, Wollongong, Albury, and Newcastle, and the Translation Service, which provides facilities for the translation of migrants' documents, official documents, and Departmental correspondence, and undertakes translation for other Commonwealth departments. In addition, the Ethnic Affairs Commission, which is a NSW Government statutory body, provides a community interpreter and information service through its six offices. Each office has full-time interpreters for each of the main ethnic groups and a panel of part-time interpreters to provide back-up and assistance in most other languages. Interpreters are available for police, court and other kinds of legal situations as well as for trade examinations. A translation service is also available to the general public. Both of the Commission's services cover about 60 languages.

Under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, three-year grants are paid by the Commonwealth Government to selected organisations to subsidise the employment of social welfare workers and provide welfare services to migrants. At 30 June 1984, there were 60 organisations in New South Wales in receipt of 78 grants under this scheme. Under the Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme, 'once only' subsidies of up to $10,000 are provided to assist organisations with the costs of projects related to migrant welfare. A total of 15 grants, amounting to $62,400, were allocated in New South Wales during 1983-84.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has located a Settlement Officer at each migrant centre to encourage co-ordination and development of initial settlement programmes and activities for migrants resident at the centre. The programmes and activities include sessions conducted in the 'home' language of the migrant to provide basic orientation to life in Australia and assistance and counselling in respect of employment, housing, and general welfare, in addition to full or part-time English courses. The Department also funds six Migrant Resource Centres in New South Wales (at Parramatta, Liverpool, Eastlakes, Rockdale, Newcastle and Wollongong) which promote multilingual welfare facilities and bases for ethnic groups' cultural activities.

The Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with State and other educational authorities, funds a comprehensive Adult Migrant Education Program which provides English language learning opportunities to adult migrants and refugees who have become permanent residents of Australia. It also provides information about life in Australia, including information about community services and institutions and an understanding of the rights and duties of Australian citizens and residents. Tuition is provided free of charge, in day and evening classes, part-time and full-time courses, correspondence, radio and television lessons, and courses at the workplace (see also the division 'Non-formal Education' in Chapter 7 'Education'). A volunteer home tutor program helps to meet the needs of men and women who are unable to take advantage of other learning opportunities. Special tuition in English for children is provided within the school system. The Commonwealth Government provides funds for this purpose mainly through the Schools Commission (see also the division 'Government Outlays on Education in New South Wales' in Chapter 7 'Education').

Citizenship

The *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* created the status of 'Australian citizenship'. Australian citizenship may be acquired *(a)* by birth in Australia, *(b)* by adoption if, at the time of adoption, the person is present in Australia as a permanent resident and is adopted by an Australian citizen or jointly by two persons at least one of whom is an Australian citizen, *(c)* by descent for persons born outside Australia if the birth is registered, in terms of the Act, at an Australian consulate within 18 years after the birth and at least one parent is an Australian citizen, and *(d)* by grant of citizenship to persons resident in Australia under the conditions prescribed under the Act. To qualify for grant of citizenship all settlers must have lived in Australia for an aggregate of at least two years of the five years immediately preceding the date of application and an aggregate of at least one year of the two years immediately preceding. Apart from residential qualifications, applicants must have attained the age of 18 years, be of sound mind, be of good character, intend to live permanently in Australia and have a basic knowledge of English and an adequate knowledge of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. Exemptions from certain requirements for granting of citizenship may be made in terms of the Act. With the exception of children under 16 years of age and certain physically or mentally incapacitated persons, all persons receiving grant of citizenship are required to take an oath, or make an affirmation, of allegiance.

Marriage to a foreign national has no effect on Australian citizenship. Persons of foreign nationality who marry Australian citizens do not automatically acquire Australian citizenship, but may be granted Australian citizenship upon application under easier conditions than those which normally apply. Certain Australian citizens (e.g. persons born overseas and granted Australian citizenship) may have dual nationality, i.e. they may be regarded by the authorities in the country of their birth as a national of that country. Consequently, they may be subject to the obligations and entitled to the rights of citizens of the other country, if they visit it.

The following table shows the number of certificates granted in 1983 and in the period 1976 to 1983 and the previous country of citizenship of the recipients.

Citizenship Certificates Granted to Residents of N.S.W.: Previous Country of Citizenship of Recipients

Country of Citizenship	*1976 to 1983*	*1983*
Africa —		
Egypt	1,991	166
Mauritius	925	146
South Africa	2,647	665
Other	627	95
Total, Africa	*6,190*	*1,072*
America —		
Argentina	1,617	293
Canada	745	174
Chile	2,537	480
Peru	577	64
United States	613	90
Uruguay	3,747	500
Other	1,370	167
Total, America	*11,206*	*1,768*
Asia —		
China	3,464	565
Cyprus	3,218	383
India	2,077	264
Indonesia	655	154
Iran	945	130
Iraq	959	210
Israel	708	64
Jordan	710	75
Korea	1,639	405
Laos	1,409	770
Lebanon	17,331	1,921
Malaysia	1,941	301
Philippines	4,664	1,155
Singapore	737	109
Sri Lanka	783	109
Syria	1,305	125
Vietnam	6,819	3,711
Other	3,757	1,370
Total, Asia	*53,121*	*11,821*
Europe —		
Austria	802	116
Czechoslovakia	799	212
France	1,813	228
Germany *(a)*	2,867	406
Greece	17,449	1,000
Hungary	771	128
Italy	15,979	1,700
Malta	4,897	782
Netherlands	1,754	244
Poland	1,478	513
Portugal	2,427	629
Spain	1,849	208
Switzerland	938	127
United Kingdom & Ireland *(b)*	48,021	10,186
U.S.S.R. *(c)*	1,171	190
Yugoslavia	26,113	3,425
Other	1,447	297
Total, Europe (b)	*130,575*	*20,391*
Oceania —		
Fiji	1,291	223
New Zealand	2,908	1,150
Other	441	120
Total, Oceania	*4,640*	*1,493*
Stateless	2,997	1,363
Total granted	**208,729**	**37,908**

(a) Includes East and West Germany. *(b)* Includes Hong Kong and other British dependent territories. *(c)* Includes the Ukraine and the Baltic States.

Children under 16 years of age may be granted Australian citizenship upon application by inclusion of their names on the citizenship certificate of their responsible parent or guardian. Children granted Australian citizenship in this way in 1983 numbered 5,825.

Language Survey

In May 1983, as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Survey Program, a survey was conducted throughout Australia of persons aged 15 and over to obtain details of the languages they first spoke. More details concerning the survey program, together with the results of the Language Survey, are contained in Appendix B in this Year Book.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

An Internal Migration Survey is conducted on an annual basis to determine the number and characteristics of movers. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. It is designed to include persons aged 15 years and over except *(a)* members of the permanent defence forces; *(b)* certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census counts and estimated resident populations; *(c)* overseas visitors in Australia; *(d)* members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia; *(e)* boarding school pupils, some patients in hospitals and sanatoria, inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc. and *(f)* persons with no place of usual residence at the survey date and/or twelve months earlier.

For the purposes of the survey, persons are classified as having moved if the address of their usual place of residence at the survey date is different from that twelve months earlier. No information is obtained about the moves between these dates. Persons who are resident at the same address on both dates, but who may have moved away and returned during this period, are not counted as movers. Internal migration statistics, details of sampling error associated with those statistics, and further details relating to the survey are contained in the publication *Internal Migration, Australia* (3408.0).

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, N.S.W., 1981 Census of Population and Housing* (Catalogue No. 2435.0), *Cross-classified Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, N.S.W., 1981 Census of Population and Housing* (2444.0), *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0), *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia,* (3201.0), *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0). Details of the availability of 1981 Census data are contained in a series of Census 81 Information Papers, particularly *Census 81 — Data Release Plans* (2142.0), *Census 81 — Statistical Publications* (2144.0), *Census 81 — Microfiche* (2145.0) and *Census 81 — Magnetic Tape Summary Files* (2143.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Census 1981: Families with Children under 16 years* (2201.1), *Census 1981: Internal Migration between 1976 and 1981 by Local Government Areas* (2202.1), *Census 1981: Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, Part 1 — Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions* (2401.1), *Census 1981: Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, Part 2 — Balance of State* (2402.1), *Population and Migration* (3101.1), *Estimated Resident Population of Local Government Areas* (3206.1), *Estimated Resident Population of Local Government Areas (Preliminary)* (3210.1), *Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population of Local Government Areas (Final), 1976 to 1981* (3208.1), *Age and Sex Distribution of the Estimated Resident Population of Local Government Areas, 30 June 1981* (3209.1).

Other Publications: Annual Report of Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Australian Immigration, Consolidated Statistics (Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs).

4

VITAL STATISTICS

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973, which replaced the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899, from 1 January 1974. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) *Marriage Act 1961*, which came fully into operation on 1 September 1963, and superseded State legislation formerly dealing with these matters.

The administration of civil registration in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. From 1 January 1974, a new registration system (with regional registries located at Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, and local registrars), was implemented. The function of all local registrars is receiving and checking forms of information of births and deaths and despatching these documents to the appropriate regional registry for processing and registration. Copies of the registrations of births and deaths are despatched to the appropriate local registrar to permit certified copies and extracts of registrations to be issued.

Information for the registration of all *births* is required to be furnished to a local registrar or a regional registry within one month after the birth — a declaration and other evidence may be required after the expiration of that period.

Still-births are required to be registered in a separate register of still-births which is kept, for a period of 2 to 3 years, by the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for statistical and medical research purposes only. (The statistics of deaths in New South Wales exclude fetal deaths. Throughout this Chapter the term 'fetal deaths' is used in lieu of 'still-births', except in the context of the Act or registration procedures.)

Prior to 1 January 1969, a still-born child was defined as 'any child of seven months gestation or over, not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed'. From 1 January 1969, under amended legislation, a still-born child is defined as a child who is of at least twenty weeks gestation, or at least 400 grammes weight at delivery, and has not breathed after delivery.

In the case of the *death* of any person in New South Wales, the occupier of the house or place in which the death occurs, or a relative, is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within one month. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order for burial issued by a coroner, a medical certificate of cause of death, or a notice of intention to sign a medical certificate of cause of death. A certificate issued by medical practitioners or a coroner is required to be produced to the medical referee for the crematorium prior to him authorising the cremation of a dead body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by an authorised civil celebrant, or by a designated State officer. A Notice of Intended Marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one full calendar month before the marriage unless the period of notice is shortened for special circumstances, by a

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prescribed authority (i.e. State officers, Local Registrars of Births and Deaths, Stipendiary Magistrates, and certain Chamber Magistrates and Justices of the Peace). A minister or civil celebrant, or State officer (including local registrars) who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages at Sydney within 14 days for registration. The *Marriage Act 1961* provides that persons 18 years of age or more (21 years of age or more prior to 1 July 1973) are free to marry without consent of any kind. For males aged 16 or 17 years and females aged 14 or 15 years a judge or magistrate may, in exceptional circumstances, make an order authorising the marriage. Females aged 16 or 17 years require the consent of parents or guardians for marriage, or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority — this consent by a judicial authority is subject to appeal. Under no circumstances can a male below the age of 16 years or a female below the age of 14 years marry, nor can a male and a female who are both under marriageable age (i.e. males under 18 years of age and females under 16 years of age) marry each other.

At 1 January 1983, there were 5,299 persons registered as ministers of religion in New South Wales who may solemnise marriages in Australia. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Roman Catholic 1,706, Anglican 988, Uniting Church 578, Baptist 405, Salvation Army 281, Seventh Day Adventist 238, Presbyterian 219, Churches of Christ 123, Latter Day Saints 95, Assemblies of God 87, Orthodox 77, Jehovah's Witnesses 66, Lutheran 45, Christian Brethren 44, Full Gospel Church 39, Jewish 23, and other denominations 285. In addition, 140 persons were registered in New South Wales as civil celebrants. These persons may solemnise marriages only in those parts of Australia as specified in their authorisation.

LIVE BIRTHS

The statistics of births in New South Wales, until 1983, covered all births registered in the State. From 1 January 1983, live birth statistics for the State, as well as other States and Territories of Australia, are compiled and presented in respect of the State or Territory of usual residence of the mother. To aid comparison of the number of live births on the basis of usual residence of the mother, the summary table shows 1983 data on both bases with the registration basis preceding the usual residence basis. Statistics of fetal deaths (i.e. still-births) are now to be found under the division of 'Deaths'.

The births of full-blood Aboriginals which could be distinguished were excluded from the birth statistics of New South Wales from 1933 to 1966, but have been included (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) from 1 January 1967. The figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include births of full-blood Aboriginals.

From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a fetal death (still-birth) for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations whereby beating of the heart was adopted in lieu of breathing.

Movements in the crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per 1,000 of mean estimated population) prior to 1948 are discussed in earlier issues of this Year Book. From 1948 until 1962 the rate remained fairly steady at 21 or 22 per thousand, but then a rapid decrease followed, until in both 1966 and 1967 the rate had fallen to 18.35. This fall was due to the increasing tendency to defer having children during the early years of marriage and possibly the increased use of oral contraceptives. From 1968 to 1971, the rate rose each year, reaching 21.04 in 1971 when the number of live births increased by 10,018 (11 per cent) over the number registered in the previous year. This rise was probably due to the increasing number of females reaching child-bearing age. From 1972 to 1979, the rate declined significantly reaching 15.09 in 1979, the lowest ever recorded in New South Wales. This downward trend was reversed between 1979 and 1982 but the rate again declined in 1983.

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1921 are summarised in the next table.

The rates shown for 1971 to 1983 are the number of live births per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. These rates are based on the *estimated resident population* — the new concept adopted following the 1981 Census (see the sub-division 'Estimated Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population').

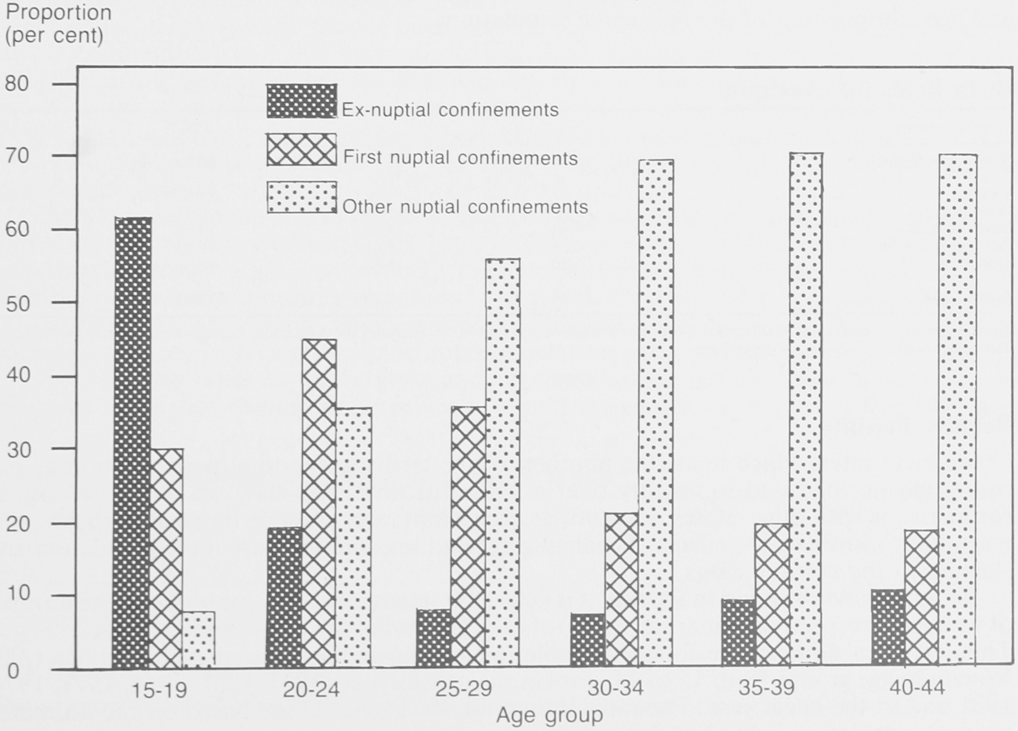
Live births *(a)*, New South Wales

Period	*Number of live births*			*Birth rate(b)*	*Masculinity* rate*(c)*
	Males	*Females*	*Total*		
Average annual —					
1921-25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24.74	104.5
1926-30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21.77	105.78
1931-35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17.29	105.4
1936-40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17.51	104.5
1941-45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19.79	105.1
1946-50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22.60	105.8
1951-55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21.78	105.2
1956-60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21.55	105.6
1961-65	42,586	40,311	82,897	20.49	105.6
1966-70	42,368	40,191	82,559	18.87	105.4
1971-75	46,025	43,606	89,631	18.53	105.5
1976-80	40,072	38,098	78,170	15.45	105.2
Year —					
1978	39,698	38,075	77,773	15.39	104.3
1979	39,679	37,455	77,134	15.09	105.9
1980	40,974	38,481	79,455	15.36	106.5
1981	42,030	39,500	81,530	15.57	106.4
1982	42,879	40,610	83,489	r15.74	105.6
1983*(d)*	42,382	40,357	82,739	p15.44	105.0
1983*(e)*	42,706	40,601	83,307	p15.54	105.2

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966. See text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this Chapter. *(b)* See text preceding this table. *(c)* Number of male live births per 100 female live births. *(d)* State of registration basis. *(e)* State of usual residence basis.

In the last one hundred years, the number of female births has not exceeded that of male births in any year, the smallest proportion being 102 males to 100 females (which was recorded in 1901). Over the thirty-year period to 1983, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1956 (when it was 107.4 to 100), and lowest in 1958 (when it was 104.0 to 100).

CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN A LIVE BIRTH, AGE GROUP OF MOTHER (15-44) NSW, 1983



The number of ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1951 is as follows:

Period	*Average annual number*	*Year*	*Number*
1951-55	2,975	*1978*	8,612
1956-60	3,741	*1979*	9,036
1961-65	5,059	*1980*	10,077
1966-70	6,654	*1981*	10,898
1971-75	8,966	*1982*	11,744
1976-80	8,787	*1983*	12,446

The per cent of ex-nuptial live births to total live births in New South Wales since 1951 is as follows:

Period	*Ratio per cent to total live births*	*Year*	*Ratio per cent to total live births*
1951-55	4.03	*1978*	11.07
1956-60	4.70	*1979*	11.71
1961-65	6.10	*1980*	12.68
1966-70	8.06	*1981*	13.37
1971-75	10.00	*1982*	14.07
1976-80	11.24	*1983*	14.94

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births remained fairly constant (at about 5 per cent of live births) from 1920 to 1936. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion generally declined but since 1958 it has increased steadily to reach the highest on record, 14.94 per cent, in 1983. This long-term upward trend is partly due to an increasing number of de-facto marriages producing children, as reflected by the growing proportion of ex-nuptial births where paternity is acknowledged. See later subsection *Parental Acknowledgement.*

Crude birth rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last four years in the following table. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

Birth Rates *(a)*, Australia

State or country	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*p1983(c)*
New South Wales	**15.36**	**15.57**	**15.74**	**15.54**
Victoria	14.87	15.07	15.02	14.85
Queensland	15.42	16.56	16.75	17.04
South Australia	14.14	14.68	14.52	14.78
Western Australia	16.24	16.81	16.63	16.93
Tasmania	15.90	16.83	16.30	16.32
Australia *(b)*	**15.34**	**15.80**	**15.81**	**15.78**

(a) Number of live births per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. *(b)* Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. *(c)* State of usual residence basis.

Relative Fertility

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex composition of the population and changes in the marital status.

To determine the trend in fertility it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of marital status) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the number of births per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in the census years 1933, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and in the latest year. The rates shown for 1971 to 1983 are based on the estimated resident population.

Live Births Per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, N.S.W.

Age group (years)	*1933*	*1961*	*1966*	*1971*	*1976*	*1981*	*1983*
15-19	29.73	48.03	49.97	57.80	34.97	27.98	26.92
20-24	106.05	215.64	159.67	168.23	122.61	106.13	101.18
25-29	119.68	210.30	172.11	183.04	143.54	143.83	143.74
30-34	94.39	124.59	99.91	99.30	74.77	79.15	83.20
35-39	59.23	58.04	46.18	41.44	24.70	25.40	26.18
40-44	24.04	16.72	12.52	10.47	5.18	4.44	4.62
General fertility rate (15-44)	72.57	108.38	88.60	99.00	73.59	69.40	68.56

The long-term downward trend in fertility of women aged 35 years or more has reflected the increasing tendency towards the limitation of family size. However, in the last 5 years, this trend has been arrested and now shows a slight increase. For younger women of child-bearing age this downward trend did not occur until 1972. During the inter-censal period 1971-76 the fertility rates fell dramatically for all age groups of child-bearing women. The generalfertility rate (births to mothers aged 15-44 years per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years) fell from 99.00 in 1971 to 73.59 in 1976 and 69.40 in 1981. The 1983 rate (68.56) is the lowest ever recorded. Since 1976 the fertility rates have generally continued to fall in the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 40-44, remained steady in the age group 25-29 but have increased in the age groups 30-34 and 35-39, although still below the rates of a decade ago.

The low fertility rates for all age groups in 1933 followed the economic recession of the early 'thirties. In 1947, the rates were increased by the general demobilisation of servicemen after World War II. The lower rates reflected in the figures shown for 1966 show the tendency for women to continue working after marriage, and thus to defer having children in the early years of marriage. However, the rates gradually increased to peak in 1971 and then have generally declined.

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 36.9 per cent higher in 1947 than in 1933, 21.1 per cent lower in 1966 than in 1947, 14.7 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1966, 24.1 per cent lower in 1976 than in 1971, and 1.6 per cent lower in 1981 than in 1976.

Age specific female fertility rates form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and, at each year of age, experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the *gross reproduction rate* and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period.

The *net reproduction rate* represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales in 1982 and 1983, and during the three years around the census years 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976.

Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales

Reproduction rate	*1960-62*	*1965-67*	*1970-72*	*1975-77*	*1982(a)*	*1983(a)*
Gross	1.613	1.325	1.334	1.003	0.950	0.941
Net*(b)*	1.561	1.284	1.296	0.980	0.932	0.924

(a) Based on estimated resident population. *(b)* New South Wales mortality experience used for 1982 and 1983 rates. Australian mortality experience used for the three yearly rates around the census years.

Live Births Classified by Age of Mother

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for the years 1978 and 1983.

Live Births, by Age of Mother, N.S.W.

Age group (years)	*Nuptial live births*		*Ex-nuptial live births*		*All live births*	
	1978	*1983*	*1978*	*1983*	*1978*	*1983*
Under 15	1	-	41	28	42	28
15-19	3,381	2,140	3,052	3,495	6,433	5,635
20-24	20,557	18,562	2,825	4,517	23,382	23,079
25-29	27,430	28,540	1,566	2,565	28,996	31,105
30-34	13,820	16,322	735	1,293	14,555	17,615
35-39	3,396	4,649	315	464	3,711	5,113
40-44	547	633	74	77	621	710
45 or more	29	15	4	6	33	21
Not stated	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	**69,161**	**70,861**	**8,612**	**12,446**	**77,773**	**83,307**

Similar information for single years of age is published in the annual subject bulletin *Births* (Catalogue No. 3306.1).

Live Births Classified by Previous Issue of Mother

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1983, classified according to age of mother.

Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W., 1983
Age of Mother and Previous Issue *(a)*

Age of mother (years)	*Total married mothers*	*Average number of children (b)*	*Number of married mothers with previous issue (a) numbering*					
			0	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5 or more*
Under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	2,123	1.23	1,682	402	36	3	—	—
20-24	18,406	1.57	10,278	6,151	1,617	310	47	3
25-29	28,248	1.93	10,977	10,666	4,839	1,402	277	87
30-34	16,099	2.36	4,024	5,624	4,142	1,622	453	234
35-39	4,595	2.80	991	1,246	1,127	684	287	260
40-44	627	3.35	129	150	104	105	40	99
45 or more	15	3.73	1	4	3	2	2	3
Total	**70,113**	**1.98**	**28,082**	**24,243**	**11,868**	**4,128**	**1,106**	**686**
Per cent of total married mothers	*100.00*		*40.05*	*34.58*	*16.93*	*5.89*	*1.58*	*0.98*

(a) Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all fetal deaths are excluded. *(b)* Including children born alive at the present confinement.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the annual subject bulletin *Births* (Catalogue No. 3306.1).

Over the years, there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers, to whom a live-born child was born during the year, has declined steadily from 3.90 in 1901 to 1.98 in 1983.

In 1894, 51 per cent of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent. When the information was next recorded in 1938, it had fallen to 23 per cent. The decline continued during World War II, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent. After 1947, the proportion gradually increased to 22.0 per cent in 1962, but has declined almost every year to 8.4 per cent in 1983.

PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1983, there were 876 cases of plural births registered in New South Wales. They consisted of 867 cases of twins, 8 cases of triplets and 1 case of quadruplets. The children born live as twins numbered 1,683 (855 males and 828 females), and 51 were stillborn; the children born live as triplets numbered 24 (10 males and 14 females), and the quadruplets were live born. Of the plural births, 113 cases of twins and 1 case of triplets were ex-nuptial.

Twenty-two cases of quadruplets have been recorded — five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1962, 1968 to 1972, 1974, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1983. Two cases of quintuplets have been recorded — one in each of the years 1975 and 1982 and one case of nonuplets (nine children) was recorded, in 1971.

MATERNITIES

The following table shows the number of maternities, live births, fetal deaths (still-births), and plural births in the year 1983. The term 'maternities' is used here to indicate the number of mothers who were delivered of a livebirth(s) and/or a still-birth(s) (fetal death) and differs from the number of confinements as shown elsewhere in this chapter. Confinements relate to mothers who gave birth to at least one liveborn child.

Maternities and Children Born, N.S.W., 1983

	Confinements		*Children*						
			Live born		*Fetal deaths*		*Total*		
Class of birth	*Married mothers*	*Unmarried mothers*	*Nuptial*	*Ex-nuptial*	*Nuptial*	*Ex-nuptial*	*Nuptial*	*Ex-nuptial*	*Total*
Single births	69,283	12,280	68,864	12,164	419	116	69,283	12,280	81,563
Twins —									
Live born (both)	724	104	1,448	208	—	—	1,448	208	1,656
One live born, one fetal death	22	5	22	5	22	5	44	10	54
Fetal deaths (both)	8	4	—	—	16	8	16	8	24
Total twins	*754*	*113*	*1,470*	*213*	*38*	*13*	*1,508*	*226*	*1,734*
Triplets and quadruplets									
Live born (all)	8	1	25	3	—	—	25	3	28
Total triplets and quadruplets	*8*	*1*	*25*	*3*	—	—	*25*	*3*	*28*
Total	**70,045**	**12,394**	**70,359**	**12,380**	**457**	**129**	**70,816**	**12,509**	**83,325**
	82,439		**82,739**		**586**				

Note. This table has been compiled on a State of Registration basis and is therefore strictly comparable with the shown in previous issues of the Year Book under the title of 'Summary of Confinements'.

LEGITIMATIONS

The (Commonwealth) *Marriage Act 1961* provides that a child born before 1 September 1963, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth but have subsequently married each other, becomes, by virtue of the marriage, the legitimate child of its parents from 1 September 1963. A child born after 1 September 1963, whose parents subsequently marry each other, becomes legitimate from the date of its birth. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the parents' marriage at the time of the child's birth, and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage.

The average annual number of legitimations registered for the period 1978 to 1982 was 1,431. In 1983, 1,442 children were registered as legitimated issue.

PARENTAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Children (Equality of Status) Act, 1976, which became operative from 1 July 1977, removed the legal disabilities of ex-nuptial children and made better provision for recording parentage information in birth records.

The father of an ex-nuptial child may, but is not obliged to, furnish acknowledgement of paternity. In 1983, 69 per cent of all ex-nuptial live births registered were acknowledged by the father.

DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales, until 1983, covered all deaths registered in the State excluding fetal deaths. From 1 January 1983, death statistics for the State, as well as other States and Territories of Australia, are compiled and presented in respect of the State or Territory of usual residence of the deceased. To aid comparison of the number of deaths on the basis of registration and on the basis of usual residence of the deceased, the summary tables show 1983 data on both bases with the registration basis preceding the usual residence basis. Statistics of fetal deaths (i.e. still-births) continue to be compiled and presented on a State of registration basis, and are still excluded from general death statistics unless specifically mentioned.

The deaths of full-blood Aboriginals which could be distinguished were excluded from the death statistics of New South Wales from 1933 to 1966, but have been included (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) from 1 January 1967. The figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include deaths of full-blood Aboriginals. In the period September 1939 to December 1941, the Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales (256 males) were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside the State were excluded. From 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

The following table shows the average annual number of deaths in quinquennial periods since 1921 and the number of deaths in each of the last four years, together with crude death rates. The rates shown for 1971 to 1983 are the number of deaths per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. These rates are based on the estimated resident population — the new concept adopted following the 1981 Census (see sub-division 'Estimated Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population').

Deaths *(a)*, New South Wales

Period	*Number of deaths (excluding fetal deaths)*			*Death rate(b)*			*Per cent of male to female rate*
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	
Average annual —							
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10.28	8.11	9.20	127
1961-65	20,866	16,648	37,514	10.26	8.27	9.27	124
1966-70	22,822	18,427	41,249	10.41	8.46	9.44	123
1971-75	22,959	18,833	41,792	9.46	7.81	8.64	121
1976-80	22,202	18,197	40,399	8.80	7.17	7.98	123
Year —							
1978	22,191	18,203	40,394	8.80	7.18	7.99	123
1979	21,320	17,497	38,817	8.37	6.82	7.60	123
1980	22,288	17,994	40,282	8.65	6.93	7.79	125
1981	22,003	17,956	39,959	8.43	6.83	7.63	123
1982	22,998	19,354	42,352	8.70	7.27	7.98	120
1983*(c)*	21,800	18,523	40,323	8.16	6.89	7.52	118
1983*(d)*	21,899	18,648	40,547	8.20	6.94	7.57	118

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966 — see text preceding this table. *(b)* See text preceding this table. *(c)* State of registration basis. *(d)* State of usual residence basis.

The rates shown are crude rates, with no allowance for changing age or sex composition of the population from year to year. In recent years there has been a significant reduction in mortality for most adult age groups resulting in lower crude rates.

DEATHS RATES — AUSTRALIAN STATES

The next table shows the crude death rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia for each of the last four years. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

Death Rates *(a)*, Australia

State or country	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*p1983(c)*
New South Wales	**7.79**	**7.63**	**7.98**	**7.57**
Victoria	7.50	7.35	7.67	7.28
Queensland	7.28	7.33	7.50	6.90
South Australia	7.32	7.36	7.86	7.36
Western Australia	6.43	6.14	6.13	6.14
Tasmania	8.01	7.77	7.99	7.67
Australia *(b)*	**7.40**	**7.30**	**7.56**	**7.16**

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. *(b)* Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. *(c)* State of usual residence basis.

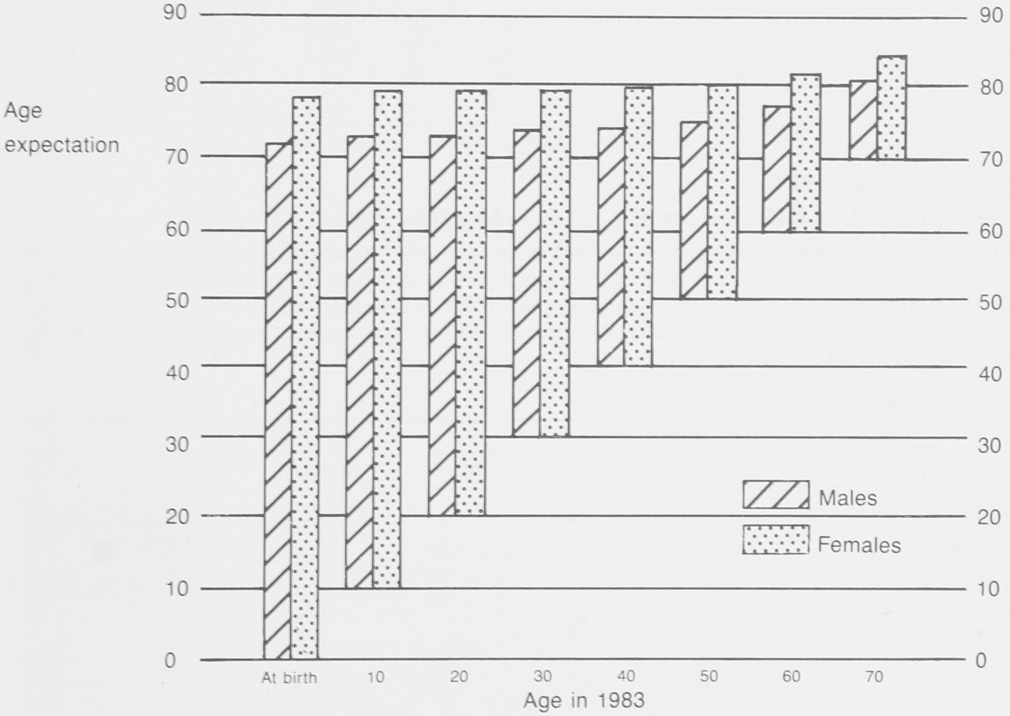
EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The expectation of life at specified ages according to the New South Wales mortality experience of the census years 1971, 1976 and 1981 and for the year 1983 is shown in the following table.

Expectation of Life, New South Wales (years)

At age	Males 1971	1976	1981	1983	Females 1971	1976	1981	1983
0	68.04	68.99	71.14	71.95	74.41	76.18	78.26	78.35
10	59.79	60.48	62.24	62.98	65.90	67.41	69.15	69.24
20	50.33	50.97	52.66	53.37	56.15	57.58	59.35	59.42
30	41.08	41.66	43.39	44.04	46.46	47.87	49.63	49.66
40	31.73	32.30	33.93	34.52	36.96	38.30	39.97	39.98
50	22.98	23.58	24.96	25.44	27.96	29.17	30.69	30.66
60	15.51	15.97	17.12	17.47	19.70	20.71	21.98	21.99
70	9.74	9.94	10.74	10.95	12.34	13.25	14.23	14.30
80	5.72	5.79	6.22	6.29	6.96	7.49	7.97	8.04
90	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.47	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT SELECTED AGES, NSW, 1983



DEATHS — AGE AND SEX

The sex and age composition of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age composition of the population is analysed in Chapter 3 'Population'. The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published in the annual subject bulletin *Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3307.1), and such data, summarised in broad age groups for the years 1978 to 1983 inclusive, are shown in the following table.

Deaths in Age Groups, New South Wales

Year	Total deaths (a)	Age at death (years) 0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more
					Males					
1978	22,191	703	138	720	579	800	2,047	4,228	6,057	6,914
1979	21,320	608	137	670	537	703	1,888	3,962	6,071	6,728
1980	22,288	616	149	716	580	738	1,924	3,966	6,437	7,150
1981	22,003	562	135	679	566	669	1,777	3,978	6,321	7,305
1982	22,998	592	132	711	630	706	1,723	4,026	6,633	7,835
1983*(b)*	21,899	544	134	572	537	626	1,603	3,911	6,350	7,615
					Females					
1978	18,203	490	93	234	241	421	1,062	2,287	3,848	9,526
1979	17,497	438	95	227	243	394	991	2,055	3,766	9,283
1980	17,994	402	90	219	250	394	936	2,084	3,824	9,793
1981	17,956	404	80	202	235	366	885	1,988	3,844	9,950
1982	19,354	430	87	209	254	421	905	2,184	4,130	10,734
1983*(b)*	18,648	431	77	176	213	392	873	2,171	4,016	10,298
					Persons					
1978	40,394	1,193	231	954	820	1,221	3,109	6,515	9,905	16,440
1979	38,817	1,046	232	897	780	1,097	2,879	6,017	9,837	16,011
1980	40,282	1,018	239	935	830	1,132	2,860	6,050	10,261	16,943
1981	39,959	966	215	881	801	1,035	2,662	5,966	10,165	17,255
1982	42,352	1,022	219	920	884	1,127	2,628	6,210	10,763	18,569
1983*(b)*	40,547	975	211	748	750	1,018	2,476	6,082	10,366	17,913

(a) Includes a small number of cases, 8 in 1983, where age at death was not stated. *(b)* State of usual residence basis.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Children under 1 Year of Age (excluding fetal deaths)

During the year 1983, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 827 which was equivalent to a rate of 9.93 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude fetal deaths, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1921 and for the last six years.

Infant Deaths *(a)*, N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under one year of age			Death rate (b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Average annual —						
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956-60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
1961-65	964	721	1,685	22.64	17.88	20.32
1966-70 *(c)*	927	641	1,567	21.86	15.95	18.98
1971-75	883	621	1,505	19.19	14.24	16.79
1976-80	566	401	967	14.11	10.53	12.37
Year —						
1978	600	404	1,004	15.11	10.61	12.91
1979	510	368	878	12.85	9.83	11.38
1980	514	333	847	12.54	8.65	10.66
1981	479	330	809	11.40	8.35	9.92
1982	474	349	823	11.05	8.59	9.86
1983*(d)*	449	356	805	10.59	8.82	9.73
1983*(e)*	459	368	827	10.75	9.06	9.93

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966 — see text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this chapter. *(b)* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births. *(c)* From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe — see text in subsection 'Births', earlier in this chapter. *(d)* State of registration basis. *(e)* State of usual residence basis.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933, below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, below 20 per 1,000 in 1963 and below 10 per 1,000 in 1981. In 1983 the rate on the State of registration basis (9.73) was the lowest ever recorded.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infant death rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. Most mothers utilise the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals, and in 1983, the number of babies born in public hospitals in New South Wales was equal to approximately 96 per cent of all births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters 'Social Welfare' and 'Health'.

During the period reviewed, there has been a pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase except in the period since 1980. In the five years 1921 to 1925 the excess was 24 per cent, and in the five years 1976 to 1980 it was 34 per cent. In 1983 the excess was 19 per cent.

Infant Mortality by Age

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1983, 53 per cent occurred within a week of birth, 63 per cent within one month, and 81per cent within three months. The following tables show the number of deaths and the death rate by sex at various ages under one year in New South Wales for the last six years.

Infant Deaths, N.S.W.: Age at Death

	Age at death						
Year	*Under 1 week*	*1-3 weeks*	*Under 1 month*	*1-2 months*	*3-5 months*	*6-11 months*	*Total under 1 year*
			Males				
1978	363	47	410	84	55	51	600
1979	305	47	352	57	65	36	510
1980	287	59	346	83	59	26	514
1981	273	41	314	74	53	38	479
1982	242	55	297	68	66	43	474
1983*(b)*	229	47	276	85	71	27	459
			Females				
1978	256	19	275	48	43	38	404
1979	231	27	258	48	36	26	368
1980	197	27	224	49	29	31	333
1981	196	22	218	43	42	27	330
1982	198	38	236	49	37	27	349
1983*(a)*	207	37	244	61	32	31	368
			Persons				
1978	619	66	685	132	98	89	1,004
1979	536	74	610	105	101	62	878
1980	484	86	570	132	88	57	847
1981	469	63	532	117	95	65	809
1982	440	93	533	117	103	70	823
1983*(a)*	436	84	520	146	103	58	827

(a) State of usual residence basis.

Infant Deaths, N.S.W.: Death Rate *(a)*

	Deaths per 1,000 live births at age:			
Year	*Under 1 week*	*Under 1 month*	*Under 3 months*	*Under 1 year*
		Males		
1978	9.14	10.33	12.44	15.11
1979	7.69	8.87	10.31	12.85
1980	7.00	8.44	10.47	12.54
1981	6.50	7.47	9.23	11.40
1982	5.64	6.93	8.51	11.05
1983*(b)*	5.36	6.46	8.45	10.75
		Females		
1978	6.72	7.22	8.48	10.61
1979	6.17	6.89	8.17	9.83
1980	5.12	5.82	7.09	8.65
1981	4.96	5.52	6.61	8.35
1982	4.88	5.81	7.02	8.59
1983*(b)*	5.10	6.01	7.51	9.06
		Persons		
1978	7.96	8.81	10.50	12.91
1979	6.95	7.91	9.27	11.38
1980	6.09	7.17	8.84	10.66
1981	5.75	6.53	7.96	9.92
1982	5.27	6.38	7.79	9.86
1983*(b)*	5.23	6.24	7.99	9.93

(a) Deaths per 1,000 live births at the ages shown. *(b)* State of usual residence basis.

Causes of Infant Mortality

Over the past fifty years, there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has been reduced only slightly. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been still-born.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life in New South Wales for the year 1983. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of various causes of death as age advances.

Infant Death Rates from Principal Causes of Death, *(a)* N.S.W., 1983

	Deaths of children at ages under 1 year per 1,000 live births						
Cause of death (a)	*International code number*	*Under 1 day*	*1 day and under 1 week*	*1 week and under 1 month*	*1 month and under 3 months*	*3 months and under 1 year*	*Total under 1 year*
Infectious and parasitic diseases	001-139	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.04
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	320-389	—	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.10	0.19
Pneumonia	480-486	—	—	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.11
Other diseases of the respiratory system	460-478 487-519	—	—	—	0.04	0.11	0.14
Diseases of the digestive system	520-579	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08
Congenital anomalies	740-759	1.03	0.70	0.43	0.37	0.28	2.81
Immaturity	765	0.91	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.94
Hypoxia and birth asphyxia	768	0.16	0.08	0.01	0.02	-	0.28
Respiratory diseases of newborn	769,770	0.89	0.28	0.02	0.06	0.08	1.33
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality	764,766,767, 771-779	0.52	0.58	0.29	0.05	0.07	1.50
Sudden death, cause unknown	798	—	0.02	0.13	1.01	0.83	1.99
External causes of injury and poisoning	E800-E999	0.01	—	0.01	0.12	0.19	0.34
All other	Residual	—	0.01	—	0.02	0.14	0.18
Total infant death rates		**3.53**	**1.70**	**1.01**	**1.75**	**1.93**	**9.93**

(a) Classified on the basis of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975).

Of the deaths under 1 day, 99 per cent were due either to congenital anomalies or to 'conditions peculiar to the perinatal period', which include immaturity, hypoxia and birth asphyxia, and respiratory diseases of the newborn. These causes also resulted in 96 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 day and under 1 week and in 76 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 week to under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 29per cent (congenital anomalies accounted for 21 per cent). In this age group deaths due to external causes of injury and poisoning and those due to post-natal respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia, each accounted for 7 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. At ages 3 months to under 1 year, deaths due to external causes of injury and poisoning accounted for 10 per cent of all deaths and post-natal respiratory diseases, for 7 per cent, while deaths due to congenital anomalies fell to 14 per cent.

The introduction of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases has enabled the identification of those infants who die a sudden death of unknown cause. In previously published data these deaths were included in the residual cause category. This cause of death is most significant for deaths of infants aged 1 month and under three months, and three months and under 1 year, where sudden death from unknown cause accounted for 58 per cent and 43 per cent of all deaths, respectively.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as infective diseases, diseases of the respiratory, digestive systems, etc., and sudden death of unknown cause.

Detailed tables of causes of infant mortality are published annually in the annual subject bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

Infant Mortality in Statistical Divisions of New South Wales

The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in each Statistical Division of the State during the last six years.

Infant Deaths in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983(b)*
			Number of deaths under 1 year of age			
Sydney	633	547	536	527	533	502
Hunter	71	79	67	73	70	74
Illawarra	58	56	53	36	38	47
Richmond-Tweed	19	15	18	12	16	18
Mid-North Coast	29	29	26	24	28	36
Northern	51	31	44	37	26	40
North-Western	27	13	23	25	23	17
Central West	37	28	21	32	34	31
South-Eastern	28	18	19	7	14	22
Murrumbidgee	32	46	27	17	24	19
Murray	11	11	10	12	10	16
Far West	8	5	3	7	7	5
Lord Howe Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, excluding Sydney	*371*	*331*	*311*	*282*	*290*	*325*
Total, New South Wales	**1,004**	**878**	**847**	**809**	**823**	**827**
			Infant death rate *(a)*			
Sydney	13.00	11.40	10.90	10.55	10.39	9.88
Hunter	11.20	12.11	9.96	10.22	9.53	9.97
Illawarra	12.64	12.02	11.28	7.35	7.31	9.37
Richmond-Tweed	10.06	7.52	8.72	5.11	6.68	7.71
Mid-North Coast	12.04	12.36	10.20	8.61	9.65	12.02
Northern	18.09	11.16	14.46	12.59	9.20	13.35
North-Western	15.11	7.14	11.95	12.54	11.39	8.79
Central West	13.77	10.36	7.37	11.23	11.60	11.30
South-Eastern	14.02	9.45	9.79	3.54	6.85	9.35
Murrumbidgee	12.58	18.81	10.56	6.65	9.39	7.79
Murray	7.35	7.52	7.01	7.71	6.54	9.46
Far West	15.81	10.31	5.87	13.65	15.80	8.80
Lord Howe Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, excluding Sydney	*12.76*	*11.36*	*10.23*	*8.93*	*9.01*	*10.00*
Total, New South Wales	**12.91**	**11.38**	**10.66**	**9.92**	**9.86**	**9.93**

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. *(b)* State of usual residence basis.

Perinatal Mortality

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both fetal deaths and the mortality of infants in the first few weeks subsequent to birth, it is of interest to study the combined rate for fetal deaths and the deaths of children who were born alive — a combination which has come to be known as 'perinatal mortality'. Statistics of perinatal mortality are shown in the following table on two bases:

(a) for fetal deaths (for definition, see text relating to 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this chapter) plus early neonatal deaths (children who die within 7 days of their birth); and

(b) for fetal deaths plus neonatal deaths (children who die within 28 days of their birth).

Perinatal Deaths, N.S.W.

	Mortality per 1,000 live births and still-births combined					
	Fetal deaths plus deaths under 1 week			*Fetal deaths plus deaths under 28 days*		
Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
1978	18.00	16.31	17.17	19.17	16.80	18.01
1979	17.17	14.98	16.11	18.35	15.69	17.06
1980	16.25	12.59	14.48	17.67	13.28	15.55
1981	14.89	13.16	14.05	15.85	13.71	14.81
1982	13.58	13.14	13.37	14.85	14.07	14.47
1983	12.72	11.42	12.09	13.82	12.28	13.07

The perinatal death rate (that is, the number of fetal deaths and neonatal deaths combined per 1,000 all births) has declined steadily from 58.49 in 1936 (the highest recorded since the compulsory registration of fetal deaths) to 13.18 in 1983 (the lowest recorded).

Perinatal mortality figures for years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual subject bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1).

FETAL DEATHS

From 1 January 1968, to accord with international recommendations, beating of the heart was adopted in lieu of breathing as the criterion of a live birth for statistical purposes and, from that date, any child registered as a still-born (i.e. a fetal death) whose heart beat after the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother was excluded from the statistics of fetal deaths and counted as a live birth; these numbered 31 in 1968 and 44 in 1969.

From 1969, the definition of a still-birth for registration purposes was significantly amended in terms of the period of gestation and size of fetus at delivery — see text in division 'Registration of Vital Statistics', earlier in this chapter. This change, which was also adopted for statistical purposes, resulted in an estimated increase of 26 per cent in the number of fetal deaths registered in 1969. (The criterion of beating of the heart in lieu of breathing was retained for statistical purposes.)

The number of fetal deaths in New South Wales in 1983 was 586 (320 males and 266 females), which is the lowest ever recorded.

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of fetal deaths (still births) is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1983, the rate (fetal deaths per 1,000 of all births, live and still) was 10.26 and 6.41 for ex-nuptial and nuptial fetal deaths (still-births) respectively.

Compulsory registration of still-births (fetal deaths) became effective on 1 April 1935. Details for each of the last six years are as follows:

Fetal deaths, New South Wales

Nuptiality	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
			Number			
Nuptial —						
Males	280	275	306	264	249	247
Females	295	238	223	249	262	210
Ex-nuptial —						
Males	78	108	79	94	96	73
Females	76	97	68	79	78	56
Total	729	718	676	686	685	586
			Rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still)			
Nuptial	8.25	7.48	7.57	7.21	7.07	6.45
Ex-nuptial	17.57	22.18	14.38	15.63	14.60	10.31
Total	9.29	9.22	8.44	8.34	8.14	7.03

The percentage of ex-nuptial to total fetal deaths (still-births) in each of the last six years is as follows:

1978	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
21.12	28.55	21.75	25.22	25.40	22.01

The number of male fetal deaths per 100 female fetal deaths in each of the last six years is as follows:

1978	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
96.50	114.33	132.30	109.15	101.47	120.30

The masculinity (number of males per 100 females) of fetal deaths (still-births) is usually considerably higher than that of live births — the average annual for the five year period 1979 to 1983 was 114.8 compared with 105.9 for live births.

Statistics of fetal deaths for each of the years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual subject bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1).

The following table shows deaths of New South Wales during 1983, classified according to the abbreviated mortality list adopted by the World Health Organisation in 1976, and the rates per million of mean estimated resident population (see the sub-section 'Estimated Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population') for these causes. More detailed statistics are contained in the annual subject bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

Causes of Death *(a)*, N.S.W., 1983

Cause of death (a)	*International classification code number*	*Number of deaths*	*Proportion of total deaths (per cent)*	*Rate (b)*
Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	4	—	1
Tuberculosis	010-018	27	0.1	5
Whooping cough	033	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	036	4	—	1
Tetanus	037	—	—	—
Septicaemia	038	73	0.2	14
Smallpox	050	—	—	—
Measles	055	1	—	—
Malaria	084	1	—	—
All other infectious and parasitic diseases	*(c)*	93	0.2	17
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	497	1.2	93
Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	978	2.4	182
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	154	286	0.7	53
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	162	1,996	4.9	372
Malignant neoplasm of skin	172,173	316	0.8	59
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	755	1.9	141
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	121	0.3	23
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	185	501	1.2	93
Leukaemia	204-208	367	0.9	68
Other malignant neoplasm	*(d)*	3,367	8.3	628
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	100	0.2	19
Diabetes mellitus	250	554	1.4	103
Nutritional marasmus	261	—	—	—
Other protein-calorie malnutrition	262,263	20	—	4
Anaemias	280-285	77	0.2	14
Meningitis	320-322	30	0.1	6
Acute rheumatic fever	390-392	1	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	116	0.3	22
Hypertensive disease	401-405	402	1.0	75
Acute myocardial infarction	410	8,692	21.4	1,622
Other ischaemic heart disease	411-414	3,136	7.7	585
Other forms of heart disease	415,416,420-429	2,267	5.6	423
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	5,150	12.7	961
Atherosclerosis	440	477	1.2	89
Other diseases of the circulatory system	417,441-459	725	1.8	135
Pneumonia	480-486	493	1.2	92
Influenza	487	68	0.2	13
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	668	1.6	125
Other diseases of the respiratory system	460-478,494-519	1,507	3.7	281
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	245	0.6	46
Appendicitis	540-543	14	—	3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	454	1.1	85
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	580-589	430	1.1	80
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	19	—	4
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	630-639	1	—	—
Direct obstetric deaths	640-646,651-676	5	—	1
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	647,648	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies	740-759	325	0.8	61
Birth trauma	767	7	—	1
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	768-770	135	0.3	25
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	764-766,771-779	198	0.5	37
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-799	240	0.6	45
All other diseases	Rem.240-799	2,103	5.2	392
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	922	2.3	172
Accidental falls	E880-E888	290	0.7	54
All other accidents	E800-E807) E820-E879) E900-E949)	634	1.6	118
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	538	1.3	100
Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons	E960-E969	100	0.2	19
All other external causes	E970-E999	17	—	3
Total deaths	**000-E999**	**40,547**	**100.0**	**7,565**

(a) Classified in accordance with the *International Classification of Diseases,* Ninth Revision (1975).*(b)* Number of deaths per 1,000,000 of mean estimated resident population. *(c)* Numbers 020-032, 034, 035, 039-049, 051-054, 056-083, 085-139. *(d)* Numbers 140-150, 152, 155-161, 163-171, 175-179, 181-184, 186-203

CAUSES OF DEATH

The classification of causes of death in Australia has been based, since 1907, on the classification introduced by the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and periodically revised by international commissions in 1900, 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, 1948, 1955, 1965, and 1975 — now known as the International Classification of Diseases (I.C.D.).

The Ninth Revision (1975) was adopted for use from 1 January 1979. This revision incorporated many changes which restrict comparability of cause of death statistics for years before 1979 with those for 1979 and later years, particularly in diseases of the respiratory and urinary systems and neonatal deaths (as well as fetal deaths). In the latter case it has been determined by the World Health Organisation that for neonatal mortality the general concept of 'underlying cause' should not apply but rather the cause of neonatal death should be assigned to the main manifest condition in the child. Consequently, comparison with statistics for earlier years, which include maternal conditions as a cause of neonatal death, is severely restricted.

The International Classification (Ninth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parentheses in the heading to relevant tables in this section.

Until 1983, statistics of causes of death in New South Wales related to deaths registered in the State irrespective of the State or Territory of usual residence. From 1 January 1983, causes of death statistics for the State unless specifically mentioned, are compiled and presented in respect of those persons whose usual residence was New South Wales and whose deaths were registered in Australia. The effect of this change on the comparability of the causes of death statistics presented in this Year Book, with earlier years, is generally not significant.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing age and sex composition of the population, and degenerative diseases associated with ageing now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from infectious diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths associated with ageing in 1983, diseases of the heart accounted for 14,211 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 9,184, cerebrovascular disease for 5,150, hypertensive disease for 402, and nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis for 430 deaths. Altogether, these five causes were responsible for 72.5 per cent of the total deaths in the State during 1983.

Diseases of the Heart

Diseases of the heart have accounted for well over one-third of the deaths in New South Wales in recent years — in 1983, the number of such deaths was 14,211, or 35.0 per cent of all deaths.

The group diseases of the heart includes rheumatic heart disease, ischaemic heart disease, and other diseases of the heart such as endocarditis and myocarditis. In 1983, 11,828 deaths (or 83.2 per cent of the total deaths in this group) were due to ischaemic heart disease (conditions of the coronary artery). Since most diseases of the heart are of a degenerative nature (i.e. due to ageing), the majority of deaths from these causes occur at advanced ages — in 1983, 65.5 per cent were at ages 70 or more, and 86.6 per cent at ages 60 or more. However, despite an ageing population the crude death rate, which in 1983 was at its lowest point in more than thirty years, has generally declined.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates from diseases of the heart in New South Wales for the last six years.

Diseases of the Heart (I.C.D. Codes 393-398, 410-416, 420-429)

Year	*Number of deaths*			*Proportion of total deaths (per cent)*	*Death rate (a)*		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*		*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
1978	8,021	6,369	14,390	35.6	31.82	25.13	28.47
1979	7,856	6,195	14,051	36.2	30.85	24.16	27.49
1980	7,986	6,207	14,193	35.2	30.99	23.92	27.44
1981	7,919	6,151	14,070	35.2	30.34	23.41	26.86
1982	8,213	6,617	14,830	35.0	31.06	24.86	27.95
1983	7,790	6,421	14,211	35.0	p29.17	p23.88	p26.52

(*a*) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean estimated resident population.

Malignant Neoplasms

In the following two tables, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 842 deaths were assigned in 1983.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1983 they accounted for 22.7 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

Malignant Neoplasms (I.C.D. Codes 140-208)

Period	*Number of deaths*			*Proportion of total deaths (per cent)*	*Annual death rate (a)*
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*		
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	13.7	12.99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	14.4	13.27
1961-65	15,101	12,507	27,608	14.7	13.62
1966-70	17,510	13,987	31,497	15.3	14.40
1971-75	20,160	15,392	35,552	17.0	14.70
1976-80	22,625	17,100	39,725	19.7	15.70
1978	4,569	3,374	7,943	19.7	15.71
1979	4,585	3,350	7,935	20.4	15.53
1980	4,831	3,623	8,454	21.0	16.35
1981	4,880	3,588	8,468	21.2	16.17
1982	5,099	3,884	8,983	21.2	16.93
1983	5,135	4,049	9,184	22.7	p17.14

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean estimated resident population (mean estimated population prior to 1971).

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages the disease is essentially one of older ages. Of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1983, 85.0 per cent were aged 55 years or more and 61.6 per cent were 65 or more. Of those aged under 45 years, neoplasms of the lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues accounted for 22.3 per cent of all malignant neoplasm deaths in this age group, compared with 9.2 per cent for all ages.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1983 according to the site of the neoplasm, sex and age group is shown in the following table.

Malignant Neoplasms (I.C.D. Codes 140-208): Deaths Classified According to Site of Disease, Sex, and Age Group, N.S.W., 1983

Site of disease		*Age group (years)*										
		Total, all ages	*0 to 44*	*45 to 49*	*50 to 54*	*55 to 59*	*60 to 64*	*65 to 69*	*70 to 74*	*75 to 79*	*80 to 84*	*85 or more*
Malignant neoplasm of —												
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	137	3	7	12	24	25	28	19	9	4	6
	F	51	2	1	5	2	7	5	10	2	12	5
Colon and rectum	M	660	17	17	38	76	79	109	119	82	79	44
	F	604	21	24	21	42	68	69	90	89	80	100
Stomach	M	295	11	10	22	30	27	42	67	49	23	14
	F	202	9	5	4	8	12	22	26	40	34	42
Pancreas	M	230	2	6	14	28	38	39	46	36	13	8
	F	184	2	1	10	8	28	23	31	36	25	20
Other digestive organs and peritoneum	M	289	14	7	18	29	42	52	44	43	23	17
	F	232	11	6	6	14	35	43	34	26	31	26
Trachea, bronchus and lung	M	1,555	31	45	97	190	257	301	306	194	94	40
	F	441	12	13	32	47	73	85	86	57	21	15
Other parts of respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	94	6	2	5	16	16	14	19	9	5	2
	F	22	2	—	3	7	4	3	1	—	1	1
Breast	M	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	755	61	45	72	97	129	89	95	62	50	55
Skin	M	198	34	7	12	24	30	30	23	14	14	10
	F	118	19	10	4	13	13	15	11	9	11	13
Cervix and uterus	F	209	28	12	12	21	21	30	27	25	16	17
Other female genital organs	F	253	16	6	25	35	43	37	24	32	18	17
Prostate	M	501	1	—	4	16	24	65	98	116	114	63
Other male genital organs	M	18	11	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—
Urinary organs	M	270	7	9	11	24	42	48	35	47	31	16
	F	161	2	3	5	12	23	24	24	32	20	16
Brain and nervous system	M	139	26	6	14	20	19	23	18	10	2	1
	F	132	31	6	11	16	21	14	18	10	4	1
Other and unspecified sites	M	290	21	11	16	19	41	52	54	40	23	13
	F	299	32	6	7	24	32	38	44	50	35	31
Neoplasms of —												
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	M	456	80	23	22	32	50	66	69	41	47	26
	F	386	44	12	21	33	43	48	46	56	49	34
Total — Males		5,135	264	151	285	529	690	871	918	693	473	261
Females		4,049	292	150	238	379	552	545	567	526	407	393
Persons		9,184	556	301	523	908	1,242	1,416	1,485	1,219	880	654

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs (the largest group with 29.4 per cent of total malignant neoplasm deaths) are situated most frequently in the stomach or in the colon and rectum (including rectosigmoid junction and anus), the numbers in 1983 being 497 and 1,264 respectively. The respiratory system was the site of 32.1 per cent of the fatal malignant neoplasms among men in 1983, compared with only 11.4 per cent among women. In women, the breast ranked next to the digestive organs as the most common site, accounting for 18.6 per cent of the deaths.

Cerebrovascular Diseases

Cerebrovascular diseases are the third most important cause of death in New South Wales following diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms. In 1983, there were 5,150 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, accounting for 12.7 per cent of all deaths.

Cerebrovascular diseases ('strokes') include haemorrhage, embolism, thrombi and other conditions of the intracranial arteries which cause various degrees of brain impairment.

As with all diseases of the circulatory system, cerebrovascular disease is more common with advanced age. In 1983, 78.8 per cent of all deaths due to cerebrovascular disease were at age 70 or more; 92.0 per cent were at age 60 or more. Despite a slight increase in the number of deaths due to cerebrovascular diseases during the period 1980-1982 the death rate has declined steadily since the late fifties to 9.61 per 10,000 of population in 1983, except for a marginal increase in 1982.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates for cerebrovascular disease in New South Wales for the last six years.

Cerebrovascular Diseases (I.C.D. Codes 430-438)

	Number of deaths			*Proportion of total deaths (per cent)*	*Death rate (a)*		
Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*		*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
1978	2,283	3,422	5,705	14.1	9.06	13.50	11.29
1979	2,209	3,145	5,354	13.7	8.67	12.27	10.48
1980	2,230	3,230	5,460	13.6	8.65	12.45	10.56
1981	2,243	3,258	5,501	13.8	8.59	12.40	10.50
1982	2,257	3,403	5,660	13.4	8.54	12.79	10.67
1983	2,078	3,072	5,150	12.7	p7.78	p11.42	p9.61

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean estimated resident population.

External Causes of Injury and Poisoning

The cause of death classification *External Causes of Injury and Poisoning* (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1983 totalled 2,501 (1,761 males and 740 females), and accounted for 6.2 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

The number of deaths from various types of external causes for the last six years are shown in the following table.

External Causes of Injury and Poisoning (I.C.D. Codes E800-E999)

	Number of deaths			
Year	*Motor vehicle accidents*	*All other accidents*	*Suicides*	*Total, external causes (a)*
		Males		
1978	993	614	379	2,070
1979	934	623	396	2,040
1980	1,008	624	411	2,133
1981	977	581	412	2,059
1982	951	639	434	2,106
1983	687	590	399	1,761
		Females		
1978	404	336	167	977
1979	354	317	146	868
1980	363	334	135	880
1981	321	362	134	854
1982	356	325	151	874
1983	269	300	139	740

(a) Includes deaths due to homicide and legal intervention, injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted, surgical and medical complications and misadventures and injuries resulting from the effects of war.

The rates of deaths from external causes of injury and poisoning per 10,000 of mean estimated resident population since 1978 were:

	1978	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Males	8.21	8.01	8.28	7.89	7.97	p6.59
Females	3.85	3.39	3.39	3.25	3.28	p2.75

Of the 2,501 deaths from external causes in New South Wales in 1983, motor vehicle accidents accounted for 956 deaths (38.2 per cent); other accidents, 890 deaths (35.6 per cent); suicides, 538 (21.5 per cent); and other external causes, 117 (4.7 per cent).

Accidents accounted for 1,846 deaths which was slightly less than three-quarters of all deaths due to external causes. Of all accidents in 1983, 51.8 per cent, or 956 deaths, were due to motor vehicle accidents — the lowest recorded for the last 20 years. The 1983 figure represented a reduction of 351 deaths or 26.9 per cent, over 1982, and this may have been due to random breath testing introduced from 17 December 1982.

Of the 890 deaths from other accidents, 15.7 per cent of all accidents were due to falls, 7.3 per cent to drowning, 5.0 per cent to accidental prisoning, 4.1 per cent to suffocation and foreign bodies, 2.7 per cent to accidents caused by fire, and 1.4 per cent to rail accidents.

Each year more than twice as many males as females die through 'accidental causes' which was the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the age group 1 year and under 30 years. In the age group 15-24 years, they were responsible for 63.9 per cent of total male deaths of which three-quarters were due to motor vehicle accidents.

In 1983 there were 538 deaths due to suicide, compared with 585 in 1982. The mode of suicide usually adopted by men is either poisoning, shooting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of all the suicides in this State in 1983, 35.9 per cent were by the agency of poison (of which more than one-third were by gas), 27.3 per cent by shooting, 19.5 per cent by hanging, 5.2 per cent by jumping from heights, 3.9 per cent by drowning, and 8.2 per cent by other means. The mortality of males from suicide is almost three times that of females.

Accidental Drowning and Submersion

In 1983, deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion (including drownings in water transport accidents and drownings due to cataclysm) accounted for 7.8 per cent of all accidental deaths. Of these deaths, 34.3 per cent were due to falling or wandering into pools, rivers, lakes, other and unspecified locations, the ocean, 25.9 per cent occurred whilst swimming and 21.0 per cent were due to drownings as a result of water transport accidents. In the last six years, an average of 143 people per year have died from drowning. In the same six year period, 32 people have drowned when swept off rocks and 10 people have drowned whilst attempting a rescue. In each year for the period 1969 to 1983 there have been at least three male deaths for each female death due to drowning.

Accidental Drowning and Submersion *(a)* (I.C.D. Codes E830, E832, E908-E910)

Circumstances of drowning	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Whilst swimming in —						
Swimming pool	5	6	4	6	4	5
Surf beach	8	7	9	11	10	11
River, estuary, harbour, bay, ocean	19	12	23	15	13	17
Lake, lagoon, dam, waterhole	3	5	3	5	2	4
Other and unspecified locations	1	—	1	—	2	—
Fell or wandered into —						
Swimming pool	14	21	17	9	21	12
River, estuary, harbour, bay, ocean	30	19	35	26	29	24
Lake, lagoon, dam, waterhole	7	10	10	11	8	8
Other and unspecified locations	8	12	7	3	7	5
Fell from bridge, wharf, etc.	3	6	1	4	5	1
Whilst attempting a rescue	—	2	4	—	3	1
Swept off rocks, breakwater	7	7	2	5	7	4
Whilst water-skiing, surfboard-riding, skin-diving, or spear-fishing	6	5	7	1	5	6
Water transport accidents	33	20	17	20	17	30
Environmental factors *(b)*	9	2	—	—	2	—
Drowned in bath tub	1	6	4	9	5	5
Other and unspecified circumstances	—	3	3	1	2	10
Total accidental drowning and submersion	**154**	**143**	**147**	**126**	**142**	**143**

(a) Figures in this table relate to deaths registered in New South Wales. *(b)* Only includes deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion classified to I.C.D. codes E908 and E909.

There were 25 children aged under 5 years who drowned in 1983, of whom 18 drowned after falling or wandering into pools, rivers, lakes, containers and unspecified locations. Of these 18 drownings, 10 occurred in swimming pools compared with 19 in 1982.

MARRIAGES

The average annual number of marriages registered in New South Wales and the crude marriage rates (i.e. the number of marriages per 1,000 of mean estimated population and from 1971-75, per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population — see following paragraph) for periods since 1951 are as follows:

Period	*Average annual number of marriages*	*Marriage rate*	*Period*	*Average annual number of marriages*	*Marriage rate*
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1966-70	39,216	8.96
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1971-75	40,313	8.33
1961-65	31,788	7.86	1976-80	37,284	7.37

The number of marriages registered and crude rates per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population in recent years are shown below. The crude marriage rates are based on the estimated resident population — the new concept adopted following the 1981 Census (see the sub-division 'Estimated Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population').

Year	*Number of marriages*	*Marriage rate*	*Year*	*Number of marriages*	*Marriage rate*
1980	38,965	7.53	1982	41,955	7.91
1981	40,679	7.77	1983	39,995	p7.46

The marriage rate, after rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947 following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956. It fluctuated between 7.50 and 7.95 during the period 1957 to 1964, then rose to 9.48 in 1970, reflecting the increase in the proportion of the population aged 20-24 years (resulting from increased numbers of births in the latter half of the nineteen-forties). The rate generally fell in each year between 1970 and 1978. Since the 1978 low of 7.10 (the lowest rate recorded since the early 'thirties), the rate increased steadily to 7.91 in 1982 but declined to 7.46 in 1983.

The crude marriage rate for Australia reflects similar fluctuations to New South Wales. The rate in 1983 was 7.47 per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

MARITAL STATUS AT MARRIAGE

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages since 1978.

Marital Status at Marriage, N.S.W.

	Bridegrooms				*Brides*		
Year	*Bachelors*	*Widowers*	*Divorced*	*Total*	*Spinsters*	*Widows*	*Divorced*
1978	27,480	1,180	7,244	*35,904*	27,785	1,324	6,795
1979	27,996	1,208	7,702	*36,906*	28,368	1,420	7,118
1980	29,647	1,190	8,128	*38,965*	30,017	1,403	7,545
1981	30,940	1,132	8,607	*40,679*	31,301	1,314	8,064
1982	32,023	1,102	8,830	*41,955*	32,382	1,281	8,292
1983	30,329	1,089	8,577	*39,995*	30,902	1,176	7,917
				Percentage of total married			
1978	76.5	3.3	20.2	*100*	77.4	3.7	18.9
1979	75.9	3.3	20.9	*100*	76.9	3.8	19.3
1980	76.1	3.1	20.9	*100*	77.0	3.6	19.4
1981	76.1	2.8	21.2	*100*	76.9	3.2	19.8
1982	76.3	2.6	21.0	*100*	77.2	3.1	19.8
1983	75.8	2.7	21.5	*100*	77.3	2.9	19.8

Remarriage was greater among widowers than widows up to 1945, except for a short period after World War I, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. However, in the years immediately following World War II, the number of widows remarrying has slightly exceeded the number of widowers. In recent years the difference has increased as shown in the previous table.

Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, and remained fairly steady until 1965, when the steady increase re-commenced. The sudden increase in 1976 was the result of the large number of divorced persons in the population following the introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975* which came into effect on 5 January 1976. Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year. The ratio of divorcees remarrying to widowers and widows remarrying has increased steadily since 1965 when it was 1.8 to 1; in 1983 this ratio was 7.3 to 1.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1983, classified by marital status, is shown in the following table. Further details of the age and marital status of persons marrying are given in the annual subject bulletin *Marriages* (Catalogue No. 3305.1).

Marriages, N.S.W., 1983: Age at Marriage and Marital Status

Age at marriage (years)	*Marital status at marriage*							
	Bridegrooms				*Brides*			
	Bachelors	*Widowers*	*Divorced*	*Total*	*Spinsters*	*Widows*	*Divorced*	*Total*
Under 20	855	—	—	855	4,552	—	8	4,560
20 to 24	14,092	1	141	14,234	17,504	12	572	18,088
25 to 29	10,159	21	1,281	11,461	6,215	72	1,925	8,212
30 to 34	3,387	52	2,120	5,559	1,729	89	2,002	3,820
35 to 44	1,447	113	2,993	4,553	714	233	2,228	3,175
45 to 59	322	377	1,706	2,405	146	409	1,042	1,597
60 or more	67	525	336	928	42	361	140	543
All ages	**30,329**	**1,089**	**8,577**	**39,995**	**30,902**	**1,176**	**7,917**	**39,995**

A percentage age distribution of bridegrooms and brides in each of the last six years is given in the next table.

Percentage Age Distribution of Bridegrooms and Brides, N.S.W.

Year	*Bridegrooms*					*Brides*				
	Under 20 years	*20 to 24 years*	*25 to 29 years*	*30 to 44 years*	*45 years and over*	*Under 20 years*	*20 to 24 years*	*25 to 29 years*	*30 to 44 years*	*45 years and over*
1978	4.08	40.26	25.71	20.84	9.11	19.88	42.57	16.48	15.03	6.05
1979	3.53	39.36	26.42	21.54	9.15	18.09	43.59	17.13	15.14	6.04
1980	3.34	39.11	26.73	21.95	8.86	16.67	44.39	17.64	15.34	5.96
1981	2.90	38.30	27.39	22.93	8.48	15.43	44.70	18.21	16.23	5.43
1982	2.54	37.03	28.31	24.08	8.03	13.46	44.85	19.71	16.75	5.23
1983	2.14	35.59	28.66	25.28	8.33	11.40	45.23	20.53	17.49	5.35

The following table shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in each of the last six years. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is between 2 and 3 years, the males being the older. There is a tendency for this difference to be slowly reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, a little under 4 years older than women who remarry.

Average Age at Marriage, N.S.W.
(years)

Year	*Average age at marriage of —*				*Year*	*Average age at marriage of —*			
	All bridegrooms	*Bachelors*	*All brides*	*Spinsters*		*All bridegrooms*	*Bachelors*	*All brides*	*Spinsters*
1978	29.3	25.7	26.3	23.0	*1981*	29.5	26.0	26.6	23.4
1979	29.5	25.8	26.4	23.1	*1982*	29.6	26.1	26.7	23.6
1980	29.4	25.8	26.5	23.2	*1983*	29.9	26.3	27.0	23.9

The average ages at marriage for all bridegrooms and brides vary little year to year although there was a gradual decline until 1972. They then began to increase until 1976 when there was a significant upturn due to the increase in persons re-marrying. This coincided with the introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975*, which came into effect on 5 January 1976. The average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in 1983 was 29.9 and 27.0 years respectively — the highest since the early 'twenties. The averages for bachelors and spinsters, on the other hand, fell by over 2 years during the years 1942 to 1972 but since then have steadily increased and are now generally comparable to those of the mid 'fifties.

The modal age for marriage (i.e. the age having the highest number of marriages) is lower than the average age. For brides the modal age remained steady over a long period at 21 years but fell by a year during the second half of the seventies. Since 1980 it has returned to its former level. The modal age for bridegrooms was also steady over many years at 22 years (except for the occasional year when it fell by a year) but increased to 23 years in 1980 and has remained at that level.

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1983, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 24,801 or 62 per cent of the total.

The number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal religious denominations were Roman Catholic (8,606 or 22 per cent), Anglican (6,972 or 17 per cent), Uniting Church (4,269 or 11 per cent) and Presbyterian (1,339 or 3 per cent). Those contracted before State officers (including registrars) numbered 5,567 (or 14 per cent of the total) whilst 9,627 marriages (or 24 per cent of the total) were celebrated by civil celebrants registered under Section 39(2) of the *Marriage Act 1961*.

Since 1971, when 86 per cent of all marriages were performed by ministers of religion, there has been a significant swing towards 'non-religious' ceremonies (particularly those performed by civil celebrants) which accounted for 38 per cent of all marriages in 1983.

DIVORCES

For details of the legislation under which *divorces* are granted see Chapter 9 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

The following table shows the number of divorces (dissolutions of marriage) in New South Wales since 1951.

Divorces *(a)* New South Wales

Period	*Average annual (number)*	*Year*	*Annual totals (number)*
1951-55	3,211	*1978*	13,797
1956-60	3,185	*1979*	12,606
1961-65	3,205	*1980*	13,449
1966-70	4,936	*1981*	14,532
1971-75	7,548	*1982*	14,378
1976-80	*(b)*15,556	*1983*	14,023

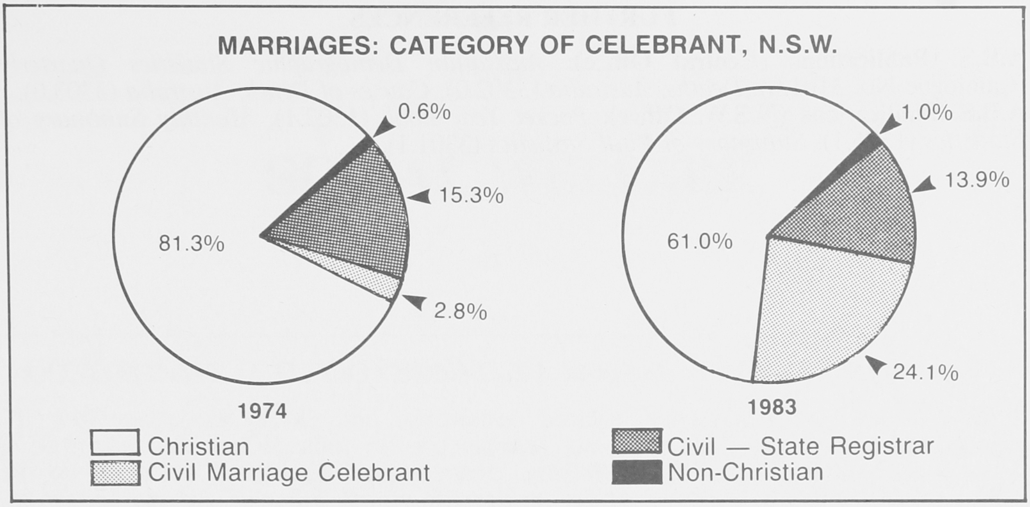
(a) Decrees of dissolution of marriage made absolute. Excludes nullities and judicial separations.*(b)* The Family Law Act came into operation from 5 January 1976, repealing the Matrimonial Causes legislation and changing the grounds for divorce.

The following table shows the number of divorces in New South Wales in 1983, classified by duration of marriage and the ages of the parties at the date of marriage.

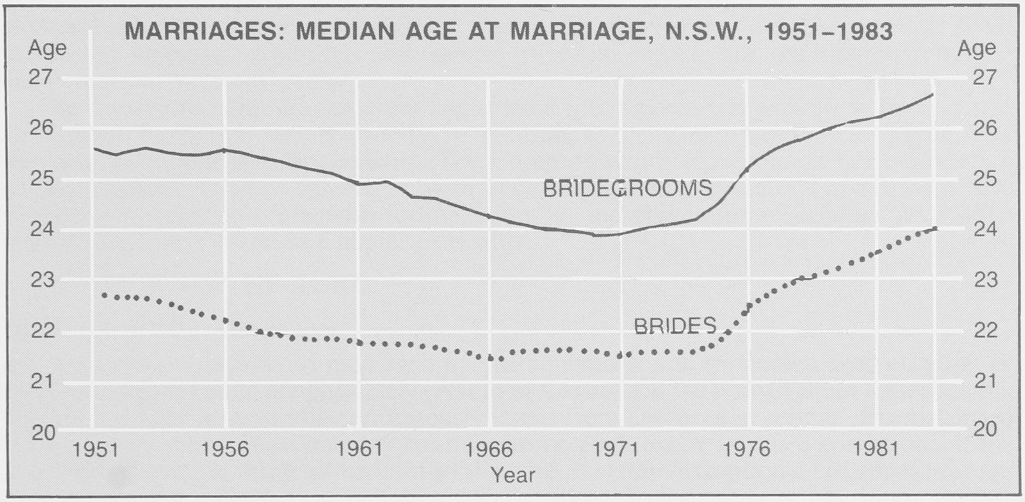
Divorces, N.S.W., 1983: Duration of Marriage and Ages of Parties at Marriage

Duration of marriage (years) (a)	*Age of party at marriage (years)* Under 20	*20 to 24*	*25 to 29*	*30 to 39*	*40 to 49*	*50 or more*	*Not stated*	*Total divorces* Number	*Percent*
				Husband					
Under 5	162	1,299	758	556	191	162	26	3,154	22.5
5to 9	325	1,721	843	476	159	92	2	3,618	25.8
10 to 14	320	1,568	535	238	86	35	7	2,789	19.9
15 to 19	226	988	352	145	34	9	4	1,758	12.5
20 to 24	111	687	283	126	22	5	2	1,236	8.8
25 or more	120	830	366	131	16	2	3	1,468	10.5
Total husbands									
Number	1,264	7,093	3,137	1,672	508	305	44	14,023	100.0
Percent	*9.0*	*50.6*	*22.4*	*11.9*	*3.6*	*2.2*	*0.3*	*100.0*	..
				Wife					
Under 5	744	1,302	472	394	138	90	14	3,154	22.5
5 to 9	1,158	1,523	490	300	98	44	5	3,618	25.8
10 to 14	1,072	1,256	285	113	47	13	3	2,789	19.9
15 to 19	697	812	148	68	26	2	5	1,758	12.5
20 to 24	449	590	127	61	7	-	2	1,236	8.8
25 or more	501	739	158	59	5	-	6	1,468	10.5
Total wives									
Number	4,621	6,222	1,680	995	321	149	35	14,023	100.0
Percent	*33.0*	*44.4*	*12.0*	*7.1*	*2.3*	*1.1*	*0.2*	*100.0*	..

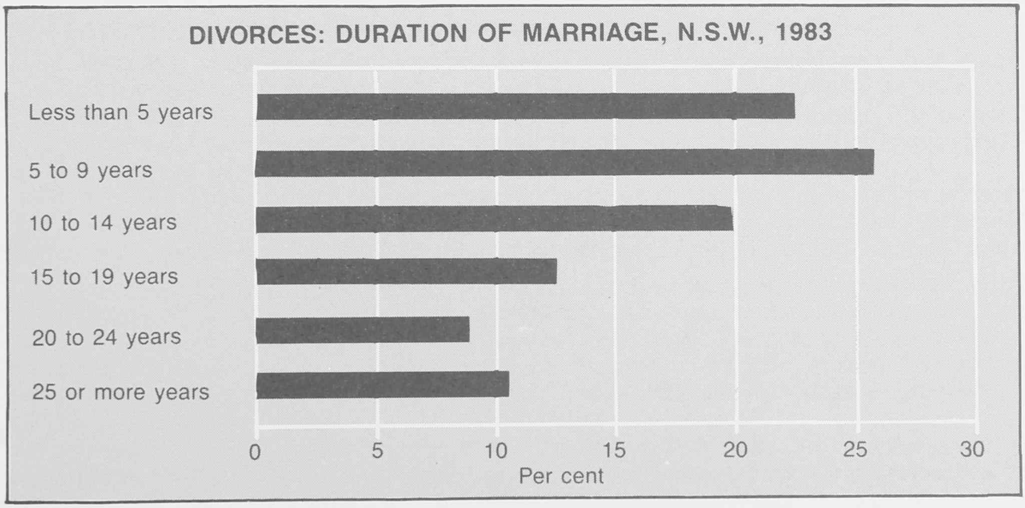
(a) The interval between the date of marriage and the date of divorce (i.e. the date the decree of dissolution was made absolute).



MARRIAGES: CATEGORY OF CELEBRANT, N.S.W.



MARRIAGES: MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, N.S.W., 1951–1983



DIVORCES: DURATION OF MARRIAGE, N.S.W., 1983

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (Catalogue No. 3101.0), *Deaths, Australia* (3302.0), *Causes of Death, Australia* (3303.0).
A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book* (1302.1), *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1), *Summary of Vital Statistics* (3301.1).

5

SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE BENEFITS

The principal social service and repatriation benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are age, invalid, wives', widows', spouse carers', veterans' disability and service pensions, sheltered employment, rehabilitation, and mobility allowances, supporting parents' benefits, family allowances, double orphans' pensions, handicapped children's allowances, handicapped children's benefits, family income supplements, and unemployment, sickness, and special benefits. The provision of these benefits is administered by the Department of Social Security in terms of the *Social Security Act 1947*, except for veterans' disability and service pensions which are administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand and the United Kingdom for reciprocity in relation to pensions, family allowances, and unemployment and sickness benefits. The Commonwealth Government is negotiating a reciprocal social security agreement with Italy. The Commonwealth Government also provides a range of health benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these benefits is given in Chapter 6 'Health'.

ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED

Age Pensions and Allowances

Age pensions are payable to men aged 65 years or more, and to women aged 60 years or more, who reside in and are physically present in Australia at the time of claim for a pension, and have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years. Pensions may continue to be paid, under specified conditions, if the pensioner chooses to reside outside Australia, and in certain exceptional circumstances age pensions may be granted to former Australian residents living overseas. No person may be granted an age pension while receiving an invalid pension, a widow's pension, a supporting parent's benefit, a tuberculosis allowance, or a service pension.

Differential rates of age pension are payable to two groups of pensioners:

(a) for single, widowed, or divorced pensioners, married pensioners whose spouse is not receiving an age, invalid, wife's, or service pension, unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, or a tuberculosis, sheltered employment, or rehabilitation allowance, and in certain circumstances each of a married pensioner couple who are living apart, pension is payable at the 'single' rate; and

(b) for married pensioners whose spouse is receiving an age, invalid, wife's or service pension, unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, or a tuberculosis, sheltered employment, or rehabilitation allowance, pension is payable at the 'married' rate.

A wife's pension is payable to the wife of an age, invalid, or service pensioner or a recipient of a sheltered employment or rehabilitation allowance, if she is not eligible for a pension or allowance in her own right. The claimant must reside in and be physically present in Australia at the time of claim for a pension or allowance. The pension is payable at the same rate and subject to the same income test and assets test as the age pension paid to each of a married pensioner couple.

From March 1985, payment of age pensions has been subject to both an income test and an assets test. Pension entitlement is first assessed under the income test and then under the assets test. The test which produces the lower rate of pension applies.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in May 1985.

In assessing a person's income for the purposes of the 'income test', the main types of income included are: wages and salaries, profits, income derived from property (interest, rents, dividends), superannuation, pensions, benefits and allowances received from a former employer, and annuity-type payments purchased on a commercial basis for life or for a specified period. The main types of income excluded are: food relief from the State, family allowances and similar payments for children, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. In the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the total income of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant.

Under the income test, pension at the maximum weekly rate is reduced by half the amount by which the gross income exceeds $30 per week for a single pensioner and $50 per week (combined income) for a married couple. The effect of the income test is to preclude from entitlement to any pension, a single person without dependants whose gross income exceeds $218.60 per week. The corresponding figure for a married couple without dependants is $364.60 per week (combined income). These income limits are increased by $6 per week (for a full pension) and $34 per week (part pension) for each dependent child (see below). Permanently blind persons are eligible for the maximum rate of pension, free of the income and assets tests, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from an age, invalid, or veteran's disability pension.

A special income test applies to persons 70 years or more.

Under the assets test, the maximum weekly rate of pension is reduced by $2 per week for every $1,000 of assessable assets over the allowable limits. These limits are $70,000 and $100,000 for single and married pensioners respectively who own their own homes. The limits are $50,000 higher for non-homeowners.

The maximum single and married rates of age pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. Since May 1985, the maximum single rate of pension has been $94.30 per week and the maximum rate for a married couple has been $157.30 ($78.65 each) per week.

Additional pension for each dependent child ($14 per week), allowance for a sole parent or guardian ($10 per week) and certain supplementary assistance (up to $15 per week) may also be payable. 'Dependent children' are children under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years.

Age and wives' pensions (but not supplementary assistance or allowances) are assessable income for income tax purposes.

Age pensioners may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of age pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Age Pensions (Incl. Wives' Pensions), N.S.W.

	At 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Age pensioners —						
Males	155,768	160,277	163,043	164,761	166,661	157,733
Females	319,033	325,150	331,320	335,100	341,302	336,439
Total age pensioners	*474,801*	*485,377*	*494,363*	*499,861*	*507,963*	*494,172*
Wife pensioners	10,221	10,567	9,471	8,991	8,760	8,621
Total age and wife pensioners	**485,022**	**495,944**	**503,834**	**508,852**	**516,723**	**502,793**
Dependent children and students *(a)*	3,340	3,410	3,155	3,085	3,153	3,254
Amount paid during year ended 30 June *(b)* ($'000)	1,203,164	1,309,170	1,469,042	1,674,481	1,808,977	1,970,534

(a) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. *(b)* Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

Veterans' Disability and Dependants' Pensions

Disability and dependants' pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the *Repatriation Act 1920* and associated legislation. Disability pensions are payable to veterans (male and female) who are incapacitated (wholly or partly) as a result of service in the Australian defence forces. Dependants' pensions are payable to eligible dependants of incapacitated veterans and dependants of veterans whose death has been accepted as service-related. These pensions are payable in respect of service in the Australian Forces in the 1914-18 War, the 1939-45 War, the Korean and Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, and, since 1972, service in the Regular Defence Force. These pensions are also payable in respect of service after 1 November 1981 by members of peacekeeping, observation and monitoring forces representing Australia under United Nations or other recognised international arrangements. Pensions are also payable under the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1940* and various Cabinet decisions granting eligibility to persons who were attached to the defence forces under service conditions.

Disability and dependants' pensions are not subject to an income or assets test or to income tax. The rate of disability pension payable to incapacitated veterans is determined according to the assessed degree of incapacity. From May 1985, the rate of pension has ranged from $6.63 per week for persons with minimum disability to $175.75 per week for persons who are totally and permanently incapacitated.

Dependants' pensions are payable (at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the pensioner) for an incapacitated veteran's wife and children under 16 years of age or aged 16 and under 25 years in the case of a full-time student not receiving an education allowance from the Commonwealth Government. The maximum weekly rates are $4.05 for a wife and $1.37 for each child.

The pension payable to the widow of a veteran whose death resulted from service has been $94.30 per week since May 1985. A domestic allowance of $12 per week is also payable, where appropriate, together with an allowance of $19.20 per week for each dependent child. Recipients of disability pensions and their dependants are entitled to a wide range of medical services within the repatriation system (see Chapter 6 'Health').

Disability pensions and the veterans' widows' pensions are adjusted in the same way as the age pension.

Particulars of veterans' disability and dependants' pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years are given in the following table.

Veterans' Disability and Dependants' Pensions, N.S.W. *(a)*

	At 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
			Number of pensions			
Incapacitated veterans	66,156	64,688	63,268	61,839	60,841	59,782
Dependants of —						
Incapacitated veterans	74,923	72,023	69,662	66,732	65,153	63,689
Deceased veterans	19,853	19,504	19,301	19,370	20,228	20,986
Total pensions	**160,932**	**156,215**	**152,231**	**147,941**	**146,222**	**144,457**
			Average rate per week ($)			
Incapacitated veterans	*(b)*25.09	*(b)*28.83	31.38	35.44	43.44	50.05
Dependants of —						
Incapacitated veterans *(b)*	1.66	1.65	1.95	2.05	1.70	1.78
Deceased veterans *(b)*	60.95	68.69	74.40	81.94	90.13	97.28
Total pensions	**18.56**	**21.27**	**23.36**	**26.46**	**31.29**	**35.63**
			Amount paid during year *(c)* ($'000)			
Amount paid during year ended 30 June	155,886	163,756	190,226	195,613	249,540	279,191

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. *(b)* Excludes miscellaneous disability pensions. *(c)* Excludes recoverable payments to ex-soldiers of other countries.

Service Pensions

Service pensions (as distinct from disability and dependants' pensions) for certain classes of veterans (male and female) are the broad equivalent of the age pension, and are subject to an income test and assets test, but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from service. The disability pension is disregarded when applying the income test for a service pension.

Persons eligible to receive a service pension are men aged 60 years or more who have served in a theatre of war or in a designated operational or special overseas service area, and women aged 55 years or more who have served in a theatre of war, or who have served, or embarked for service, abroad. Veterans who are permanently unemployable are also eligible. Since 1975, eligibility for service pensions has been progressively extended to include some allied veterans and some Australian and allied mariners. Service pensions are also payable to wives of service pensioners provided that they are not in receipt of a pension from the Department of Social Security. Additional pension is payable for each dependent child.

Rates of pension (including wife's pension), additional payments and other benefits are the same as for the age pension.

Service pensions are subject to income tax unless the pension is payable on the grounds of permanent unemployability and the recipient is less than 65 years of age (men) or less than 60 years of age (women).

Particulars of service pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years are given in the following table.

Service Pensions, N.S.W. ***(a)***

	At 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Pensions payable to —						
Veterans who are —						
Aged	33,200	37,236	42,035	46,297	53,279	58,740
Permanently unemployable	9,433	10,414	11,558	12,180	13,538	14,569
Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	545	501	466	424	391	365
Dependants of veterans	26,428	30,778	35,844	40,149	47,064	52,811
Total pensions	**69,606**	**78,929**	**89,903**	**99,050**	**114,272**	**126,485**
Amount paid during year ended 30 June ($'000)	143,993	175,006	229,799	270,080	357,650	441,197

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

ASSISTANCE TO THE HANDICAPPED

Invalid Pensions and Allowances

Invalid pensions are payable to persons not less than 16 years of age who are assessed as being at least 85 per cent permanently incapacitated for work,or permanently blind. As well as medical impairment, factors such as age, education and skills can be taken into account in determining eligibility for invalid pensions. Pensions are subject to an income test and assets test except in the case of people who are permanently blind. Rates of pension (including wife's pension) are the same as for the age pension, and invalid pensioners are entitled to the same additional payments and fringe benefits as age pensioners. Pensioners in an activity centre or adult training centre are eligible for a test-free incentive allowance instead of supplementary assistance.

Invalid pensions are not taxable unless the recipient has reached 65 years of age (men) or 60 years of age (women). Supplementary assistance and allowances are not taxable.

Particulars of invalid pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Invalid Pensions (Incl. Wives' Pensions), N.S.W.

	At 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Invalid pensioners —						
Males	59,078	61,209	57,201	53,729	52,919	58,300
Females	27,905	27,793	25,646	23,979	22,816	23,555
Total invalid pensioners	*86,983*	*89,002*	*82,847*	*77,708*	*75,735*	*81,855*
Wife pensioners *(a)*	22,021	22,946	20,721	18,816	18,530	21,309
Total invalid and wife pensioners	**109,004**	**111,948**	**103,568**	**96,524**	**94,265**	**103,164**
Dependent children and students *(b)*	27,386	27,494	23,963	21,895	20,303	21,950
Amount paid during year ended 30 June *(c)* ($'000)	276,504	314,725	334,460	356,355	377,978	420,424

(a) See the section 'Age Pensions and Allowances', earlier in this chapter. *(b)* Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. *(c)* Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

Spouse Carer's Pension

A spouse carer's pension may be paid to a man if his wife is severely handicapped and he personally provides her with 'constant care and attention' at home. The wife must be receiving an age or invalid pension or rehabilitation allowance but the husband must not be receiving a social security or service pension in his own right. The pension is paid at the same rate as the age pension.

Sheltered Employment Allowance

This allowance is payable to a disabled person who is employed in a sheltered workshop. Usually the person would be receiving an invalid pension if not provided with sheltered employment. The allowance is subject to income and assets tests. Rates of allowance (including wife's pension), additional payments and other benefits are the same as for the age pension, except that a test-free incentive allowance replaces supplementary assistance. The allowance is not taxable unless the sheltered employee has reached 65 years of age (men) or 60 years of age (women).

At 30 June 1984, there were 3,709 recipients of sheltered employment allowances in New South Wales. In 1983-84, expenditure on sheltered employment allowances in New South Wales amounted to $17.5m.

Handicapped Child's Allowance

This allowance is paid, free of an income test, to the parents or guardians of a severely intellectually or physically handicapped child under the age of 16 years, or aged 16 years and under 25 years if a full-time student not receiving an invalid pension, who is living in the family home and needs constant care and attention. An allowance may also be payable, to a parent or guardian who has custody, care and control of a substantially handicapped child who requires care and attention slightly less than that required by a severely handicapped child. In this case, there is no formal income test but the allowance is restricted to parents or guardians with low incomes. At 30 June 1984, 9,286 allowances (8,495 allowances for severely handicapped children and 791 allowances for substantially handicapped children) were being paid in New South Wales. In 1983-84, expenditure on handicapped children's allowances in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory amounted to $9.4m.

A handicapped child's allowance is not subject to income tax.

Handicapped Child's Benefit

A benefit is payable by the Commonwealth Government for each physically or intellectually handicapped child who is under 16 years of age and resides in an approved home conducted by a non-profit organisation or local government authority. In 1983-84, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on handicapped children's benefits in New South Wales was $489,000. At 30 June 1984, 383 eligible handicapped children were accommodated in 29 approved homes in New South Wales.

Mobility Allowance

This allowance, introduced in April 1983, provides assistance for disabled people who are employed or undertaking vocational training, and who are unable to use public transport without substantial assistance. The allowance is $10 per week.

ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS AND SOLE PARENTS

Widows' Pensions and Allowances

A widow's pension is payable to:

(a) a (de jure) widow;
(b) a woman who is a divorcee;
(c) a woman who has been deserted by her husband for a period of not less than 6 months;
(d) a woman whose husband has been convicted of an offence and has been imprisoned for a period of not less than 6 months; and
(e) a woman who was the de facto wife of a man for at least 3 years immediately before his death.

There are 3 classes of widow pensioners

Class A. A woman with at least one dependent child.

Class B. A woman who has no dependent children and is 50 years of age or more, or who, after reaching 45 years of age, ceased to receive a Class A pension because she no longer had any dependent children.

Class C. A woman who is less than 50 years of age, has no dependent children, and is in need of financial assistance within the 26 weeks following her husband's or de facto husband's death.

The maximum basic rate for Class A, B and C widows has been $94.30 per week since May 1985.

The pension is subject to an income test and assets test. Rates of pension, additional payments and other benefits are the same as for the (single) age pension.

Widows' pensions (but not supplementary assistance or allowances) are subject to income tax.

Particulars of widows' pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Widows' Pensions, N.S.W.

	At 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Number of pensioners —						
Class A	35,352	36,451	34,242	31,826	30,749	28,776
Class B	25,569	26,736	27,932	28,486	29,227	29,910
Class C	51	53	38	51	48	45
Total widow pensioners	*60,972*	*63,240*	*62,212*	*60,363*	*60,024*	*58,731*
Dependent children and students *(a)*	68,982	70,544	65,528	60,006	56,816	52,173
Amount paid during year ended 30 June *(b)* ($'000)	194,428	219,261	251,468	273,975	285,482	306,967

(a) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. *(b)* Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

Supporting Parents' Benefits and Allowances

A supporting parent's benefit is payable, subject to income and assets tests, to parents who have the custody, care and control of one or more dependent children. Persons eligible for supporting parents' benefits include separated husbands or wives, unmarried mothers or fathers, separated de facto husbands or wives, widowers, male divorcees, persons whose spouses have been convicted of an offence and imprisoned for not less than 14 days, and other sole parents not paid a widow's pension. The benefit is payable from the time of the event giving rise to eligibility, e.g. the birth of the child, or separation.

No period-of-residence conditions need to be met if a person becomes a 'supporting parent' while residing permanently in Australia. In other cases, there is a qualification of five years continuous residence, immediately prior to claiming benefit, or ten years continuous residence at any time.

The benefit is payable at the same rate (including sole parent's allowance, allowance for each dependent child, and supplementary assistance), and subject to the same income and assets tests, as a Class A widow's pension; the definition of 'dependent children' is similar for supporting parent's benefit. The maximum rate of benefit is adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Supporting parent's benefit (but not supplementary assistance or allowances) is subject to income tax.

Recipients of supporting parent's benefit may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of supporting parents' benefits in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Supporting Parents' Benefits, N.S.W.

	At 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981(a)*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Number of supporting parents —						
Females	21,039	23,605	36,010	43,214	49,512	54,455
Males	1,066	1,295	1,724	1,983	2,703	3,126
Total supporting parents	**22,105**	**24,900**	**37,734**	**45,197**	**52,215**	**57,581**
Dependent children and students *(b)* of —						
Supporting mothers	32,756	36,955	59,783	73,119	84,435	93,273
Supporting fathers	2,205	2,600	3,332	3,750	4,802	5,392
Total dependent children and students	**34,961**	**39,555**	**63,115**	**76,869**	**89,237**	**98,665**
Amount paid during year ended 30 June *(c)* ($'000)	81,728	94,758	151,810	228,229	284,165	345,029

(a) Removal, from November 1980, of the six months qualifying period for benefits was a major factor in the increase in the number of persons on benefit between 1980 and 1981. *(b)* Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. *(c)* Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES

Family Allowances

Family allowance is payable to a person who is resident in Australia and has the custody, care, and control of one or more children (including ex-nuptial children) under 16 years of age, or one or more full-time students aged 16 and under 25 years who are 'dependent' on that person. There is no income test for children under 16 years but the income of 'dependent' full-time students must be less than $2,820 if living at home or $4,080 if living away from home. Allowances are not payable in respect of students receiving assistance under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme and some scholarship schemes, or students receiving an invalid pension or supporting parent's benefit. The allowance for children in family units is generally paid to the mother. Where the children are resident in an approved institution, the allowance is paid to the institution.

If the claimant and child were not born in Australia, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Security is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Under certain conditions, the allowance may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

Rates of family allowance are $22.80 per month for the first (or only) child, $32.55 per month for the second child, $39.00 per month (each) for the third and fourth child, and $45.55 per month for each subsequent child. For each child in an approved institution the rate of allowance is $39.00 per month.

Family allowances are not subject to income tax.

Particulars of family allowances in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Family Allowances, N.S.W.

	At 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981(a)*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Children and students *(a)* in —						
Family units	1,442,806	1,438,809	1,438,181	1,442,215	1,456,403	1,460,444
Approved institutions	3,523	3,606	3,562	2,238	2,833	4,483
Total children and students*(a)*	**1,446,329**	**1,442,415**	**1,441,743**	**1,444,453**	**1,459,236**	**1,464,927**
Amount paid during year ended 30 June *(b)* ($'000)	349,910	372,125	341,612	374,985	491,089	537,697

(a) Children aged under 16 years, and dependent full-time students aged 16-24 years. *(b)* Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

Family Income Supplement

A family income supplement of up to $14 per week is payable, subject to an income test, for each dependent child under 16 years of age or a full-time student aged 16 and under 25 years. The supplement is not payable where the claimant already receives a Commonwealth pension, benefit or similar payment or an income-tested payment for the child or student. The supplement is not subject to income tax.

Double Orphan's Pension

A double orphan's pension is payable to the guardian of a child whose parents (natural or adoptive) are deceased, or one of whose parents is deceased if the other parent is missing or a long-term inmate at a prison or psychiatric hospital. The pension is also generally payable in respect of a refugee child whose parents are both outside Australia, or their whereabouts are unknown. Children under 16 years of age or full-time students aged 16 to 24 years are eligible under most circumstances.

The monthly rate of pension is $55.70 for each eligible child, the pension is free of an income test and is not subject to income tax. In general, the conditions for payment are the same as those for family allowances. An institution that has been approved for family allowance purposes is also eligible to receive a double orphan's pension for any qualified child in its care. At 30 June 1984, there were 2,240 pensions being paid in New South Wales. In 1983-84, expenditure on double orphans' pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory amounted to $1.6m.

ASSISTANCE TO THE UNEMPLOYED AND SICK

Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits

Unemployment and sickness benefits are limited to men aged 16 to 64 years and women aged 16 to 59, who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, wife's, widow's, or service pension, a supporting parent's benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for unemployment, sickness, or special benefits.

Unemployment benefit is payable to persons who are unemployed, provided that their unemployment is not due to industrial action by them or members of a trade union to which they belong, that they are able and willing to undertake suitable work and have taken reasonable steps to obtain work, and that they have registered for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are payable subject to an income test. The amount of benefit payable is reduced by half the amount of weekly income for incomes ranging between $20 and $70. Above this income range, the benefit payable is reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis. The income of a claimant's spouse is taken into account in the income test unless they are permanently separated. 'Income' does not include family allowances or other payments for children, Commonwealth Government health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations.

For sickness benefit purposes, the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. However, the amount of any disability pension, and of compensation, damages, or similar payments, received for the same incapacity is deducted from the sickness benefit otherwise payable if it is paid in respect of the same period. If it is not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation in respect of the same period is regarded as income and disability pension is ignored. Income received by the spouse of the claimant may reduce the benefit payable.

The maximum basic rates per week of unemployment and sickness benefits from May 1985 are as follows:

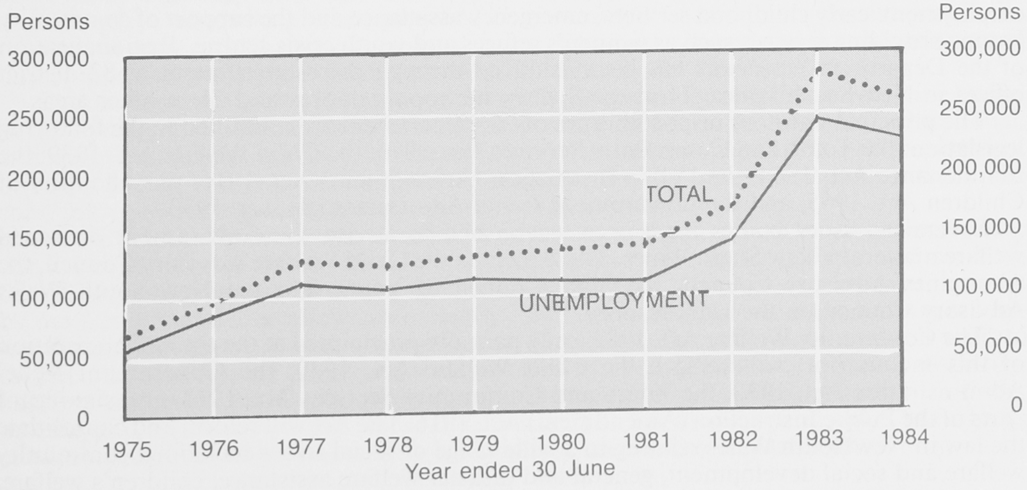
	Unemployment benefit	*Sickness benefit*
Married person (includes additional benefit for spouse)	$157.30	$157.30
Single person aged 18 or more with dependants	$94.30	$94.30
Single person aged 18 or more with no dependants	$85.20	$94.30
Single person under 18 years	$45.00	$45.00

Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits, N.S.W.

Particulars	*Year ended 30 June* *1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Number of claims granted during year (a)						
Unemployment benefit —						
Males	172,304	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	291,028	232,510
Females	79,926	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104,798	103,175
Persons	*252,230*	*(b)249,600*	*(b)239,300*	*(b)270,400*	*395,826*	*335,685*
Sickness benefit —						
Males	37,803	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47,927	39,172
Females	13,369	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,024	13,824
Persons	*51,172*	*(b)52,700*	*(b)49,940*	*(b)54,700*	*62,951*	*52,996*
Special benefit *(b)* —						
Males	10,697	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,647	16,498
Females	11,038	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,359	21,005
Persons	*21,735*	*(b)25,100*	*(b)23,500*	*(b)28,600*	*29,006*	*37,503*
Total benefits —						
Males	220,804	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	350,602	288,180
Females	104,333	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	137,181	138,004
Persons	*325,137*	*(b)327,400*	*(b)312,740*	*(b)353,700*	*487,783*	*426,184*
Number receiving benefit at end of year						
Unemployment benefit —						
Males	73,956	70,481	n.a.	101,480	187,181	169,329
Females	35,887	35,775	n.a.	40,618	57,028	55,556
Persons	*109,843*	*106,256*	*(b)105,600*	*142,098*	*244,209*	*224,885*
Sickness benefit —						
Males	10,408	12,696	n.a.	18,383	22,582	20,994
Females	3,137	4,430	n.a.	5,805	6,600	6,828
Persons	*13,545*	*17,126*	*(b)21,100*	*24,188*	*29,182*	*27,822*
Special benefit *(c)* —						
Males	2,204	3,232	n.a.	n.a.	3,489	2,966
Females	3,285	3,838	n.a.	n.a.	4,494	4,092
Persons	*5,489*	*7,070*	*(b)6,900*	*7,114*	*7,983*	*7,058*
Total benefits —						
Males	86,568	86,409	n.a.	n.a.	213,252	193,289
Females	42,309	44,043	n.a.	n.a.	68,122	66,476
Persons	*128,877*	*130,452*	*(b)133,600*	*173,400*	*281,374*	*259,765*
Amount paid during year ($'000) *(d)*						
Unemployment benefit	334,320	343,683	357,308	449,871	r881,183	1,158,650
Sickness benefit	48,016	54,906	78,937	99,744	120,550	154,879
Special benefit *(b)*	17,097	19,901	25,811	30,885	34,988	36,387
Total benefits	**399,434**	**418,490**	**462,056**	**580,500**	**r1,036,721**	**1,349,915**

(a) For 1983 and 1984, includes claims granted to residents of the Australian Capital Territory. *(b)* Estimated. *(c)* Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres up to 30 June 1981. Includes such benefits thereafter. *(d)* Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN N.S.W. RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS AND SPECIAL BENEFITS



Single persons under 18 years, who have been in receipt of benefit for 6 months, are entitled to $50 per week.

Additional payments for dependent children and supplementary assistance (for a person receiving sickness benefits only) are the same as for the age pension.

Rates of benefit (except for single persons under 18) are adjusted in the same way as the age pension.

A special benefit may be granted, under certain circumstances, to persons who are unable to earn a living and are not eligible for some other pension or benefit. Rates of benefit are generally the same as the unemployment benefit.

Unemployment, sickness and special benefits (but not supplementary assistance, additional benefit or allowance) are assessable income for income tax purposes.

Tuberculosis Allowance Scheme

Under the *Tuberculosis Act 1948*, the Commonwealth Government pays a single comprehensive allowance to permanent residents of Australia aged 16 years or more who are suffering from tuberculosis, provided that they refrain from working and undergo treatment. The allowance is payable subject to an income test and is limited to those people who qualify for Commonwealth pensioner health benefits (described later, in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions').

Relocation Assistance Scheme

The Relocation Assistance Scheme is designed to help the placement of persons who are already, or are about to become, unemployed and who are unlikely to secure continuing employment in their present locality, even after retraining. The scheme provides financial assistance to enable eligible persons to move to another locality to take up either continuing employment or approved training under the Manpower Training Programs (described in Chapter 10 'Labour').

Community Youth Support Scheme

The Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) provides funds for community groups offering assistance to young unemployed people. Projects are primarily designed to help participants find employment and to maintain or develop job skills. Schemes are administered by local committees and participation is voluntary.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The New South Wales Government provides a wide range of social welfare services through the Department of Youth and Community Services. The Department provides or co-ordinates services for families, children, youth, the aged, and the handicapped. It has special responsibilities in the areas of care and supervision of dependent children and adults, rehabilitation of young offenders, adoption of children, care of immigrant children, child employment, early childhood services, emergency assistance and the support of community groups providing services such as women's refuges and youth crisis centres. Regionalisation of the Department's services has been achieved through the establishment of 82 district offices in New South Wales, 24 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 58 in other areas.

The principal statutory responsibilities of the Department are contained in the following legislation: the Youth and Community Services Act, 1973; the Child Welfare Act, 1939; the Maintenance Act, 1964; the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916; the Adoption of Children Act, 1965; and the Government Relief Administration Act, 1930.

Several advisory bodies have been established to advise the Government on social welfare matters in New South Wales. These include the Child Welfare Advisory Council, the Aborigines Advisory Council, the State Council of Youth and the New South Wales Advisory Council on the Handicapped.

The Community Welfare Act, 1982 (only partially proclaimed at the time of preparation of this manuscript) will replace the Child Welfare Act, 1939, the Government Relief Administration Act, 1930, the Youth and Community Services Act, 1973, and significant parts of the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916. The Act will reform and consolidate the law in New South Wales relating to a wide range of social issues including: community welfare and social development, general and disaster welfare assistance, children's welfare, criminal proceedings involving children, children and other persons subject to control, the welfare of handicapped persons and home care services.

The Act will formally establish a number of statutory authorities and advisory bodies including the Children's Court of New South Wales, the Community Welfare Appeals Tribunal, the Community Welfare Advisory Council, the New South Wales Advisory Council on the Handicapped, the Community Services Training Council, Children's Panels (which will ensure that children are not unnecessarily brought before a children's court) and Children's Boards of Review.

Community Services Fund

The Community Services Fund makes grants to community groups providing approved social welfare services. Services which have received grants include women's refuges, neighbourhood centres, hostels and homes for children and families, and groups providing services for aged or handicapped people. In 1982-83, grants totalling $16.8m were paid from the Fund to community groups providing approved services.

CHILD WELFARE

The Child Welfare Act, 1939 provides for the care and maintenance of children under State guardianship, the supervision of children in private foster homes, charitable homes and child care centres, the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect, the maintenance of juvenile offenders in State training schools, and the supervision of those released on probation from Children's Courts or discharged from State training schools. The Act is administered by the Department of Youth and Community Services and the Child Welfare Advisory Council advises the Minister on matters relevant to the Welfare of Children.

Other Acts having special relevance to the welfare of children are the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, and the Maintenance Act, 1964, described below, the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father, the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899, and the Children (Equality of Status) Act, 1976. The Liquor Act, 1982, prohibits the supply of intoxicating liquor to persons under the age of 18 years and the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act, 1903, prohibits the supply of tobacco and related products to persons under the age of 16 years. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., between the ages of 6 and 15 years, is prescribed by the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted by the Minister for Youth and Community Services in certain cases, details of which are given in chapter 7 'Education'.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

Children Under State Guardianship

The Minister for Youth and Community Services is the guardian of children admitted to care as 'wards' upon application by parents or other guardians, children committed to care as wards by order of a Children's Court, persons committed to training schools by order of a Children's Court, and persons admitted or committed to care under special provisions relating to intellectually handicapped persons. Children surrendered for adoption, and unaccompanied child immigrants may also be placed under State guardianship.

Children committed to the care of the Minister are generally placed in a 'receiving home' in the Sydney metropolitan area where professional staff assess their medical, educational, and emotional needs in order to determine their most suitable placement. The Department of Youth and Community Services has developed a range of substitute care facilities in the community so that children can be placed within their own locality.

Where practicable, wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances usually cease when children reach the normal school-leaving age, but they may be continued, with the Minister's approval, to enable a ward to further his secondary or tertiary education, or in cases of ill-health or physical disability. District officers of the Department exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents, and assist in their placement in employment after they leave school. The earnings of wards placed in employment may be supplemented by the Department.

Wards not placed with foster parents are cared for in homes operated by the Department or in charitable homes conducted by religious and other organisations. The Department maintains 'receiving homes' for new wards or children (other than delinquent children) remanded for further court appearances, homes for pre-school and infant children, homes for school-age children, family group homes, hostels for working-age wards, and homes for intellectually handicapped children.

The number of children (ie persons aged under 18 years) under the guardianship of the Minister in recent years is shown in the following table. The figures shown exclude adoption and immigration cases.

Children Under State Guardianship, N.S.W.

	At 30 June				
Type of placement	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
With parent or other relative —					
Males	109	156	198	r218	133
Females	109	135	118	r144	100
Total	*218*	*291*	*316*	*r362*	*233*
In foster care —					
Males	1,475	1,321	1,208	1,150	1,070
Females	1,257	1,110	967	919	905
Total	*2,732*	*2,431*	*2,175*	*2,069*	*1,975*
In residential child care establishments *(a)* —					
Males	1,040	866	876	r881	462
Females	473	369	344	r342	243
Total	*1,513*	*1,235*	*1,220*	*r1,223*	*705*
Living independently —					
Males	34	49	67	r66	54
Females	30	39	43	65	53
Total	*64*	*88*	*110*	*r131*	*107*
Other *(b)* —					
Males	143	*(c)*243	152	r150	138
Females	55	*(c)*161	100	r91	105
Total	*198*	*(c)404*	*252*	*r241*	*243*
Total, all placements —					
Males	2,801	2,635	2,501	r2,465	1,857
Females	1,924	1,814	1,572	r1,561	1,406
Total children under State guardianship	**4,725**	**4,449**	**4,073**	**r4,026**	**3,263**

(a) Includes training schools, remand homes, receiving homes, family group homes, charitable homes and homes for intellectually handicapped children. *(b)* Includes hospitals, boarding schools, and children in the care of adults other than parents or relatives. *(c)* Excludes unauthorised absences.

Other Substitute Care for Children

Children may be placed by their parents or guardians in licensed private foster homes or charitable homes conducted by religious bodies and other organisations, in preference to being boarded out as wards.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 16 years of age apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

Juvenile Offenders

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with an offence. Further details in respect of Children's Courts are given in Chapter 9 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

Children committed to training schools by the Court may be detained in custody for a maximum period of 3 years, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to a training school is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Department of Youth and Community Services exercises control of children committed to training schools and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the schools.

There are 9 remand centres (shelters) for the reception and temporary detention of juvenile offenders, as well as 3 training schools for boys and one school for both boys and girls. There is also a special school for truant boys and girls.

In recent years emphasis has been directed to finding alternatives to committing children to training schools. Alternatives such as Youth Attendance Centre programs, Community Youth Centres, small community integrated residential centres, community service orders and individual family placement are increasingly used to meet the needs of offenders formerly managed in the traditional training school. The Youth Attendance Centre programs involve the compulsory attendance of children on probation at Saturday meetings and weekend camps. Two Community Youth Centres have been established in Sydney. These Centres, located at Stanmore and St. Marys, provide for young persons to obtain leave from training schools to return home, or to an acceptable living situation, and to attend the Centre at regular periods (initially for two evenings a week, all day each Saturday, and one weekend a month) for participation in group sessions and for social, recreational, and community service and camping activities.

Adoption of Children

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The principle underlying the Act is that the interests and welfare of the child shall be the paramount consideration. The Court may not make an order for the adoption of a child unless the Director-General of the Department of Youth and Community Services has made a report concerning the proposed adoption. Applications for an adoption order may only be arranged through the Director-General, private adoption agencies or, in certain circumstances, solicitors.

Charitable organisations desiring to conduct negotiations and make arrangements for the adoption of children must be approved by the Director-General of the Department of Youth and Community Services as private adoption agencies. At 30 June 1984, there were three approved private adoption agencies.

The consent of a child's parent(s) or guardian(s) (and the child if over 12 years of age) is required to an adoption, except in special circumstances.

Upon the making of an adoption order, all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents terminate. The adopted child has, as his surname, the surname of his adoptive parent(s) and becomes a child of the adopter(s) as if he had been born to the adopter(s) in lawful wedlock.

Under the Adoption of Children (Amendment) Act, 1980 (only partially proclaimed at the time of preparation of this manuscript) an Adoption Tribunal will be established to exercise the jurisdiction currently vested in the Supreme Court of New South Wales under the Adoption of Children Act, 1965.

The following table shows the number of adoptions in New South Wales in recent years. For statistical purposes, adoptions are recorded when the adoption order is signed. The number of orders signed in a year may be affected by administrative and other special circumstances, as well as by the numbers of children being surrendered for adoption, and this should be borne in mind when comparing adoption statistics from year to year.

Adoptions: Adoption Agency and Relationship of Adoptive Parent(s) to Adopted Person, N.S.W.

	Year ended 30 June			
Adoptions	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Adoptions arranged through —				
Department of Youth and Community Services —				
Parents	1	1	4	15
Other relatives	3	2	5	5
Non-relatives	356	308	312	416
Total	*360*	*311*	*321*	*436*
Private adoption agencies —				
Parents	—	—	-	—
Other relatives	—	—	—	—
Non-relatives	163	139	147	126
Total	*163*	*139*	*147*	*126*
Solicitors —				
Parents	313	342	378	351
Other relatives	17	2	9	13
Non-relatives	—	—	—	—
Total	*330*	*344*	*387*	*364*
Total adoptions —				
Parents	314	343	382	366
Other relatives	20	4	14	18
Non-relatives	519	447	459	542
Total adoptions	**853**	**794**	**855**	**926**

Deserted Children

In cases of desertion of the wife or of the children of a marriage, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the *Family Law Act 1975*, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the provisions of the Maintenance Act, 1964, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance of the child. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases. The Family Law Act provides for maintenance action to be taken in any part of Australia (including Norfolk Island) and for the recognition and enforcement, by Australian courts having jurisdiction under the Act, of maintenance orders made in certain overseas countries. The Act also provides for the recognition and enforcement of Australian orders by these countries.

Immigrant and Refugee Children

By delegation of ministerial powers under the (Commonwealth) *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946*, the Director-General of the Department of Youth and Community Services is the guardian of immigrant children in New South Wales who are under 18 years of age and who entered Australia as permanent residents other than in the care of a parent or relative. The number of these children at 30 June 1983 was 245.

Under the same delegation the Minister is also the guardian of unattached refugee children in New South Wales. At 30 June 1983 these numbered 145.

Child Employment

Under the provisions of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, children are required to be licensed by the Department of Youth and Community Services if they are to be employed in public entertainment or in street trading.

Child Care Services

In New South Wales, there are numerous facilities, such as pre-schools, child care centres, kindergartens, nursery schools, playgroups, etc., where children of pre-school age may receive social and educational experience away from the family environment, or where they can be cared for while their parents are at work. These facilities are conducted by State Government departments, local government authorities, and religious, community-based, and other private organisations. Services provided include full day care, occasional and emergency care, care during holidays and outside school hours, and family day care programs.

The Department of Youth and Community Services maintains child care advisory services which ensure that the standards of the centres providing the early childhood services meet established criteria; those attaining the prescribed standard are licensed by the Department. Departmental advisors supervise the operations of the centres and offer advice on the development of programs and utilisation of staff and facilities.

The Office of Child Care, within the Department of Social Security, has responsibility for the administration and development of the Children's Services Program, which provides for the allocation of funds to community groups and State and local governments for a wide range of pre-school and day care services for children, and for other family support services. Services for children include centre-based or home-based day care, occasional and emergency care, pre-school services, care for school-aged children outside school hours and vacation care, special services for Aboriginal, migrant, and handicapped children, playgroup support services, and children's services development projects.

In 1983-84, Commonwealth Government expenditure in New South Wales under the Children's Services Program for services other than pre-schools amounted to $21.3m paid directly to community groups and local government authorities. Commonwealth Government assistance for pre-schools is also provided under the Children's Services Program but is allocated to the States under block grant conditions. Further details of pre-school services are given in Chapter 7 'Education'.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Women's Refuges

The main types of services offered by women's refuges are short-term domestic-type accommodation and social support for women and children in emergencies, counselling, and assistance in obtaining services from government and private organisations. State Government grants, administered by the Department of Youth and Community Services, are the main source of funds for the operation of women's refuges in New South Wales. In 1982-83, grants by the New South Wales Government to 37 approved women's refuges totalled $3.1m.

Women's refuges may also receive a subsidy from the (Commonwealth) Department of Social Security to provide a specialised child care program for resident children.

Child Protection

The Department of Youth and Community Services has established specialist child protection programs for parents and children, and a 24-hour a day telephone counselling service.

This service is available for parents who need to discuss problems they are having with their children. Neighbours or friends can telephone confidentially if they are worried about a child they believe might be harmed or neglected, and these reports will be investigated by Community Welfare Offices.

The Interdepartmental Committee of Child Protection, with representatives from the Department of Youth and Community Services, the N.S.W. Department of Health and the N.S.W. Police Department, has developed and implemented a new system of notification, registration and monitoring of services to children in need of protection. The new notification procedures include the systematic collection of data which will provide, for the first time in New South Wales, reliable research material relating to child protection.

Youth Refuges and Other Accommodation for Young People

The Commonwealth and State Governments help fund organisations that provide accommodation for homeless young people aged 12 to 25 years in New South Wales. In 1982-83, grants totalling $1.4m were jointly provided by both governments to 21 services and $1.7m was provided by the State Government alone for 40 accommodation services.

Proclaimed Places

Proclaimed places provide accommodation for people who are homeless or publicly intoxicated. During 1982-83, State Government grants totalling $2.4m were allocated to 33 proclaimed places in New South Wales.

Emergency and Supplementary Assistance

Emergency and supplementary assistance is provided by the Department of Youth and Community Services for the relief of economic distress in cases of need. Assistance includes special cash assistance to meet crises such as family breakdown, illness, temporary unemployment, fires and floods.

Other assistance is provided in the form of clothing, footwear, blankets, spectacles, transport assistance for essential journeys, rent relief and payment of rental bond money. Half-fare transport concession certificates, covering both public and private transport, are provided to persons who are unemployed or on sickness or special benefits. All forms of assistance are means tested. Total expenditure on emergency and supplementary assistance during 1982-83 was $11.0m.

Homeless Persons' Assistance

The Commonwealth Department of Community Services provides financial assistance under the Homeless Persons Assistance Act 1974 to voluntary agencies and local government authorities to establish, upgrade and operate accommodation and facilities for homeless persons. A subsidy is also available to help meet the cost of providing food and accommodation for homeless persons at approved centres. Total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales in 1983-84 amounted to $2.7m.

HOME CARE SERVICES

Home Care Assistance

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969*, the Commonwealth Government shares with the States the cost of approved domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their homes. Payments to New South Wales in 1983-84 amounted to $11.8m. The

Commonwealth also shares the approved capital cost of senior citizens' centres and the salaries of welfare officers employed in conjunction with such centres. Recurrent grants for senior citizens' centres in New South Wales in 1983-84 amounted to $901,000 and capital grants amounted to $7.7m.

Delivered Meals

In terms of the *Delivered Meals Subsidy Act 1970*, the Commonwealth Government makes subsidies to those ('Meals on Wheels') organisations which provide delivered meals to the aged and the sick in their own homes. During the year ended 30 June 1984, 241 organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling $1.6m.

Home Care Service of New South Wales

The Home Care Service of New South Wales is a statutory corporation that functions within the policy direction of the Minister for Youth and Community Services. The Service, which has 165 branches throughout New South Wales, is available to families or individuals who cannot manage independently at home because of illness, frailty, disability or crisis. Services available include help with basic household duties, personal and relief care, a live-in housekeeper service, handyman and yard maintenance services. Fees charged depend upon the ability of the client to pay. No one is refused service due to inability to pay.

The Home Care Service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969*. During 1983-84, an average of 30,000 clients were assisted each month and, at 30 June 1984, approximately 6,600 field and administrative staff were employed by the Service.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF SELECTED WELFARE SERVICES SURVEY

In October 1983, as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Survey Program, a survey was conducted throughout New South Wales to obtain information about the level of public awareness and knowledge of selected welfare services. Results of the survey showed the following awareness rates among people aged 18 years and over:

Type of service	*Awareness rate (per cent)*
Emergency cash assistance	62
Home care	55
Child protection	68
Rent relief	42
Women's refuges	77

Further information concerning this survey is published in *Public Awareness and Knowledge of Selected Welfare Services, New South Wales, October 1983* (Cat. No. 4401.1).

WELFARE HOUSING

Commonwealth Housing Assistance

The Commonwealth Government makes grants in terms of the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954* to assist private organisations (usually religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations) and local government authorities to meet the cost of providing homes in which aged and adult disabled and incapacitated persons may live in conditions resembling ordinary domestic life as closely as possible. In 1983-84, grants amounting to $13.5m were approved in New South Wales for 43 projects accommodating 884 aged or disabled persons.

In terms of the *Aged or Disabled Persons Hostels Act 1972*, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance for the capital costs associated with the provision of hostel accommodation for aged and disabled persons by local government authorities and eligible organisations. In 1983-84, $0.9m was provided to New South Wales hostels under this Act.

Hostels may also be eligible for a hostel care subsidy and a personal care subsidy in respect of each aged or disabled person provided with hostel accommodation and personal care services. In 1983-84, expenditure on these subsidies in New South Wales totalled $12.0m.

In terms of the *Housing Assistance Act 1981*, the Commonwealth Government provides grants to the State for rental housing and home purchase assistance, for a period of five years from 1981-82. Persons eligible for assistance include those in receipt of an age or invalid pension, a supporting parent's benefit, a special benefit, a sheltered employment allowance, and some classes of service pension. Both single and married pensioners may be eligible.

In addition, housing for aboriginals may be provided by Aboriginal community organisations which receive financial assistance from the Commonwealth Government.

Further particulars of Commonwealth Government housing assistance are given in Chapter 12, 'Housing and Construction'.

State Housing Assistance

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides rental accommodation for people on low incomes (including pensioners, sole parent beneficiaries and single people). Applications to the Commission are considered on the basis of need.

Successful applications are generally allocated to waiting lists. Immediate assistance, however, is available in urgent cases through the provision of permanent or temporary housing.

Since July 1984, rates of rental payable for Housing Commission accommodation have been based on the cost of providing, maintaining and managing the whole of the Commission's rental housing stock. A rental rebate scheme operates to assist tenants meet rental payments.

The Commission is also directly responsible for the Aboriginal Special Housing Scheme. Under the Scheme, the Commission sites, constructs and manages homes for Aboriginals throughout New South Wales.

ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

Aboriginals in New South Wales are entitled to all the services and benefits available to any other citizen from Commonwealth and State authorities. Other special programs are also provided.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance to State Government Departments for special programs for Aboriginals, particularly in the fields of housing, education, and health. In addition, direct grants are provided to Aboriginal organisations. In 1983-84, the Commonwealth Government provided, through the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, a total of $8.0m for Aboriginal programs in New South Wales, including $4.6m in grants to the State Government for Aboriginal advancement. Since 1 July 1983, Commonwealth funds for Aboriginal housing (amounting to $6.7m in 1983-84) have been provided directly to the Aboriginal Development Commission, instead of to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

The Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs is responsible for the planning and co-ordination of programs for Aboriginals. It is also a primary source of Commonwealth funding to Aboriginal organisations for such programs as legal aid, social support (welfare), community management, and culture and recreation. The Aboriginal Development Commission is responsible for funding Aboriginal organisations for housing and enterprise projects. Other key Commonwealth Departments providing special programs for Aboriginals include the Departments of Education and Youth Affairs, Employment and Industrial Relations and Social Security.

The National Aboriginal Conference is a national forum of Aboriginal representatives elected by popular Aboriginal vote. The conference has thirty-six members, seven of whom constitute the Eastern Branch (New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory).

Late in 1981 the New South Wales Government established a Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs whose priorities were to —

(a) advise the Government on how and where land rights for Aboriginals might be granted;
(b) liaise with other Government departments such as Health, Housingand Education, on policies and provision of services for Aboriginals;
(c) identify needs and problems, and act as the representative of Aboriginals in taking up these matters with Commonwealth and State authorities; and
(d) implement Government objectives arising from the inquiries of the N.S.W. Parliamentary Select Committee on Aborigines.

In April 1983 the (State) Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983, was passed. This legislation repealed the former legislation — the Aborigines Act, 1969. Under the new legislation a three-tier administrative structure of Aboriginal Land Councils was created, comprised of representatives elected by the Aboriginal people. The main features of the new legislation are contained in the section 'Aboriginal Lands' in Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

Direct responsibility for the Aboriginal Special Housing Scheme rests with the Housing Commission of New South Wales. Under the Scheme, the Commission sites, constructs, and manages homes for Aboriginals throughout New South Wales. The Aboriginal Housing Advisory Board was established in 1982 to ensure that the Aboriginal community can participate in decisions concerning the provision of accommodation for Aboriginal people under the Scheme. The Board's 10 members are all Aboriginal. Aboriginals are also eligible to apply for tenancy of dwellings constructed by the Housing Commission as part of the State's ordinary housing program. In addition, housing for Aboriginal people is provided by Aboriginal community organisations which receive direct financial assistance from the Commonwealth Government for community projects.

The (State) Department of Health conducts an Aboriginal Health Program in liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs. The Program trains community health workers, and conducts various nutrition, vaccination, and other public health projects. Aboriginal-managed medical services operate in Sydney, Dareton, Kempsey, Newcastle, Nowra, Taree and Wilcannia.

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to Aboriginal school children and tertiary students (see Chapter 7 'Education'). The N.S.W. Department of Education has established an Aboriginal education unit to assist in the implementation of its Aboriginal education policy. The Department employs 42 Aboriginal teachers and 90 Aboriginal teachers' aides. A training course for Aboriginal teachers' aides is conducted at the University of Sydney. Priority of employment is given to Aboriginal teaching graduates.

The Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations administers a range of employment and training programs to assist Aboriginal people to achieve equal employment opportunities. These programs are aimed at increasing work skills and experience to enable Aboriginals to compete for a greater variety of employment opportunities in the private and public sectors. Courses for Aboriginals in pre-vocational, pre-trade, and community management skills are arranged by the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education in co-operation with the Commonwealth Departments of Aboriginal Affairs, and Employment and Industrial Relations.

SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Handicapped Persons' Facilities

Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974*, financial assistance is provided by the Commonwealth Department of Community Services to eligible non-profit organisations and local government authorities for the purchase, construction, extension, alteration, rental and maintenance of premises that cater for physically or mentally handicapped people. Services qualifying for subsidy comprise day training centres for handicapped children, activity therapy centres, training centres and sheltered workshops for handicapped adults, and residential facilities for people who use these services, or need special accommodation to allow them to engage in normal employment. All capital and equipment subsidies are paid at the rate of $4 for every $1 raised from non-government sources. Rent is subsidised at a rate equal to 80 per cent of the approved rental paid, subject to certain conditions. A salary subsidy of 50 per cent of actual salaries may be paid toward the cost of salaries of most staff, while a higher rate of up to 100 per cent may be paid during an initial period in the case of some new enterprises. A training fee of $500 is paid to eligible sheltered workshops for each former employee who remains in normal employment for twelve months following at least six months training by the organisation.

At 30 June 1984, there were 435 subsidised services in New South Wales comprising 66 training centres, 76 activity therapy centres, 98 sheltered workshops, 179 residential facilities and 16 other services. Total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales under the Handicapped Persons Assistance Act amounted to $24m in 1983-84.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons to work towards social and economic independence. Rehabilitation is generally provided at the various centres operated by the Rehabilitation Service or organised through a network of seven regional rehabilitation units located in major population centres of the State. Rehabilitation is effected through medical treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement. The Rehabilitation Service is available to most disabled people and is provided without cost to the client.

In 1983-84, 2,378 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales, 1,388 persons completed rehabilitation and 550 were placed in open, sheltered, part-time, or home bound employment.

A rehabilitation allowance is payable to persons receiving rehabilitation assistance from the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service and who have been receiving, or are eligible to receive, a Social Security pension, benefit or sheltered employment allowance. The allowance may be payable for up to six months after the period of rehabilitation assistance.

At 30 June 1984, there were 1,413 recipients of the allowance in New South Wales.

Handicapped Persons Bureau

The Handicapped Persons Bureau, located within the Department of Youth and Community Services, has as its main functions the co-ordination and development of State social welfare services for handicapped people, and the provision of assistance and advice to community groups on developing services for handicapped people and using government aid programs.

The Bureau provides financial assistance to community groups providing innovative and supportive services for people with physical, sensory and intellectual handicaps. In 1982-83 grants totalling $2.2m were provided to such groups.

The Bureau also conducts the Young Disabled Children's Program, an early intervention service to assist families in which there is a disabled child.

OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES AND CONCESSIONS

Fringe Benefits and Concessions

Pensioners and recipients of certain other Commonwealth benefits and allowances are, subject to a special income test, issued with a Pensioner Health Benefits card which entitles the holder to various fringe benefits and concessions.

Commonwealth fringe benefits and concessions include special health benefits (described in Chapter 6, 'Health'), a range of pharmaceuticals free of charge, free hearing aids and optometrical consultations, telephone rental and postal concessions, funeral benefits and reduced travel fares.

The New South Wales Government provides subsidies and concessions towards certain services utilised by persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits cards. Reduced fares are paid on New South Wales Government trains, buses, and ferries, and privately-operated bus services. Rail concessions also include travel at reduced fares on certain main interstate trunk lines, and two free economy class return journeys per year between any two New South Wales stations at least one of which is outside the Sydney metropolitan area. Blind persons are entitled to free rail, bus, and ferry travel within the Newcastle and Sydney areas and half-fare concessions on country and interstate rail services. These concessions may be extended to a companion. Other fringe benefits include rebates on both council rates and water and sewerage rates, rebates on electricity accounts and dog licences, and free motor vehicle drivers' licences.

From 1979, residents of New South Wales who receive the maximum rates of (Commonwealth) unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, are eligible for half-fare travel concessions on certain public transport and private bus services in New South Wales.

Certain commercial organisations also provide fringe benefits (mostly in the form of a reduced fee) to persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits cards.

At 30 June 1984, there was a total of 624,748 persons with Pensioner Health Benefits cards in New South Wales. This comprised 418,553 age and wife pensioners, 94,209 invalid and wife pensioners, 3,661 recipients of sheltered employment allowances (including wife pensioners), 53,894 widow pensioners and 54,431 supporting parent beneficiaries.

A limited range of fringe benefits and concessions is also available, free of an income test, to sickness beneficiaries (issued with a Health Benefits card) and unemployment and special beneficiaries (issued with a Health Care card).

Other low income earners may also be issued with a Health Care card, with consequent entitlements to fringe benefits, subject to an income test. For married couples, the income limit from May 1985 is $223 per week (combined income) plus $28 for each dependent child; for sole parents with one dependent child it is $251 per week plus $28 for each other dependent child; and for single persons without dependent children the income limit is $134 per week.

Funeral Benefits

A funeral benefit of up to $40 is payable by the Commonwealth Government to an eligible pensioner who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of another such pensioner or of a spouse or dependent child. A benefit of up to $20 is payable to any other person who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of an eligible pensioner. For these benefits, 'eligible pensioner' means a person who satisfies, or had satisfied prior to death, the income test for Commonwealth fringe benefits (described above). In 1983-84, there were 16,687 benefit claims granted in New South Wales, and the amount paid on benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was $526,000.

Legal Aid

The Australian Legal Aid Office and the Legal Services Commission of New South Wales provide legal aid and advice to needy persons in relation to matters arising under Commonwealth and State law respectively.

Further details of legal aid services are given in Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

Co-ordination of Welfare Services During Disasters

The Department of Youth and Community Services administers schemes that provide emergency relief and financial assistance to the victims of floods, bushfires and other emergencies (see 'Emergency Assistance' earlier in this chapter). In addition to these schemes, the N.S.W. Disaster Welfare Plan has been developed to ensure the co-ordination of welfare services provided by statutory and non-statutory organisations in the event of a major disaster. Under the Plan, co-ordinating committees have been established in thirty-three localities in New South Wales.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS

The table opposite shows selected outlays by the Commonwealth Government on social security and welfare in New South Wales in recent years. The figures cover Commonwealth Government outlays in the form of:

(a) grants to the New South Wales Government for current purposes; and
(b) personal benefit payments to residents of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory

that have been classified to the purpose of 'social security and welfare' in the Australian National Accounts. The figures do not represent the total outlays by the Commonwealth Government on social security and welfare in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, grants for private capital and current purposes, direct grants to local government authorities, and expenditure on the administration of social security programs in New South Wales.

STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

The next table shows State Government recurrent expenditure from the New South Wales Consolidated Fund. Grants and miscellaneous receipts from the Commonwealth Government have been deducted.

New South Wales State Government Recurrent Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare ($'000)

	Year ended 30 June					
Particulars	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Relief of the destitute, blind, aged, etc.*(a)*	57,220	65,247	85,152	101,020	126,071	143,950
Maintenance/care of State wards etc and care of Aboriginals	3,912	3,796	5,286	7,728	10,079	20,604
Relief of natural disasters	5,580	9,002	8,585	24,384	2,426	30,929
Legal aid	1,784	2,146	3,635	4,911	6,505	7,400
Food relief and cash assistance	10,841	7,720	12,321	1,173	35	35
Housing	1,129	1,288	*(b)*71,805	1,567	2,761	16,573
Administration	25,894	29,666	33,557	40,816	48,241	55,076
Unemployment relief projects	34,403	15	17,509	11,619	23,622	48,744
Other	106	103	76	61	51	69
Total expenditure on social amelioration	**140,869**	**118,983**	**237,926**	**193,279**	**219,791**	**323,380**

(a) Includes pensioner rebates for general, water and sewerage rates, travel concessions and subsidies and driver's licence concessions. *(b)* Includes advances to the Housing Commission of New South Wales, and for housing loan programs of building societies and other approved institutions.

Commonwealth Government Outlays on Social Security and Welfare in New South Wales ($'000)

	Year ended 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983p*	*1984p*
	Grants to the State for current purposes					
Mortgagee and rent relief	..	..	..	..	7,030	6,980
Assistance for deserted wives *(a)*	9,521	7,538	6,379	..	..	..
Home care services	1,875	2,769	3,611	4,321	5,725	11,850
Child care services	2,461	2,978	3,257	3,608	4,171	4,032
Aboriginal welfare	713	666	786	967	1,238	985
Other welfare services	300	46	516	2,101	2,088	4,110
Total, grants for current purposes	**14,870**	**13,997**	**14,549**	**10,997**	**20,252**	**27,957**
	Grants to the State for capital purposes					
Senior citizens' centres	1,200	1,129	1,791	1,379	2,711	779
Children's services	604	376	—	—	1,076	2,000
Pensioner housing grants	5,695	12,132	12,421	12,430	12,171	11,897
Other	—	59	7	—	5	—
Total, grants for capital purposes	**7,499**	**13,696**	**14,219**	**13,809**	**15,963**	**14,676**
	Personal benefit payments *(b)*					
Assistance to aged persons —						
Age pensions (incl. wife's pension)	1,203,164	1,309,170	1,469,042	1,674,481	1,808,977	1,970,534
Telephone concessions	6,107	6,359	7,221	9,012	11,374	n.y.a.
Other	4,500	4,783	6,783	8,073	12,802	n.y.a.
Total	*1,213,771*	*1,320,312*	*1,483,046*	*1,691,566*	*1,833,153*	*n.y.a.*
Assistance to ex-servicemen —						
Disability and service pensions and allowances	300,917	340,798	422,462	468,546	610,907	n.y.a.
Assistance to incapacitated and handicapped persons —						
Invalid pensions (incl. wife's pension)	276,504	314,725	334,460	356,355	377,978	420,424
Sheltered employment allowances	8,124	9,843	11,697	13,904	16,659	n.y.a.
Handicapped children's benefits and allowances	6,124	6,890	6,495	7,559	8,890	n.y.a.
Rehabilitation services	5,988	6,532	7,398	8,845	11,676	n.y.a.
Total	*296,740*	*337,990*	*360,049*	*386,663*	*415,203*	*n.y.a.*
Assistance to widows and single parents —						
Widows' pensions	194,428	219,261	251,468	273,975	285,482	306,967
Supporting parents' benefits *(a)*	81,728	94,758	151,810	228,229	284,165	345,029
Total	*276,156*	*314,020*	*403,278*	*502,204*	*569,647*	*651,996*
Assistance to families and children —						
Family allowances	349,910	372,125	341,612	374,985	491,089	537,697
Other	1,990	783	746	1,077	1,349	n.y.a.
Total	*351,900*	*372,908*	*342,358*	*376,062*	*492,438*	*n.y.a.*
Assistance to unemployed and sick persons —						
Unemployment benefits	334,320	343,683	357,308	449,871	881,183	1,158,650
Sickness benefits	48,016	54,906	78,937	99,744	120,550	154,879
Special benefits *(c)*	17,097	19,901	25,811	30,885	34,988	36,387
Other	36	1,673	850	79	136	n.y.a.
Total	*399,469*	*420,163*	*462,906*	*580,579*	*1,036,857*	*n.y.a.*
Other assistance	1,706	1,977	2,312	8,568	11,428	n.y.a.
Total, personal benefit payments	**2,840,659**	**3,108,168**	**3,476,410**	**4,014,188**	**4,969,633**	**n.y.a.**

(a) From 1 November 1980 the supporting parent's benefit was extended to cover the first six months of sole parenthood. As a consequence the *States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act 1968* was repealed, and assistance for deserted wives cancelled. *(b)* Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory. *(c)* Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres up to 30 June 1981. Includes such benefits thereafter.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Social Indicators No. 4* (Catalogue No. 4101.0); *Australia's Aged Population* (4109.0); *Survey of Handicapped Persons* (4343.0); *Child Care Arrangements* (4402.0); *Ex-Service Personnel, Widows and Children* (4403.0); *Children in Care, Australia* (4410.0); *Adoptions* (4406.0); *Australian Families* (4408.0); and *Australian Families: Profiles and Perspectives* (4409.0)

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1); and *Statistics of Adoptions* (4401.1)

Other Publications: Annual Report of the Department of Social Security and Department of Social Security *Annual Statistics*. Annual Reports of the Repatriation Commission, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Department of Youth and Community Services.

6

HEALTH

STRUCTURE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in New South Wales are provided by private individuals and organisations, and government authorities. The Commonwealth and State Governments and local councils have various regulatory and co-ordination responsibilities, and provide funds to finance (wholly or partly) the operation and use of various health services.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for those suffering from psychiatric disorders, and repatriation hospitals mainly for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. The Commonwealth Government provides funds to the State within tax sharing arrangements and pays various types of health benefits for eligible patients. In local government areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the operation of a national health scheme known as Medicare.

The notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory. The Commonwealth Government maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad and prohibits the importation of food, drugs, animals and plants likely to be harmful. There are prescribed standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs are regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc. must be registered before engaging in their profession.

Medical research in Australia is promoted mainly through the Medical Research Endowment Fund. The Fund is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

COMMONWEALTH HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Department of Health

The Commonwealth Department of Health is responsible for the administration of Government policy in respect of national medical and hospital insurance and the national health benefits scheme. The Department of Health also administers schemes relating to pharmaceutical and tuberculosis benefits, nursing home benefits, deficit financing arrangements, domiciliary nursing care benefits and home nursing subsidies, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory (including the Australian Dental Standards Laboratory), the Australian Radiation Laboratory, the National Acoustic Laboratories, the Ultrasonics Institute, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, and the Pathology Laboratory Service throughout Australia. The Department also conducts (in association with the University of Sydney) the Commonwealth Institute of Health and has promoted national campaigns against rubella, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough.

Other Commonwealth Authorities

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission controls laboratories established to ensure the supply of essential biological products in accordance with national health needs. The laboratories, which are self-supporting, produce a wide range of vaccines, serums, antibiotics, insulin, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment

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of human and animal diseases. The laboratories also produce a range of prescribed non-biological products on a commercial basis, and undertake research in various areas.

The Health Insurance Commission administers the provision of Medicare medical benefits and operates Medibank Private, a registered health benefits organisation in competition with other private health insurance organisations.

STATE HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Department of Health

The N.S.W. Department of Health was established in December 1982 by the Health Administration Act, 1982. This Act abolished the former Health Commission of New South Wales, and the Department assumed the responsibility for the administration of health services in New South Wales. The senior administrative structure of the new Department comprises a Secretary; a Deputy Secretary in charge of administration and central office functions; and a Chief Health Officer in charge of regional operations and statewide ambulance, scientific and public health services.

A prime aim of the Department of Health is to ensure the provision of comprehensive health care services for the population of New South Wales. It is responsible for the activities of public hospitals, including State psychiatric hospitals, hospitals for the developmentally disabled and other State hospitals, community health services, dental services, health education, forensic medicine, immunisation, diagnostic and analytical laboratories, and ambulance services. The Department is also responsible for the administration of Acts of Parliament relating to pure foods, therapeutic goods, and sanitation, and for the activities of local government authorities relating to public health matters.

The Central Administration of the Department is responsible for determination of policy, development of quantity and quality standards of operations, review of activity programs and budgets, monitoring of performance, and determination of industrial issues and other matters that do not lend themselves to regional determination, including major building programs.

Regionalisation of health service administration and delivery has been undertaken in New South Wales in order that services be more accessible, responsive, and responsible to diverse local populations. Eleven Regional Offices of Health operate throughout the State, each administered by a Regional Director of Health. Regional Offices of Health are located at Rozelle (Southern Metropolitan); North Ryde (Northern Metropolitan); Parramatta (Western Metropolitan); Wollongong (Illawarra); Newcastle (Hunter); Bathurst (Central Western); Tamworth (New England); Lismore (North Coast); Dubbo (Orana and Far West); Albury (South West); and Goulburn (South Eastern). Regional Directors are delegated considerable authority consistent with overall departmental and ministerial responsibility.

In addition to its public health and hospital responsibilities, the Department of Health is responsible for co-ordinating health care facilities operated by voluntary organisations, local government authorities, private medical practices, private hospitals and nursing homes, and government departments and authorities. When determining the health needs of the community, and planning to meet these needs, the Department takes into account health services provided by such organisations and agencies.

Other State Authorities

These authorities include the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), boards established for the registration of health professionals, the Institute of Psychiatry, the State Cancer Council (for cancer education and research), the Drug and Alcohol Authority, and various boards and committees such as the Poisons Advisory Committee, the Pure Food Advisory Committee, the Health Advisory Council and the Professional Services Advisory Council.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the Sydney and Wollongong areas, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal or shire councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by the councils include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, and the prevention of nuisances. Councils also assist both the Commonwealth and State Departments of Health in such matters as the immunisation of children, the control of infectious diseases, the administration of the Pure Food Act, 1908, and the medical examination of school children in country areas.

Further details of health services provided by local government authorities are contained in the 'Government' and 'Public Finance' chapters.

MEDICARE

On 1 February 1984 the Commonwealth Government introduced the new universal health scheme known as Medicare. The financing arrangements under the Medicare program feature the following major elements:

(a) automatic entitlement under a single public health fund to medical and optometrical benefits of 85 per cent of the Medical Benefits Schedule fee, with a maximum patient payment for any service of $10 where the Schedule fee is charged;
(b) access without direct charge to public hospital accommodation and to in-patient and out-patient treatment by doctors appointed by the hospital;
(c) the restoration of funds for community health to approximately the same real level as 1975;
(d) the reduction in accommodation charges for private treatment in shared wards of public hospitals to $80 per day; and
(e) increases in the daily bed subsidy payable to private hospitals to an average of $30.

The Medicare program is financed in part by a one per cent levy on taxable incomes, with low income cut-off points. The tax rebate formerly paid for basic health insurance contributions ceased from 30 June 1983. In addition, the Commonwealth's annual contribution to the Health Benefits Reinsurance Trust Fund was reduced from $100 million to $20 million from 1 July 1983. Under the provisions of the National Health Act 1953, the Commonwealth Government subsidises registered health insurance organisations by contributing to the Reinsurance Trust Fund for payments of benefits to patients with hospital treatment in excess of 35 days.

Medicare Levy

The Medicare levy is a compulsory one percent levy on taxable personal income where that income is above a certain threshold.

At the time of preparation of this manuscript no levy is payable by single people earning less than $128.80 per week or by married couples with a combined income of not more than $214.25 per week. The levy-free income level rises by $21.15 per week for each dependent child. There is also a maximum levy payable of $13.46 per week. This is reached at a single or combined husband and wife income of $70,000 per annum or $1,346 per week. The low income cut-off points were set at levels estimated by the Department of Social Security to have the effect of freeing from the levy income-tested holders of Pensioner Health Benefits cards/Health Benefits cards or Health Care cards who were cardholders for the *whole* year Where income is marginally above the low income cut-off point, the levy payable is less than one percent.

Eligibility for Medicare Benefits

Medicare benefits are available to all persons ordinarily resident in Australia with the exception of members of foreign diplomatic missions and their dependants. Eligibility also extends to Australian residents receiving medical services while travelling overseas and to persons visiting Australia who are residents of countries with whom Australia has a reciprocal health care agreement.

Medical Benefits

The Health Insurance Act 1973, provides for a Medical Benefits Schedule which lists medical services and the Schedule (standard) fee applicable in each State in respect of each medical service. The Schedule covers services attracting Medicare benefits rendered by legally qualified medical practitioners, certain prescribed medical services rendered by approved dentists in the operating theatres of approved hospitals, and optometrical consultations by participating optometrists. Schedule fees are set and updated by an independent fees tribunal which is appointed by the Government. The fees so determined are to apply for Medicare benefits purposes. Medical services in Australia are generally delivered either by private medical practitioners on a fee-for-service basis, or by medical practitioners employed in hospitals.

Where a medical service is provided by a private medical practitioner on a fee-for-service basis, Medicare refunds 85 per cent of the Medical Benefits Schedule fee cost or, the Schedule fee less $10, whichever is the greater. It is not possible to insure with private health insurance organisations to cover the 15 per cent 'gap'. However, should an individual accumulate 'gap' payments in excess of $150 in a year, Medicare will pay benefits at 100 per cent of the Schedule fee for each service for the remainder of the year.

Under Medicare, medical practitioners are able to direct bill for any patient. In such cases, they receive the Medicare benefit as full payment. Previously, direct billing was limited to services rendered to eligible Pensioner Health Benefit and Health Care cardholders, and their dependants.

Medicare medical benefits are administered by the Health Insurance Commission.

Hospital Care

The availability of universal free public hospital care with the introduction of Medicare has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of persons electing to be treated as non-chargeable ('hospital' or 'Medicare') patients. The proportion increased from 47.2 per cent in 1982-83 to 59.2 per cent in June 1984 for public hospitals in New South Wales.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON HEALTH

The next table shows, for the last six years, selected government outlays in New South Wales that have been classified to the purpose of 'health' in the Australian National Accounts.

The Commonwealth Government outlays shown comprise grants to the New South Wales Government for current purposes, and personal benefit payments to residents of New South Wales. The figures do not represent the total Commonwealth Government outlays on health in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, grants for capital purposes, direct grants to local government authorities, and expenditure in New South Wales on administration of Commonwealth Government health programs.

On 30 June 1981, the hospital cost-sharing agreement with New South Wales expired and specific purpose payments to all States for public hospitals, community health, and school dental services were terminated (apart from some outstanding commitments). Commonwealth recurrent payments for health are now an 'identified' component of general purpose revenue grants (personal income tax sharing entitlements). The 'identified' health grant to New South Wales was $478m in 1981-82, $469m in 1982-83 and $489m in 1983-84.

New South Wales also receives compensation payments associated with the introduction of Medicare (see previous section) from 1 February 1984. The payments are in addition to, and independent of, the identified health grant and tax sharing arrangements. Medicare grants are designed to compensate for revenue losses associated with the abolition of accommodation and care charges for public patients in public hospitals; the reduction of accommodation fees for private patients in public hospitals; and increased costs arising from more patients opting for public rather than private status.

State and local government final consumption expenditure comprises current expenditure on goods and services (essentially expenditure on wages, salaries, etc. and on purchases of goods and services) by public authorities (including public hospitals), after offsetting fees and charges for services rendered and sales of goods and services. Included are grants for current purposes to private non-profit organisations. Grants and reimbursements received from the Commonwealth Government have not been deducted from this expenditure.

Government Outlays on Health in New South Wales *(a)*

	Year ended 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983p*	*1984p*
			Commonwealth Government			
Grants to the State for current purposes —						
Public hospitals	383,785	425,282	469,092	*(b)* ..	12,942	*(c)*104,096
Community health	17,203	19,550	23,312	*(b)* ..	..	..
School dental services	2,374	3,790	3,117	*(b)*200	191	..
Blood transfusion service	1,769	2,196	2,155	2,299	2,929	2,992
Aboriginal health	1,579	1,608	1,612	1,885	1,928	1,928
Other health services	467	546	643	983	510	557
Total, grants to the State for current purposes	**407,177**	**452,972**	**499,931**	**5,367**	**18,500**	**109,573**
Personal benefit payments *(d)*—						
Medical benefits	224,973	270,101	299,915	321,628	395,190	n.y.a.
Nursing home benefits	105,801	115,470	135,411	201,630	265,000	n.y.a.
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	63,212	70,915	80,647	98,481	112,949	n.y.a.
Pharmaceutical benefits, n.e.c.	46,433	42,814	46,484	57,417	60,880	n.y.a.
Private hospital daily bed payments	22,010	20,254	20,411	23,548	23,600	n.y.a.
Hospital benefits reinsurance	12,400	11,600	31,233	35,468	53,109	n.y.a.
Other	3,100	3,535	7,532	9,287	10,979	n.y.a.
Total, personal benefit payments	**477,929**	**534,689**	**621,633**	**747,459**	**921,707**	**n.y.a.**
			State and local governments *(e)*			
Final consumption expenditure —						
Hospital and clinical services	900,475	990,600	1,142,376	1,287,944	1,265,558	n.y.a.
Other health services	111,012	124,837	146,600	162,381	179,923	n.y.a.
Total, final consumption expenditure	**1,011,487**	**1,115,437**	**1,288,976**	**1,450,325**	**1,445,481**	**n.y.a.**

(a) See text preceding table. *(b)* Cost-sharing agreement expired 30 June 1981 — payments shown for 1982-83 represent settlement of outstanding committments in respect of 1980-81. *(c)* Medicare compensation grants from 1 February 1984, including such grants for community health. *(d)* Includes benefits paid to non-residents of New South Wales through benefit organisations registered in New South Wales. *(e)* Includes expenditure from Commonwealth Government grants.

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Primary health care services are provided mainly by private general medical practitioners, community nurses, and other health professionals. General practitioners are registered physicians who elect to practise privately and who do not limit themselves to one branch of medicine. They often refer patients to specialist medical practitioners for more specialised treatment. Patients are also referred for treatment to persons in the para-medical professions such as speech therapy, orthoptics, or physiotherapy.

The State Government exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Chiropodists, chiropractors and osteopaths, dental technicians and dental prosthetists, dentists, medical practitioners, optical dispensers, optometrists, pharmacists, and physiotherapists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority. Registration is renewable annually.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below.

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc. on Register, N.S.W.

	At 31 December				*At 30 June*	
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984(a)*
Chiropodists	399	422	456	418	432	447
Chiropractors and/or osteopaths	290	439	499	564	610	690
Dental technicians and dental prosthetists	817	863	931	925	951	953
Dentists	n.a.	2,945	3,024	3,097	3,191	3,162
Medical practitioners	15,835	16,960	17,552	18,252	17,740	17,589
Optical dispensers	628	650	725	775	826	765
Optometrists	507	602	719	816	775	848
Pharmacists	5,826	6,043	6,134	6,270	6,450	6,051
Physiotherapists	2,364	2,564	2,883	2,842	2,994	3,042

(a) An adjustment made to the register in 1984 to correct for previous recording errors, accounts for the drop in certain types of registrants in 1984.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953. Seven classes of nurses are registered (general, geriatric, midwifery, psychiatric, infants', mothercraft, and mental retardation), but nurses may register under more than one classification. Registration is renewable annually. The number of registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table.

Nurses' Registrations, N.S.W.

	Year ended 31 December				*On register at 30 June*	
Class	*1979(a)*	*1980(a)*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984(b)*
General	42,131	50,911	56,021	60,448	62,547	53,314
Geriatric	933	1,003	1,042	1,054	1,056	819
Infants' *(c)*	162	170	175	181	182	138
Mental retardation	1,115	1,472	1,750	1,971	2,068	1,955
Midwifery	16,047	18,098	19,572	20,859	21,509	18,335
Mothercraft	2,286	2,695	2,889	3,055	3,143	2,593
Psychiatric	4,178	5,080	5,605	6,029	6,234	5,397
Total persons registered	**46,045**	**55,852**	**61,421**	**66,227**	**68,522**	**58,144**

(a) Some registrations made in 1979 are included in 1980 figures. *(b)* An adjustment made to the register in 1984 to correct for previous recording errors, accounts for the significant drop in registrants in 1984. *(c)* Only nurses registered in this class prior to September 1975 are permitted to renew their registration as infants' nurses.

In addition to nurses, nursing aides who practise in New South Wales are required to enrol annually in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. There were 12,709 nursing aides on the roll at 30 June 1984.

Nurse Education

In November 1983, the State Government announced major changes to the arrangements for basic nurse education in the State. From the end of 1984, there have been no further intakes into hospital-based nursing schools. Persons wishing to become nurses enrol instead in a three-year full-time course at a college of advanced education, leading to the award of a Diploma of Applied Science (Nursing). On completion of the course, students will be eligible to be entered on the register of nurses. Commencing in 1985, country and metropolitan colleges of advanced education will offer about 3,000 student places a year into nursing programs.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise public hospitals and homes, private hospitals and nursing homes, State and private psychiatric hospitals, State hospitals for the developmentally disabled, other State hospitals (primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients) and repatriation hospitals.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services: hospitals; convalescent, nursing, etc. homes; and organisations which provide district nursing services, aerial medical services, blood transfusion services, etc., or services to hospitals. The Act is administered by the (State) Department of Health.

Public hospitals and related bodies are classified under the Public Hospitals Act according to the schedule to the Act in which they are listed, as follows:

Second Schedule Hospitals are those constituted as corporate bodies under the Act and generally, under present circumstances, have government appointees as the members of their Boards.

Third Schedule Hospitals are those incorporated or established other than by the operation of the Act, and include hospitals incorporated under the Companies Act, 1961, established by special Acts of Parliament, or established within the organisation of a religious or charitable body.

Fifth Schedule Hospitals are those operated by the Department of Health and comprise State psychiatric hospitals, State hospitals for the developmentally disabled, other State hospitals (primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients) and the Prison Medical Service.

The Fourth Schedule includes miscellaneous related bodies such as the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service), the New South Wales College of Nursing, and the New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre.

The Department of Health determines which hospitals, etc. are to be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals that are incorporated under the Public Hospitals Act.

Out-patient services, provided at public hospitals, generally include casualty, pathology and X-ray, and may include pharmacy, physiotherapy and speciality clinics.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the United Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics that are transported by road or train through country districts.

The statistics of public hospitals and homes shown in the next three tables relate only to hospitals and homes that are mentioned in the Second and Third Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act (see above) and that have beds.

Public Hospitals and Homes, N.S.W.

	Institutions (a)			*Beds*			
At 30 June	*Sydney Health Region*	*Balance of N.S.W.*	*N.S.W.*	*Sydney Health Region*	*Balance of N.S.W.*	*N.S.W.*	*Per 1,000 population, N.S.W. (b)*
1979	92	194	286	15,790	13,867	29,657	5.8
1980	89	195	284	15,621	13,403	29,024	5.6
1981	89	195	284	15,499	13,172	28,671	5.5
1982	84	190	274	15,084	12,868	27,952	5.3
1983	84	189	273	14,757	12,397	27,154	5.1
1984	80	189	269	14,804	11,632	26,436	p4.9

(a) The nursing home sections of public hospitals are counted as separate institutions. *(b)* Estimated resident population.

In 1984, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 98 beds (185 in Sydney and 62 in other districts).

Public Hospitals and Homes, N.S.W.: Beds by Health Region, 30 June 1984

			Total beds	
Health Region	*Hospitals*	*Homes*	*Number*	*Beds per 1,000 population (a)*
Sydney —				
Northern Metropolitan	2,974	318	3,292	3.7
Southern Metropolitan	6,260	542	6,802	6.0
Western Metropolitan	3,951	759	4,710	3.5
Total, Sydney	*13,185*	*1,619*	*14,804*	*4.4*
Balance of N.S.W.—				
North Coast	1,837	100	1,937	5.6
New England	1,176	—	1,176	6.6
Orana and Far West	1,072	88	1,160	8.1
Central Western	1,151	134	1,285	7.7
South West	1,479	65	1,544	6.2
South Eastern	726	124	850	5.8
Illawarra	1,021	83	1,104	3.4
Hunter	2,146	430	2,576	5.2
Total, balance of N.S.W.	*10,608*	*1,024*	*11,632*	*5.7*
Total, N.S.W.	**23,793**	**2,643**	**26,436**	**4.9**

(a) Preliminary estimated resident population.

Public Hospitals and Homes, N.S.W.: Patients and Bed-days

	In-patients (a)			*Out-patients*			*Babies born in hospital*	
Year ended 30 June	*Treated*	*No. of bed-days*	*Average daily no. of occupied beds*	*Treated*	*Attendances*	*Average operating cost per occupied bed per day ($)*	*No.*	*Bed-days*
1979	892,798	7,823,663	21,473	3,142,287	8,573,061	104.22	74,666	489,153
1980	926,822	7,772,690	21,258	3,334,520	9,142,559	115.68	75,535	487,290
1981	949,616	7,738,120	21,203	3,517,609	9,981,676	129.92	78,056	477,584
1982	936,467	7,508,017	20,570	3,097,753	9,186,271	159.08	79,367	461,664
1983	932,402	7,305,391	20,015	3,313,565	8,637,686	177.71	80,648	457,748
1984	913,228	7,221,318	19,730	3,631,610	10,627,911	186.09	78,176	426,614

(a) Excludes newborn babies.

In calculating the average operating cost per occupied bed per day, 2,100 out-patient attendances are deemed to be the equivalent of 365 bed-days and 730 bed-days of newly born babies are deemed to be the equivalent of 365 bed-days. The operating costs of all miscellaneous hospital services (see below) are included in this calculation, but the out-patient attendances of these services are excluded.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals and homes and public hospital services is government assistance, which accounted for $1,318m (or 77 per cent) of total operating receipts of $1,720m in 1983-84. Patients' fees accounted for 22 per cent of the total. Of total operating payments of $1,728m in 1983-84, gross salaries and wages accounted for $1,263m (or 71 per cent).

The next table shows the operating receipts and payments of public hospitals and homes and public hospital services in New South Wales in each of the last six years. In addition to the institutions included in the previous three tables, this table includes particulars of all miscellaneous hospital services mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Public Hospitals Act (such as the United Dental Hospital and the Sydney Home Nursing Service), and two associated organisations that appear in the Fourth Schedule of that Act — the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service) and the New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre. The amounts shown in the table are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. Expenditure on sites, buildings and equipment for public hospitals and homes, and those organisations which appear in the Fifth Schedule of the Public Hospitals Act, (i.e. State psychiatric hospitals and other State hospitals) amounted to $76m in 1983-84.

Public Hospitals and Homes and Public Hospital Services, N.S.W.: Operating Receipts and Payments
($'000)

	Year ended 30 June					
Item	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Operating receipts —						
Patients' fees	180,707	210,274	210,687	330,260	447,745	352,995
Commonwealth Government grants	2,699	3,509	3,308	3,762	4,544	5,121
Commonwealth nursing home benefits	9,804	10,321	11,928	14,984	20,047	23,805
Other hospital revenue	9,349	11,990	13,618	12,213	14,984	20,145
Total receipts (other than subsidy)	*202,559*	*236,093*	*239,541*	*361,220*	*487,320*	*402,066*
Commonwealth/State subsidy	784,653	865,996	989,225	1,091,075	1,095,360	1,318,109
Total operating receipts	**987,213**	**1,102,090**	**1,228,766**	**1,452,294**	**1,582,680**	**1,720,175**
Operating payments	**986,414**	**1,102,079**	**1,244,011**	**1,442,002**	**1,605,337**	**1,728,235**

At 30 June 1984, the paid staff of the public hospitals and homes, comprising full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff, totalled 61,742 and included 2,932 medical officers and 27,929 nurses.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

In New South Wales, a private hospital or nursing home is required to be licensed in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908, which prescribes that every private hospital and nursing home must be under the direct control of a person approved as a licensee by the (N.S.W.) Department of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

Private hospitals and nursing homes are usually run as business enterprises, with a significant proportion operated on a non-profit basis by charitable or church-affiliated organisations.

The Private Health Establishments Act, 1982 (assented to in December 1982, but not proclaimed at the time of preparation of this manuscript) will replace the Private Hospitals Act, 1908. The new Act will provide for the licensing and control of private hospitals, nursing homes and certain residential centres for handicapped persons.

Particulars of private hospitals in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table. The table excludes private psychiatric hospitals (which are authorised under the Mental Health Act, 1958).

Private Hospitals, N.S.W.

At 31 December	Private Hospitals: Sydney Health Region	Private Hospitals: Balance of N.S.W.	Private Hospitals: N.S.W.	Number of beds (a): Sydney Health Region	Number of beds (a): Balance of N.S.W.	Number of beds (a): N.S.W.	Number of beds (a): Per 1,000 population, N.S.W. (b)
1979	77	23	100	4,088	1,094	5,182	0.1
1980	79	25	104	4,404	1,278	5,682	0.1
1981	78	22	100	4,434	1,187	5,621	0.1
1982	76	22	98	4,696	1,235	5,931	0.1
1983	76	22	98	4,588	1,273	5,861	0.1
1984	75	22	97	4,464	1,299	5,763	p0.1

(a) Excludes cots and bassinets prior to 1982. *(b)* Estimated resident population.

Nursing homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care. The next table shows particulars of licensed nursing homes in New South Wales in recent years.

Private Nursing Homes, N.S.W.

At 31 December	Nursing Homes: Sydney Health Region	Nursing Homes: Balance of N.S.W.	Nursing Homes: N.S.W.	Number of beds (a): Sydney Health Region	Number of beds (a): Balance of N.S.W.	Number of beds (a): N.S.W.	Number of beds (a): Per 1,000 population, N.S.W. (b)
1979	353	97	450	18,539	3,898	22,437	4.5
1980	358	106	464	18,833	4,368	23,201	4.5
1981	357	109	466	18,937	4,769	23,706	4.5
1982	356	118	474	19,521	5,331	24,852	4.7
1983	360	123	483	19,957	5,748	25,705	4.8
1984	354	129	483	19,986	6,374	26,360	p4.9

(a) Excludes cots and bassinets prior to 1982. *(b)* Estimated resident population.

PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders may be undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958. Patients may also be admitted to psychiatric centres under the provisions in the Inebriates Act, 1912, and on an 'informal' basis.

Patients are classified into three broad groups according to the status under which they are admitted to the care (or remain under the care) of a psychiatric centre. The largest group comprises 'voluntary' patients, i.e. patients who may discharge themselves (or, if under 18 years of age, may be discharged on application by a parent or guardian); these are patients admitted upon their own application (or, if under 18 years of age, upon application by a parent or guardian) under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, or are patients (referred to as 'informal patients') who are admitted for psychiatric treatment but do not come under the provisions of the Mental Health Act. The second group (referred to as 'formally recommended') consists of patients who have been admitted under the Mental Health Act and who may be discharged only on the decision of the hospital or, in certain circumstances, of some other mental health authority, and patients who have been admitted under the provisions of the Inebriates Act. The third group (referred to as 'forensic') consists of patients who are held in custody in respect of a criminal offence, and whose detention cannot be terminated solely by the hospital or other mental health authority.

The role of the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the control and administration of the affairs of persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, is described in the 'Law, Order, and Public Safety' chapter.

At 30 June 1984, there were nine psychiatric hospitals (4,550 beds) operated by the Department of Health, six private psychiatric hospitals (489 beds) authorised under the Mental Health Act, and ten psychiatric units at public hospitals (348 beds) also authorised under the Mental Health Act.

Additional mental health services, including specialised units for children, adolescents and families, are provided outside the provisions of the Mental Health Act at some public hospitals and by regional community health services.

In December 1982, the Minister for Health tabled in Parliament the Mental Health Bill, 1982; the Crimes (Mental Disorder) Amendment Bill, 1982; and the Miscellaneous Acts (Mental Health) Repeal and Amendment Bill, 1982. The Minister invited comments from interested organisations, groups and individuals on the proposed legislation.

The Bills were amended on the basis of submissions received, and were passed by Parliament late in 1983.

The major changes included in the new Mental Health Act, 1983 (only partially proclaimed at the date of preparation of this manuscript) are:

(a) stricter limitations on involuntary detention and treatment;
(b) a revised definition of a 'mentally ill person' for the purposes of the legislation;
(c) the establishment of a Mental Health Review Tribunal;
(d) stricter controls on the carrying out of certain treatments; and
(e) the establishment of a Psychosurgery Review Board.

STATE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

The Department of Health operates 22 hospitals (i.e. those included under the Fifth Schedule of the Public Hospitals Act, 1929). These comprise the State psychiatric hospitals (mentioned in the previous section), State hospitals for the developmentally disabled, other State hospitals, State nursing homes and the prisoner medical service. There were 7,904 beds in these institutions at 30 June 1984.

Richmond Inquiry

In August 1982, the N.S.W. Minister for Health established an Inquiry into Health Services for the Psychiatrically Ill and Developmentally Disabled. The Inquiry's report recommended extensive changes to the services to these two groups. The government's decision to implement the first phase of the Richmond plan (announced August 1984) will result in the community placement of approximately 280 psychiatrically ill and developmentally disabled people who are currently residing in Fifth Schedule institutions and the development of a range of community support services for these clients. $9.5m of new funds were provided for 1984-85 to commence implementation. Capital funds of $4.2m were also allocated.

The second phase of the plan envisages the continued expansion of community based services as further suitable residents and resources are transferred from Fifth Schedule institutions into the community.

REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the *Repatriation Act 1920*, free medical treatment and drugs are provided by the (Commonwealth) Department of Veterans' Affairs for all disabilities accepted as related to eligible service in the Australian armed forces. Free medical treatment and drugs are also provided for all disabilities, whether service-related or not, for: a veteran receiving a disability pension at or above 100 per cent of the general rate (see the 'Social Welfare' chapter); a veteran or Australian mariner receiving a disability allowance for amputation of a limb or loss of vision; certain veterans receiving a service pension (subject to an income test); a veteran receiving a disability pension at or above 50 per cent of the general rate and a service pension; any veteran, including a nurse, who served in the 1914-18 War, or the South African War; and a veteran or Australian mariner who was a prisoner-of-war. Urgent medical treatment and drugs may be provided free to all Vietnam veterans and their families at repatriation hospitals, or at country hospitals in the case of veterans and their families living in country areas. Special provisions exist for the treatment of cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis, whether service-related or not. Free medical treatment and drugs are also provided for certain dependants of deceased veterans. Patients from the general community may also receive treatment at repatriation hospitals provided bed capacity is available above the needs of the entitled veterans and the hospital facilities are appropriate to the treatment required.

The average daily bed occupancy for the repatriation component in the repatriation hospitals in New South Wales (the Repatriation General Hospital and the Lady Davidson Hospital) was 600 in 1983-84. There is also a repatriation block at Rozelle Psychiatric Hospital and a ward set aside for repatriation patients at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital (Picton), as well as an Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre in Sydney.

The Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to receive general medical practitioner services and referrals for other forms of specialist medical treatment as required.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT BENEFITS

Private Hospitals

Since 1 February 1984 the Commonwealth bed day subsidy for private hospital accommodation has been paid according to a system of classification consisting of three categories:

(a) *Category 1 hospitals* receive a $40 Commonwealth daily (occupied) bed subsidy;
(b) *Category 2 hospitals* receive a $30 Commonwealth daily (occupied) bed subsidy; and
(c) *Category 3 hospitals* receive a $20 Commonwealth daily (occupied) bed subsidy.

Private hospitals are classified into the three categories according to the services and facilities provided. Those hospitals with more sophisticated services and facilities attract a higher level of Commonwealth bed day subsidy.

Commonwealth bed day subsidies to private hospitals in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory totalled $29m in 1983-84.

Nursing Home Benefits

The Commonwealth Government provides benefits towards the cost of accommodation of eligible patients in nursing homes approved under the *National Health Act 1953*. The benefits are paid direct to nursing homes on behalf of individual nursing home patients, the amount of benefit paid being deducted from the account payable by the patient.

There are two forms of nursing home benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government:

(a) *the basic benefit* which, since November 1984, has been payable at the rate of $33.35 per day in respect of eligible nursing home patients in New South Wales; and
(b) *the extensive care benefit* which is payable in addition to the basic benefit, at the rate of $6 per day, in respect of eligible patients who need and receive extensive care as defined in the National Health Act.

(Patients in these homes are required to make a statutory minimum contribution towards the cost of their care and accommodation. This amount, as determined by the Commonwealth Government, is a high proportion of the maximum single rate of age pension plus supplementary assistance. Since November 1984 this amount has been $12.75 per day. This patient contribution is uninsurable.

Where the fees charged by a nursing home exceed the combined total of nursing home benefits plus the statutory minimum patient contribution, the difference must be met by the patient. Where the nursing home fee is less than this combined total, the basic benefit paid by the Commonwealth is reduced by that amount.)

In 1983-84, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on nursing home benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was $226m.

Nursing Homes Assistance (Deficit Financing Arrangements)

As an alternative to the provision of Commonwealth nursing home benefits under the *National Health Act 1953* (described above), the *Nursing Homes Assistance Act 1974* provides for the Commonwealth Government to meet the approved operating deficits and the costs of approved asset replacement of nursing homes conducted by local government, charitable and benevolent organisations. Nursing homes wishing to participate in these arrangements must enter into an agreement with the Government for this purpose. Commonwealth nursing home benefits are not payable in respect of patients accommodated in such homes. (Patients in these homes are required to pay a prescribed fee generally equivalent to the statutory minimum payment described in the previous sub-section.)

Commonwealth Government expenditure in New South Wales under the deficit financing arrangements amounted to $84m in 1983-84.

Hospital Benefits Reinsurance

Under the provisions of the National Health Act 1953, the Commonwealth Government subsidises registered health insurance organisations for payments of health benefits to patients whose periods of hospitalisation exceed 35 days in a year by making an annual contribution to the Health Benefits Reinsurance Trust Fund.

In 1983-84, the Commonwealth Government contributed $12m to the Reinsurance Trust Fund in respect of hospital benefits organisations in New South Wales. This amount was substantially less than previously because of the introduction of the Medicare program (described earlier in this Chapter).

LONG TERM NURSING HOME TYPE PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS

Patients who are accommodated in either private or public hospitals for extended periods and who are, in essence, nursing home type patients are required to make a non-insurable patient contribution in the same way that a patient in a nursing home does. For a long-term private patient in a public hospital, hospital charges and private health fund benefits are reduced to the level of the standard nursing home benefit. In a private hospital the fund benefits are reduced by the amount of the patient contribution.

Under Medicare, the amended arrangements provide that the period of time of continuous hospitalisation before classification as a nursing home type patient has been reduced from 60 to 35 days.

Where a patient's doctor considers that a patient has continuing need for acute hospital care, the doctor may issue a certificate under section 3B of the Health Insurance Act to that effect, and the nursing home type patient arrangements do not apply. The new arrangements provide for a review mechanism in the form of the Acute Care Advisory Committee which may review such certificates where a dispute exists and recommend that they be affirmed, varied or revoked.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

State community health services provide a wide range of community-based health and health-related welfare services. They promote such aspects of health care as health education and health maintenance, and foster the development of community-based diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation services, particularly in high need areas.

Services provided include community health centres, day hospitals and day care centres, women's health centres, ethnic health services, health hostels, rehabilitation facilities, referral and assessment centres, 'shop-front' and 'drop-in' facilities, mobile community health facilities, training courses, and community health co-ordination and administration teams.

Commonwealth funding to the State for community health services is included in a grant for health services within the general tax sharing arrangements. The State is responsible for allocating the funds.

State expenditure for general community health services, ethnic health workers and interpreter services was $57m in 1983-84.

Community Health Centres

Community health centres provide a back-up to primary health care services. These services may be administered by a community physician or other health professional, with appropriate administrative and clinical staff. Teams of health professionals provide a range of services which includes child health, mental health, geriatric, and rehabilitation services. Marriage guidance, family planning, and ante-natal clinics are also included in community health centre services.

The size of community health centres and the services available vary according to the needs of the community. Some centres (area or district health centres) have smaller satellite centres (such as neighbourhood health centres) with a basic staff, and accommodation for visiting teams or other personnel from the local area health centre.

Apart from normal services offered by an area health centre, facilities are available for the public hospitals system to conduct specialist out-patient clinics locally rather than have patients make long journeys to the metropolitan hospital concerned.

Community Nursing

Community nurses undertake nursing duties of a preventive and rehabilitative nature within the community, in co-ordination with nurses employed in baby health centres, community health shop-front centres, and district nursing services. These nurses are based at convenient locations such as local government or voluntary organisation premises, baby health centres, or hospitals, and supplement the medical services provided by general practitioners. Community nurses are also employed in areas where there is a scarcity of health services, and are usually based at primary schools and work within geographically defined areas. The functions of community nurses include providing an advisory service for mothers and children; providing a counselling service for individuals and families; participating in health screening programs and undertaking specific screening tasks; providing domiciliary care; mobilising supporting services (e.g. housekeeping, delivered meals, transport); and keeping under surveillance those at special risk of breakdown such as the very old, the isolated, the recently bereaved, and those recently discharged from hospital with chronic disability. Nurses with specialised experience in baby health, geriatrics, mental retardation, and mental health are available as consultants to community nurses.

HOME NURSING SERVICES

Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit

The Commonwealth Government provides a Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit of $42 per fortnight to persons who provide continuous care in their own homes for chronically ill or infirm relatives who would otherwise require admission to a nursing home. Patients must be aged 16 years or more and be receiving regular visits by a registered nurse.

During 1983-84, $9.3m was paid to beneficiaries in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The number of beneficiaries at 30 June 1984 was 8,428.

Home Nursing Subsidy Scheme

The Home Nursing Subsidy Scheme is designed to encourage the growth and development of home nursing services in Australia. To be eligible to receive the Commonwealth subsidy, an organisation must provide a home nursing service, be non-profit making, employ registered nurses, and be in receipt of assistance from the State government and/or a local government authority. The amount of subsidy paid by the Commonwealth Government is limited to a matching amount received by the organisation from the State and/or local authority. In 1983-84, Commonwealth Government subsidies to home nursing organisations in New South Wales amounted to $4.9m. At 30 June 1984, 92 organisations were eligible to receive the subsidy. An example of such an organisation is the Sydney Home Nursing Service.

The Sydney Home Nursing Service

The Sydney Home Nursing Service provides home nursing care to ex-hospital patients and other people in need of nursing care in the Sydney metropolitan area. At 30 June 1984, the Service employed 200 registered nurses and 10 enrolled nursing aids, who worked from 9 public hospitals and 12 community health centres situated throughout Sydney. In the year ended 30 June 1984, 18,887 patients were attended to in 514,885 visits. The Service derives its income from Commonwealth and State Government subsidies, patients' fees, and public and auxiliary donations.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

The School Dental Scheme is administered by the N.S.W. Department of Health and aims to provide free dental care to all infant and primary school children. Treatment is provided through school dental clinics, both fixed and mobile, located in school grounds and staffed basically by school dental therapists who work under the direction, supervision and control of registered dentists. During 1983, 208,071 children in New South Wales received routine dental treatment under the Scheme.

A dental team attached to the Royal Flying Doctor Service, with headquarters at Broken Hill, serves the Far West area of New South Wales.

OTHER COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

Specialised Health Services

Baby, child, school, maternal, and bush nursing services are available throughout New South Wales as part of the community health services. Most baby health centres and child health centres include facilities for the provision of general health care services for the community.

In addition, the N.S.W. Department of Health conducts an Aboriginal Health Program in liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs. The Program trains community health workers, and conducts various nutrition, vaccination, and other health projects for Aboriginal people. Aboriginal-managed medical services operate in various centres in New South Wales.

The Health Care Interpreter Service is a hospital-based migrant counselling and interpreter service which operates in hospitals, community health centres and baby health centres in the Sydney metropolitan area and in the Hunter, Illawarra and South West Health Regions. In addition, bilingual health education officers and ethnic counsellors are employed, under the Community Health Program, to work with non-English speaking groups, particularly in respect of the health and well-being of mothers and babies.

The Health Translations Service provides translated educational material and general health information in a wide range of languages. Topics include hospital information, health insurance, nutrition and dental health.

National Projects

Under the Community Health Program, the Commonwealth currently provides full funding for 28 national projects. The largest of these is the Family Medicine Program, sponsored by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, which provides vocational training for young doctors who intend to enter general practice. The trainees receive their training through attachments to participating private general practitioners and by attendance at educational events organised by the Family Medicine Program.

Health Program Grants

Health Program Grants, authorised under the *Health Insurance Act 1973*, are payable by the Commonwealth Government to eligible organisations to finance approved health services provided on other than a fee-for-service basis. Examples of such organisations in New South Wales include the Family Planning Association, the Haymarket Kerbside Clinic and Aboriginal medical services at Redfern and Kempsey.

Health Program Grants are also payable for health services research and development projects. These are described in the subdivision 'Health Services Research and Planning' later in this chapter.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Within the State, the (State) Department of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. (The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, plants, animals and goods arriving from overseas ports.)

Certain infectious diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1902, including acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), anthrax, arbovirus infections, brucellosis, cholera, diphtheria, encephalitis, food poisoning, genital herpes (first diagnosis), gonorrhoea, viral hepatitis A, viral hepatitis B, hydatid disease, infantile diarrhoea (of more than 48 hours duration in an infant under two years of age), legionnaires' disease, leprosy, leptospirosis, lymphadenopathy syndrome, malaria, measles, ornithosis, pertussis (whooping cough), plague, poliomyelitis, Q-fever, rabies, salmonella infections, syphilis, tetanus, trachoma, tuberculosis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus, and yellow fever. Particulars of deaths and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the subdivision 'Causes of Death' in the 'Vital Statistics' Chapter.

Hospital isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases is effected principally at Prince Henry Hospital in Sydney, but there are also isolation facilities at other hospitals throughout the State.

Tuberculosis

The (State) Department of Health, through its eleven regional offices, co-ordinates measures for the detection, cure, and prevention of this disease; regulates admission of patients to approved hospitals; investigates conditions of homes and places of employment of tubercular persons; arranges for the treatment of patients not in approved hospitals and for the examination of contacts; and also undertakes publicity about tuberculosis.

Up to 1982, mass X-ray surveys were carried out by the Community Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association, a private organisation funded by the State for this purpose. These mass surveys have now been discontinued because of the low incidence of tuberculosis in the population. Facilities for X-ray examination of the lungs and skin-testing to detect the disease are available at chest clinics attached to several metropolitan and country hospitals. The Public Health Act empowers, in certain circumstances, investigation of suspected tubercular persons and the compulsory hospitalisation of persons suffering from active tuberculosis.

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers a tuberculosis allowance scheme under the *Tuberculosis Act 1948*. Further information is given in the section 'Tuberculosis Allowance Scheme' in the 'Social Welfare' Chapter.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, prescribes that all persons suffering from venereal diseases (sexually transmitted diseases) must place themselves under the treatment of a medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited. Free clinics are conducted by Sydney Hospital and several other hospitals in Sydney, while all large hospitals provide free diagnosis and treatment. Medical practitioners are required to notify the (State) Department of Health of all cases of such diseases. (Code numbers may be used in lieu of patients' names.) Persons suspected of suffering from a sexually transmitted disease may be required to be examined by a medical practitioner.

IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGNS

Poliomyelitis

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Poliovirus vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth Government, the States accepting responsibility for the distribution of the vaccine.

The (State) Department of Health directs the campaign in New South Wales, and the State undertakes to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating babies and other children under 15 years of age. Vaccine is made available free to medical practitioners for use in their private practice.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Whooping Cough

Triple antigen vaccine is issued free by the Commonwealth Government to local government authorities which run regular clinics for the immunisation of babies and other children against these diseases. The vaccine is also available on prescription for administration by private general practitioners.

Rubella

The (State) Department of Health conducts a rubella (German measles) immunisation campaign for girls aged twelve to fourteen years. The vaccine is provided free by the Commonwealth Government and is administered, with parental consent, in schools by medical staff from the Department. The vaccine is also available to women of child-bearing age.

Measles and Mumps

The Commonwealth Government supplies a combined measles and mumps vaccine free, through the (State) Department of Health to local government authorities and private doctors. Immunisation is recommended to be carried out at the age of 12 months, but may be given to children over this age and under the age of nine who have not previously been immunised.

HEALTH TRANSPORT AND EMERGENCY CARE SERVICES

The New South Wales Ambulance Service, which is the responsibility of the (State) Department of Health, provides ambulance services for sick and injured persons throughout New South Wales.

Following a 1982 government inquiry, the role of the Ambulance Service was re-defined and some ambulatory, non-emergency patients became ineligible for ambulance transport.

From 1 November 1983, the role of the New South Wales Ambulance Service was restricted to:

(*a*) providing emergency services; and
(*b*) transferring patients in non-emergency situations to and from appropriate health services, where the patient's condition prohibits the use of alternative means of transport.

Ambulance services (both road and air) are provided free to those persons entitled to free hospital treatment in New South Wales (refer to the section 'Public Hospitals') and to those persons having basic hospital insurance with a registered health insurance fund or who are members of the voluntary State Ambulance Insurance Plan. In other cases, patients are charged $82.50 for the first sixteen kilometres of road or air transport plus $2.11 per kilometre thereafter, to a maximum of $1,980.

The Ambulance Service is financed by a levy on health insurance funds, from income from a State Ambulance Insurance Plan, from fees received from patients transported and by State Government subsidy. The levy on the health insurance funds commenced on 1 February 1983 and replaced the Ambulance Contribution Scheme. The levy has been set at 64 cents weekly for a family and 32 cents weekly for a single person.

The number of cases transported in 1983-84 was 594,126 and the distance travelled was 13,623,469 kilometres. In addition, 4,401 cases were transported by the Air Ambulance Service, involving 1,790 flights and 5,615 flying hours.

The Rural Aerial Health Service provides specialist health&services to remote country areas of the State. Community health teams are flown to these areas to provide services similar to those available in more accessible areas, and to prepare patients for transport by the Air Ambulance Service.

DISASTER PLANNING

A State Disaster Medical Program has been introduced by the (State) Health Department. Disaster planning involves close relationships between Departmental services (including the ambulance services), police, State Emergency Services, fire brigades, hospitals, medical practitioners, the Blood Transfusion Service, and others.

HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Commonwealth and State Governments are co-operating in the conduct of the National Drug Education Program which is concerned with education and research into drug abuse. Grants made to New South Wales under this scheme amounted to $496,000 in 1983-84.

The (State) Department of Health promotes public awareness of health improvement, mainly through health education programs aimed at target populations who are regarded as at risk and who would benefit from preventive health programs. The education programs involve the use of audio-visual media and the provision of advisory services to teachers, students, and numerous community bodies. There are programs on nutrition, child immunisation, parent education, child development and environmental and occupational health education. A wide range of free pamphlets and posters is distributed throughout the State.

HEALTH, FOOD, DRUGS, AND POISON INSPECTION

Inspectors from the (State) Department of Health investigate and implement action with regard to breaches of those Acts under Departmental administration. This work is undertaken in close liaison with other public authorities at Commonwealth, State, and local government levels, particularly in food and environmental sanitation matters which involve shared responsibilities under health and other legislation.

SCIENTIFIC HEALTH SERVICES

The (State) Department of Health provides a number of scientific health services. The Radiation Branch administers legislation controlling the use of radioactive substances and irradiating devices such as X-ray machines. Radiation problems are investigated and advice given on ways of avoiding or minimising radiation exposure. The main function of the Division of Analytical Laboratories, headed by the Government Analyst, is the analysis of samples submitted by health and food inspectors and police officers. The Oliver Latham Laboratory provides a specialised clinical pathology service concerned with neuropsychiatric illness, mental retardation, and screening programs to detect metabolic disorders in all young children and many adults throughout New South Wales. A forensic pathology and forensic biology service is provided by the Division of Forensic Medicine. Division officers perform all post-mortem examinations requested by the City Coroner.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH HEALTH BENEFITS

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, assistance is provided towards the cost of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines to persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The Scheme also allows dentists, who are approved as participating dental practitioners, to prescribe a limited range of drugs for dental treatment of their patients. The drugs and medicines are supplied by an approved chemist upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's medical or dental practitioner or by an approved hospital for patients receiving treatment at the hospital.

A three-tier system of patient contribution for each supply of a pharmaceutical benefit was introduced on 1 January 1983. Under these arrangements:

(a) pensioners with Pensioner Health Benefits cards and their dependants receive pharmaceutical benefit items free of charge;
(b) people in special need who hold Health Care cards and those Social Security and Veterans' Affairs pensioners who do not hold a Pensioner Health Benefits card, and their dependants, pay $2 per benefit item; and
(c) all other people pay $4 per benefit item.

In 1983-84, 22.2 million pensioner benefit prescriptions and 18.5 million other benefit prescriptions were processed under the Scheme in New South Wales. Commonwealth Government payments on pensioner benefit prescriptions amounted to $123m. For other benefit prescriptions, the Commonwealth Government paid $55m, while patients contributed $67m.

ISOLATED PATIENTS ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance, free of a means test, to people living in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment. In terms of the *National Health Act 1953*, the Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides for the payment of a subsidy towards the travel and private accommodation costs of patients (and, if necessary, escorts and/or attendants) living in remote areas who are referred by a medical practitioner for specialist medical attention that is available only at a distance of more than 200 kilometres.

The Commonwealth Government reimburses travel costs in excess of $20 per return journey, and necessary accommodation costs of up to $20 per night. Assistance is also available for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it, or if the patient is less than 17 years of age. In 1983-84, total payment by the Commonwealth Government to the scheme throughout Australia was $11.8m.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service is a non-profit organisation providing medical services in remote areas of Australia. The Service is financed mostly from donations and government contributions. In 1983-84, the Commonwealth Government paid grants to the Service totalling $5.6m.

AIDS AND APPLIANCES

The Commonwealth Government meets the cost of supplying (free of charge) hearing aids and batteries to children and to eligible pensioners and their dependants, artificial limbs to civilians, and stoma appliances to members of the community who need them. The National Acoustic Laboratories conduct hearing tests, and service and supply the hearing aids, and stoma associations supply the stoma appliances. The costs incurred in supplying home dialysis equipment to all persons requiring it are met jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The Commonwealth Government, under the Program of Aids for Disabled People, provides financial assistance to enable people with disabilities, of a permanent or indefinite duration, to live more independently at home. Under this program, the Commonwealth Government meets the full cost of certain aids to daily living, including wheelchairs, walking aids and orthopaedic devices, and provides assistance for basic home modifications (ramps, rails, grips, etc.). The Commonwealth Government allocated $3.4m to New South Wales in 1983-84 for distribution to eligible persons.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

PERINATAL MEDICINE

The (State) Department of Health investigates maternal deaths and deaths of babies who are stillborn or die within 28 days of birth. Investigation is directed towards the prevention of such deaths and the reduction of the incidence of physical and mental damage to mothers and babies during pregnancy and childbirth. The Department also advises on matters relating directly or indirectly to the welfare of mothers and babies before, during and immediately after delivery, promotes programs for the antenatal investigation of inherited disorders, and studies the incidence of 'cot death' (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome) and promotes support for bereaved parents.

CENTRAL CANCER REGISTRY

The Central Cancer Registry within the (State) Department of Health is the central source of information for follow-up of cancer patients and a central repository of data from which specific studies can be mounted. The objective of the registry is to define the public health problem of cancer in the State by preparing data collected from hospitals and radiotherapy departments.

HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Commonwealth Government provides Health Program Grants for health services research and development projects throughout Australia. In 1983-84, the Commonwealth allocated $3.2m to projects in Australia.

The (State) Department of Health undertakes various projects to monitor and evaluate existing health services and methods of health service delivery, to plan future services and to develop guidelines, standards and policy in specific areas.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL AUTHORITY

The Drug and Alcohol Authority of New South Wales was established as a statutory authority under the provisions of the Drug and Alcohol Authority Act, 1980. The main functions of the Authority, in respect of drug and alcohol related problems and services in New South Wales, are to formulate and promote programs for the provision of comprehensive and co-ordinated services; monitor and evaluate these services; undertake and promote research; develop educational or training programs; and provide grants to public authorities, organisations and persons to assist with the provision of these services.

The Authority consists of ten members nominated by State ministers and appointed by the Governor. Membership comprises an officer of the Department of Health who is a medical practitioner; a member of the Police Force; an officer of the Department of Education; a barrister or solicitor; two officers from separate non-profit organisations providing drug and alcohol services; and four other members.

In 1983-84, the Authority received $3.9m from the State Government, and provided grants totalling $3.3m for 67 drug and alcohol projects in New South Wales.

CARE OF THE DEAF AND BLIND

The care of deaf, blind, and deaf-blind children, and the care and education of multi-handicapped blind children and young adults is undertaken by the *Royal New South Wales Institute for Deaf and Blind Children* (maintained partly by public subscription and partly by Commonwealth and State Government subsidies). Supportive services include pre-school parent counselling, welfare and psychological services, an activity therapy centre and computerised braille production for all ages.

The *Royal Blind Society* (maintained largely by public subscription and partly by Commonwealth and State Government subsidies) provides home-based and training centre rehabilitation, assessment, and resource services for visually impaired and blind people of all ages, and a home guidance program for parents of visually handicapped children. Other services include braille, a talking-book library, magazines on cassettes, a sheltered workshop, and a nursing home.

Pensions and allowances for permanently blind persons are mentioned in the 'Social Welfare' chapter. Descriptions of provisions made for the education of deaf and blind children in schools are given in the 'Education' chapter, while details of library facilities for the blind are contained in the 'Culture and Recreation' chapter.

SERVICES FOR OTHER PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares mainly for physically handicapped children; in certain instances, the Society will also care for physically handicapped people up to the age of 60 years. The Society maintains one hospital for crippled children, a number of country and city hostels, independent living establishments, and six special schools for physically handicapped children in Sydney; it has several regional country offices, and also maintains four sheltered workshops. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments from the Commonwealth Government, and by assistance from the (State) Department of Health towards the cost of maintaining its hospital. The Department of Education provides the teachers in the schools and subsidises the transport costs of children attending the schools.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle area is undertaken by the *Newcastle Association for Crippled Children*, and there is a similar society in Wollongong. Crippled children from the western districts of the State, are cared for under the *Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme.*

The Spastic Centre of New South Wales cares for babies, older children, and adults suffering from cerebral palsy. At its Allambie Heights headquarters in Sydney, it operates two nursing homes, two day treatment centres, a special school, a hydrotherapy pool, three training cottages, and a large sheltered employment workshop. Treatment centres are also provided at Mosman, Newcastle and Wollongong. The Spastic Centre assists parents of spastic children through a program conducted at many Baby Health Centres in the Sydney Metropolitan Area. The Centre is partly maintained by public donations and partly by Commonwealth Government payments.

Details of government assistance for handicapped persons are outlined in the 'Social Welfare' chapter.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

The St. John Ambulance Brigade is a voluntary organisation that provides first aid services at sports grounds, places of entertainment, and public gatherings. Members are trained in modern first aid techniques including resuscitation. The New South Wales District of the Brigade had approximately 2,000 members at 31 December 1983, and its members spent over 49,000 hours on voluntary public duty treating 23,400 persons in 1983. The Cadet Movement of the Brigade provides training for young people between the ages of 8-18 years. The Brigade is almost completely maintained by public support.

THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts the Blood Transfusion Service in New South Wales and provides a wide variety of voluntary community services through nearly 500 branches throughout the State. The Red Cross conducts two homes for needy children, a hospital for aged persons at Wentworth Falls, an international tracing agency for separated families, a youth organisation of voluntary service within the school structure, a Voluntary Aid Service Corps with emphasis on first aid and community health, a welfare service specialising in family casework, and a handicraft training service for disabled persons. The Society also provides assistance in the reception and resettlement of refugees.

Blood Transfusion Service

Operating costs of the Blood Transfusion Service are financed jointly by the State Government (60 per cent), the Australian Red Cross Society (the lower of 5 per cent of operating costs or 10 per cent of its previous year's income from donations) and the Commonwealth Government (the balance). Approved capital expenditure is shared equally between the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Blood collected by the Service is fractionated, and plasma is further processed into coagulation factors, specific immunoglobulins and plasma expanders by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. The Commonwealth Government reimburses the Commission for the cost of processing the blood. The blood products are supplied, free of charge, to hospitals and approved pathologists.

The Tissue Typing Department provides a tissue matching service for patients requiring kidney, bone-marrow and heart transplants. The Cytapheresis Unit provides haematological support therapy for patients with leukaemia and aplastic anaemia.

CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act, 1902. There are seventeen crematoriums in New South Wales, seven of which are in the Sydney metropolitan area. The next table shows the proportion of cremations to deaths in New South Wales in recent years.

Cremations and Deaths, N.S.W.

Year ended 31 December	*Cremations (a)*	*Deaths*	*Proportion (per cent) of cremations to deaths*
1978	21,010	40,394	52.0
1979	20,293	38,817	52.3
1980	20,797	40,282	51.6
1981	21,182	39,959	53.0
1982	r21,821	42,352	51.5
1983	21,443	p40,325	p53.2

(a) Figures for 1980 and subsequent years have been supplied by the Services and Investment Limited.

PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE

Private health funds registered under the National Health Act offer cover for *(a)* treatment as a private patient in a public hospital, *(b)* private hospital accommodation and *(c)* ancillary health services.

The accommodation charge for treatment as a private patient in a shared ward of a public hospital is $80 a day.

Basic private fund benefits offered by the registered health funds cover the accommodation charge of $80 a day for private treatment in a public hospital. The basic fund benefits for private hospital accommodation are $120 a day, $100 a day and $80 a day in category 1, 2 and 3 hospitals respectively. (This depends on the services and facilities provided by the hospitals.)

Registered health funds offer supplementary benefits in respect of charges for single room accommodation in public hospitals and for higher cost accommodation in private hospitals to complement the basic private fund benefits.

Ancillary benefits offered by the health funds cover services such as theatre fees, labour ward charges, dentistry, physiotherapy, home nursing, chiropractic and chiropody as well as costs of aids and appliances such as artificial limbs and wheelchairs.

Registered health funds may also offer medical and hospital benefits to cover short term visitors to Australia not covered by Medicare.

All health funds registered under the National Health Act offer insurance in accordance with the community rating principle, i.e. that everyone pays the same contribution rate regardless of age, sex, family size or medical condition. Single persons pay half the family rate.

Additionally, a number of organisations, not registered under the National Health Act, offer alternate forms of health cover.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912. The societies are required to register with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and are subject to State Government supervision.

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes — those which provide some or all of the traditional benefits (e.g. medical, hospital, dental, optical, and pharmaceutical benefits, sick pay, funeral expenses, and life assurance) and 'miscellaneous societies' which are concerned only with the dispensing of, or reimbursement for, medicine for members of other societies. At 30 June 1984, there were 8 affiliated societies (i.e. societies with branches), 13 single societies, and 15 miscellaneous societies. In June 1983, membership of affiliated and single societies was 162,477 in sickness and funeral funds, and 23,050 in assurance funds.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SURVEY

During the period February 1983 to January 1984, as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Population Survey Program (see Appendix B), the Australian Health Survey was conducted to obtain information about the health of Australians and the use of and need for various health services and facilities.

In summary, preliminary results of the survey showed that of the estimated population of New South Wales of 5,351,700 persons the following health related actions were taken by persons during the two weeks prior to interview:

Action taken	*Number ('000)*	*Per cent*
Hospitalisation	47.3	0.9
Consultation(s) with:		
Doctor/specialist	939.3	17.6
Other health professionals	305.2	5.7
Dentists	233.8	4.4
Medicines taken	3,506.0	65.5
Days in bed (excluding children aged less than 2 years)	351.8	6.6
Days off work	159.6	3.0
Days off school	119.7	2.2

Further information concerning this survey is published in *Australian Health Survey 1983 (Preliminary)* (4348.0). More detailed results will be published at a later date.

HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME IN-PATIENT STATISTICS

IN-PATIENT SEPARATIONS

The statistics given in this sub-section relate to separations (discharges, transfers and deaths) of in-patients from all public and private hospitals (except repatriation hospitals) and nursing homes in New South Wales in 1981.

In these statistics, *public hospitals* are hospitals and homes covered by the Second, Third, and Fifth Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act, 1929, which have in-patients, and include State psychiatric hospitals and other State hospitals. *Private hospitals* are hospitals licensed in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908, and private psychiatric hospitals authorised under the Mental Health Act, 1958. *Private nursing homes* are health care institutions licensed as such in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act. The term *institution* is used as a general term for public and private hospitals and private nursing homes.

An *in-patient* is any person in respect of whom the institution admission procedures have been completed and in respect of whom the institution may charge a fee for accommodation and/or services during the period of care, irrespective of the length of stay. For the purpose of these statistics, an in-patient can be a person who has no morbidity (e.g. a breast feeding mother accompanying a sick child) as well as a person who has been admitted for observation, care, diagnosis or treatment (including a person who has been granted approved leave of absence for short periods (e.g. a weekend) from the institution). However, a newborn baby who experiences no morbidity and leaves hospital with its mother is not regarded as an in-patient.

A *separation* is defined as the discharge from an institution, transfer to another institution, or death, of an in-patient. A separation occurs irrespective of the time interval between a discharge or transfer and a later admission. It is important to note that the number of separations relates to unique episodes in institutions and *does not indicate the number of individuals* who have been separated from institutions during the year.

Length of stay is the difference between the date of admission and the date of separation. However, where an in-patient is admitted and separated on the same day, the length of stay is taken as one day in the calculation of the number of patient-years and average length of stay.

Average length of stay is calculated by summing the lengths of stay of the relevant separations and dividing by the number of separations in that category.

A *principal diagnosis* is the disease, condition or injury which best accounts for the period of in-patient care. If no firm diagnosis has been made, the manifestation is taken as the principal diagnosis.

A *procedure* is an operation or other procedure which may be performed in an operating theatre or may carry an operative or therapeutic risk or may require the use of highly specialised facilities or equipment. The normal delivery of an obstetric patient is included.

The *principal procedure* is the main operation or other procedure performed during the period of hospitalisation.

In-patient separations from public and private hospitals in 1983, classified by principal diagnosis of patient, are shown in the following table. Of the total of 1,128,145 hospital separations in 1983, 911,483 (81 percent) were from public hospitals while 216,662 (19 per cent) were from private hospitals.

Hospital Separations and Related Duration in Hospital Classified by Principal Diagnosis of Patient *(a)*, N.S.W., 1983

Principal diagnosis	*International code number*	*Number of in-patient separations*	*Number of patient-years*	*Average Length of stay (days)*
Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	3.134	35	4.0
Tuberculosis	010-018	313	17	20.3
Meningococcal infection	036	8	—	12.3
Measles	055	157	1	3.0
Malaria	084	101	1	3.9
Venereal disease	090-099	351	4	4.2
Malignant neoplasms	140-208	45,887	1,618	12.9
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	1,282	60	17.2
Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	2,526	123	17.8
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	154	1,652	82	18.0
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	162	4,608	160	12.6
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	3,942	154	14.2
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	1,082	47	15.8
Leukaemia	204-208	1,790	51	10.4
Benign neoplasm of uterus	218,219	2,463	50	7.4
Diseases of thyroid gland	240-246	1,608	35	8.0
Diabetes mellitus	250	6,056	269	16.2
Nutritional deficiencies	260-269	290	26	33.2
Mental disorders	290-319	49,383	7,537	55.7
Multiple sclerosis	340	512	149	106.2
Diseases of eye and adnexa	360-379	20,341	355	6.4
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	380-389	15,286	132	3.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	390-459	95,876	4,865	18.5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	748	23	11.4
Hypertensive disease	401-405	4,706	181	14.1
Acute myocardial infarction	410	10,880	456	15.3
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	15,160	1,796	43.2
Varicose veins of lower extremities	454	6,828	171	9.2
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	474	7,093	55	2.8
Pneumonia	480-486	9,627	426	16.1
Influenza	487	1,187	34	10.5
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	22,181	342	5.6
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	520-525	11,777	57	1.8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	10,236	147	5.2
Appendicitis	540-543	12,485	188	5.4
Hernia of abdominal cavity	550-553	16,727	279	6.1
Diseases of urinary system	580-599	28,662	496	6.3
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	5,707	171	10.9
Salpingitis and oophoritis	614.0-614.2	817	11	5.1
Uterovaginal prolapse	618	3,923	117	10.9
Abortion	630-639	18,568	99	1.9
Direct obstetric conditions	640-646 651-676	73,150	1,322	6.6
Normal delivery	650	26,983	429	5.8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710-739	69,536	1,693	8.9
Congenital anomalies	740-759	14,842	650	16.0
All other diseases and conditions	Residual	352,031	6,270	6.5
Injury and poisoning	800-999	102,285	2,346	8.4
Fractures	800-829	36,234	1,330	13.4
Intracranial and internal injuries, including nerves	850-869 950-957	11,133	161	5.3
Burns	940-949	2,543	78	11.1
Poisonings and toxic effects	960-989	9,087	89	3.6
Other reasons for contact with health services	V01-V82	98,562	819	3.0
Total, all diagnoses		**1,128,145**	**31,045**	**10.0**

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975), (Morbidity List).

In-patient separations from private nursing homes in 1983, classified by principal diagnosis of patient, are shown in the following table.

Private Nursing Home Separations and Related Duration in Nursing Home Classified by Principal Diagnosis of Patient *(a)*, N.S.W., 1983

Principal diagnosis	*International code number*	*Number of in-patient separations*	*Number of patient-years*	*Average length of stay (years)*
Intestinal infectious disease	001-009	2	n.p.	n.p.
Tuberculosis	010-018	2	n.p.	n.p.
Meningococcal infection	036	—	—	—
Measles	055	—	—	—
Malaria	084	—	—	—
Venereal diseases	090-099	1	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasms	140-208	760	421	0.6
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	25	12	0.5
Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	60	50	0.8
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	154	31	19	0.6
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	162	94	28	0.3
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	71	41	0.6
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	16	7	0.4
Leukaemia	204-208	20	12	0.6
Benign neoplasm of uterus	218,219	—	—	—
Diseases of thyroid gland	240-246	24	31	1.3
Diabetes mellitus	250	455	457	1.0
Nutritional deficiencies	260-269	29	36	1.2
Mental disorders	290-319	4,556	4,944	1.1
Multiple sclerosis	340	49	33	0.7
Diseases of eye and adnexa	360-379	462	314	0.7
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	380-389	198	50	0.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	390-459	6,186	8,228	1.3
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	6	5	0.8
Hypertensive disease	401-405	249	275	1.1
Acute myocardial infarction	410	111	77	0.7
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	3,267	4,692	1.4
Varicose veins of lower extremities	454	12	12	1.0
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	474	3	—	—
Pneumonia	480-486	103	75	0.7
Influenza	487	3	1	0.2
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	233	210	0.9
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	520-525	304	36	0.1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	63	48	0.8
Appendicitis	540-543	—	—	—
Hernia of abdominal cavity	550-553	31	34	1.1
Diseases of urinary system	580-599	269	84	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	17	18	1.1
Salpingitis and oophoritis	614.0-614.2	—	—	—
Uterovaginal prolapse	618	6	3	0.4
Abortion	630-639	—	—	—
Direct obstetric conditions	640-646 651-676	—	—	—
Normal delivery	650	—	—	—
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710-739	1,481	2,052	1.4
Congenital anomalies	740-759	180	211	1.2
All other diseases and conditions	Residual	3,963	3,108	0.8
Injury and poisoning	800-999	973	770	0.8
Fractures	800-829	778	590	0.8
Intracranial and internal injuries, including nerves	850-869 950-957	26	11	0.4
Burns	940-949	9	4	0.4
Poisonings and toxic effects	960-989	4	3	0.7
Other reasons for contact with health services	V01-V82	131	11	0.1
Total, all diagnoses	**20,484**	**21,174**	**1.0**	

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975), (Morbidity List).

The following table shows the principal procedures performed on in-patients separated from hospitals in New South Wales in 1983. Procedures were performed on 482,045 patients separated from public hospitals (53 per cent of these patients), and on 170,039 patients separated from private hospitals (78 per cent of these patients).

Hospital Separations of Patients on whom Procedures were Performed Classified by Principal Procedure *(a)*, N.S.W., 1983

Principal procedure performed (grouped)	*International code number*	*Number of separations*		
		Males	*Females*	*Persons*
Operations performed on —				
Nervous system	5-01 to 5-05	5,150	5,882	11,032
Endocrine system	5-06,5-07	433	1,578	2,011
Eye	5-08 to 5-16	8,971	9,958	18,929
Ear	5-18 to 5-20	7,547	6,078	13,625
Nose, mouth and pharynx	5-21 to 5-29	16,047	17,612	33,659
Respiratory system	5-30 to 5-34	1,353	761	2,114
Cardiovascular system	5-35 to 5-39	6,870	6,792	13,662
Hemic and lymphatic systems	5-40 to 5-41	772	730	1,502
Digestive system	5-42 to 5-54	31,823	28,392	60,215
Urinary tract	5-55 to 5-59	6,481	5,919	12,400
Male genital organs	5-60 to 5-64	17,602	2	17,604
Female genital organs	5-65 to 5-71	. .	77,201	77,201
Obstetric operations *(b)*	5-72 to 5-75	. .	54,621	54,621
Operations performed on —				
Musculoskeletal system	5-76 to 5-85	28,258	22,060	50,318
Breast	5-86 to 5-87	314	8,512	8,826
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	5-88 to 5-90	23,488	21,147	44,635
Disruption of tissue	5-91 to 5-97	4,017	5,502	9,519
Optional surgery	5-98	4,705	7,962	12,667
Ill-defined operations	5-99	6	16	22
All other procedures *(c)*	Residual	89,510	118,013	207,523
Total, all procedures		**253,347**	**398,737**	**652,084**

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Procedures in Medicine (1978). *(b)* Excludes normal delivery. *(c)* Includes normal delivery, correction of fracture, dislocation or deformity, dialysis and radiography.

CENSUS OF MENTAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY AND LONG-STAY IN-PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

A census of mental health, developmental disability and long-stay in-patients in hospitals and nursing homes in New South Wales was held in July/August 1983. In the census, the following groups of in-patients were enumerated:

(a) all in-patients in mental health or developmental disability institutions and in psychiatric or developmental disability units of 'acute' institutions, as at midnight on 27 July 1983;

(b) all in-patients in 'long-stay' institutions (other than those institutions classified as mental health or developmental disability institutions), as at midnight on 27 July 1983; and

(c) 'long-stay' in-patients in 'acute' institutions (other than those in-patients in psychiatric or developmental disability units), as at midnight on 31 August 1983. 'Long-stay' means that the length of stay of the patient to that date was more than 60 days (2 months).

In addition, 'day only' in-patients admitted to and discharged from the institutions and units in *(a)* and *(b)* above on 27 July 1983 were included.

The next two tables present a summary of the results of the census relating to *(a)* and *(b)*. With regard to *(c)*, the main features were that of the 2,024 in-patients at 31 August 1983, 65 per cent (1,305) were female, 62 per cent (1,250) were aged 75 years or more and 41 per cent had been in the institution for 1 year or more. A large majority (90 per cent) of these long-stay in-patients were in public hospitals.

Distributions of characteristics for in-patients at one point of time differ from those for in-patients separated over an associated annual period, for two main reasons:

(a) a small number of individuals experiencing frequent but short periods of in-patient care are counted each time they separate in the separations statistics; and

(b) long-stay patients, whose characteristics differ from those of other patients, represent a significant proportion of in-patients at one point of time, but an insignificant proportion of separations over a period.

Census of In-Patients in Mental Health and Developmental Disability Institutions and Units N.S.W.: Statistical Summary of In-Patient Characteristics, 27 July 1983

	Public							
	Psychiatric hospitals (b)		*Other hospitals and nursing homes*		*Private hospitals and nursing homes*		*All types of institutions*	
Particulars	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*
Sex of in-patient —								
Male	2,632	65.1	1,096	54.3	1,003	46.6	4,731	57.6
Female	1,411	34.9	922	45.7	1,151	53.4	3,484	42.4
Age of in-patient at census —								
Under 15 year	74	1.8	392	19.4	485	22.5	951	11.6
15 to 44 years	1,676	41.5	1,353	67.0	945	43.9	3,974	48.4
45 to 64 years	1,331	32.9	205	10.2	334	15.5	1,870	22.8
65 to 74 years	570	14.1	47	2.3	164	7.6	781	9.5
75 to 84 years	330	8.2	17	0.8	154	7.1	501	6.1
85 years or more	62	1.5	4	0.2	72	3.3	138	1.7
Length of stay to date *(a)*—								
Under 1 day	49	1.2	37	1.8	38	1.8	124	1.5
1 day and under 1 week	155	3.8	141	7.0	187	8.7	483	5.9
1 week and under 1 month	427	10.6	230	11.4	288	13.4	945	11.5
1 month and under 2 months	243	6.0	85	4.2	129	6.0	457	5.6
2 months and under 1 year	696	17.2	221	11.0	308	14.3	1,225	14.9
1 year and under 3 years	699	17.3	127	6.3	277	12.9	1,103	13.4
3 years or more	1,774	43.9	1,177	58.3	927	43.0	3,878	47.2
Expected length of stay *(b)*—								
Less than 2 months	436	10.8	391	19.4	485	22.5	1,312	16.0
2 months or more	3,560	88.1	1,592	78.9	1,660	77.1	6,812	82.9
Not stated	47	1.2	35	1.7	9	0.4	91	1.1
Total in-patients	**4,043**	**100.0**	**2,018**	**100.0**	**2,154**	**100.0**	**8,215**	**100.0**

(a) The difference between the date of admission and the census date. *(b)* The total of the length of stay to date and the estimated time the person will remain a in-patient in the same institution after the census date.

Census of In-Patients, in Long Stay Institutions, N.S.W. *(a)*: Statistical Summary of Patient Characteristics, 27 July 1983

	Public				Private			
	Hospitals		*Nursing homes*		*Nursing homes*		*All types of institutions*	
Particulars	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*
Sex of in-patient —								
Male	393	46.5	1,270	42.6	5,882	25.4	7,545	27.9
Female	453	53.5	1,709	57.4	17,310	74.6	19,472	72.1
Age of in-patient at census —								
Under 15 year	24	2.8	16	0.5	12	0.1	52	0.2
15 to 44 years	38	4.5	128	4.3	228	1.0	394	1.5
45 to 64 years	141	16.7	412	13.8	1,645	7.1	2,198	8.1
65 to 74 years	218	25.8	641	21.5	3,704	16.0	4,563	16.9
75 to 84 years	267	31.6	965	32.4	8,784	37.9	10,016	37.1
85 years or more	158	18.7	817	27.4	8,819	38.0	9,794	36.3
Length of stay to date —								
Under 1 day	39	4.6	4	0.1	69	0.3	112	0.4
1 day and under 1 week	80	9.5	50	1.7	296	1.3	426	1.6
1 week and under 1 month	268	31.7	151	5.1	1,081	4.7	1,500	5.6
1 month and under 2 months	121	14.3	92	3.1	860	3.7	1,073	4.0
2 months and under 1 year	178	21.0	598	20.1	6,313	27.2	7,089	26.2
1 year and under 3 years	70	8.3	732	24.6	7,726	33.3	8,528	31.5
3 years or more	90	10.6	1,352	45.4	6,847	29.5	8,289	30.7
Expected length of stay —								
Less than 2 months	421	49.8	66	2.2	250	1.1	737	2.7
2 months or more	364	43.0	2,910	97.7	22,942	98.9	26,216	97.0
Not stated	61	7.2	3	0.1	—	—	64	0.2
Total in-patients	**846**	**100.0**	**2,979**	**100.0**	**23,192**	**100.0**	**27,017**	**100.0**

(a) Other than mental health or developmental disability institutions.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia* (Catalogue No. 4306.0); *Australian Health Survey* (4311.0); *Health Insurance Survey, Australia* (4335.0); *Survey of Handicapped Persons, Australia* (4343.0); *Persons Employed in Health Occupations and Industries, Australia* (4345.0); *Characteristics of Persons Employed in Health Occupations and Industries Australia* (4346.0); *Characteristics of In-patients of Hospitals, Nursing Homes and other Health Institutions, Australia* (4347.0); *Children's Dental Health Survey, Australia* (4350.0); *Children's Immunisation Survey, Australia* (4352.0); *Rubella Immunisation Survey, Australia* (4353.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Hospital and Nursing Home In-patients, New South Wales,* (Catalogue No. 4306.1); *Census of Hospital and Nursing Home In-patients, New South Wales,* (4307.1) (Final issue); *Census of Mental Health and Long-stay In-patients in Hospitals and Nursing Homes, New South Wales* (4310.1); *Children's Immunisation Survey, New South Wales* (4352.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the (Commonwealth) Department of Health, the Registered Medical and Hospital Benefits Organisations, the (N.S.W.) Department of Health, Repatriation Commission and Health Insurance Commission.

7

EDUCATION

STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

In New South Wales, formal primary and secondary education is provided in government schools conducted by the (State) Department of Education and in non-government schools conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Pre-school education is provided in some government primary schools and in non-government pre-schools and kindergartens. Formal tertiary education is provided at technical and further education colleges under the control of the Department of Technical and Further Education, agricultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture, non-government teachers colleges, colleges of advanced education, universities and at a number of other institutions. Non-formal education, often referred to as adult education or continuing education, is offered by a large number of government and private agencies in the State.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years, i.e. children may leave school upon reaching the age of 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance if there exists sufficient cause for such exemption. In government schools education is secular and free. School dental and medical services (see Chapter 6 'Health') are provided for the benefit of children attending government and nongovernment schools.

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council comprises the State and Commonwealth Ministers of Education and co-opts the services of other Ministers if necessary. The basic function of the Council is to promote the joint development of educational policies on matters of common interest.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL ON AWARDS IN ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education promotes national consistency in the nomenclature used for awards in advanced education and in the levels and standards of courses. The Council, which is responsible to the Commonwealth and State Ministers for Education, maintains a register of all awards that meet its requirements.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Higher Education Board

The Higher Education Board was established in 1976 under the provisions of the Higher Education Act, 1975. The Board comprises not more than 14 members all of whom are nominated by the (State) Minister for Education and appointed by the Governor.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in November 1984.

Under the Act, the Board reports and makes recommendations to the Minister for Education on the establishment and development of higher education institutions (universities and colleges of advanced education), the establishment of new programs of study in the field of higher education, and the acquisition and reservation of sites for the purposes of higher education. The Board assesses the suitability of courses proposed as advanced education courses, determines the nomenclature of the academic award made on completion of an advanced education course, and determines the senior academic staff establishment of each college of advanced education.

Education Commission of New South Wales

The Education Commission of New South Wales was established in 1980 under the provisions of the Education Commission Act, 1980. The Commission is responsible to the (State) Minister for Education for providing advice on the formulation and implementation of policies concerning public education in New South Wales. It is also responsible for the employment of members of the teaching services of the Department of Education and the Department of Technical and Further Education, through the Education Teaching Service and the Technical and Further Education Teaching Service. Under the Act, the Commission determines the conditions of employment, including salaries and wages, for members of the two teaching services, and enters into agreements with employee associations on industrial matters. The Directors-General of Education and Technical and Further Education, however, are responsible for the general management of the functions and activities of their respective teaching services.

In the context of the legislation, 'public education' includes education conducted at government schools, technical and further education colleges, colleges of advanced education and universities.

The principal functions of the Commission in relation to the provision of public education services in New South Wales are to:

(a) make recommendations and furnish reports to the Minister with respect to policies and principles to be adopted, the provision of comprehensive, balanced and co-ordinated services, financial priorities, long-term planning of services, and the establishment of regional education bodies;

(b) provide regular statements on objectives, policies, and priorities;

(c) ensure programs are evaluated and reviewed;

(d) liaise with Commonwealth Government funding agencies;

(e) review administrative structures so that they remain effective and responsive to community needs and expectations; and

(f) undertake and promote research, and publish papers relating to needs and priorities for public education.

The Commission consists of a full-time chairman and twelve part-time members. Six members are appointed by the Governor, one with a demonstrated interest in technical and further education, and one from the N.S.W. Higher Education Board. Five members are elected — one each representing primary, secondary, and technical and further education teachers, parents and citizens groups, and school community organisations. The Directors-General of Education and Technical and Further Education are also members ex-officio.

New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education

The Department of Technical and Further Education is the major authority responsible for the provision of vocational and other post-school general education in New South Wales. It administers a large number of technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres throughout the State. The permanent head of the Department is the Director-General of Technical and Further Education, who is responsible to the (State) Minister for Education.

The N.S.W. Council of Technical and Further Education advises the Minister with respect to technical and further education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical and Further Education with those of other educational bodies. The Council comprises representatives of industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, the Department of Technical and Further Education, and other educational authorities.

A committee for each college of technical and further education has been established on a local basis to assist the college principal. District councils that represent industry and community interests and advise on regional matters, have also been set up. A system of advisory committees (one for each group of trades or skilled occupations) has been in operation in the State for many years. These committees, which include departmental officers and representatives of employers and employees, give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

Particulars of technical and further education colleges, courses provided, and enrolments are given in the later subsection 'Technical and Further Education Colleges'.

New South Wales Department of Education

The Department of Education is the principal authority responsible for the provision and regulation of primary and secondary education in New South Wales. Departmental services include pre-school and kindergarten education, education of children with special educational needs, multicultural education, correspondence tuition, agricultural education, curriculum development, career guidance and counselling, school building and accommodation programs.

The principal regulatory responsibilities of the Department relate to the compulsory attendance of children at school (between the ages of 6 and 15 years) and the registration of non-government schools. The registration provisions ensure that buildings and other facilities at non-government schools, and the education provided at these schools, meet prescribed standards and enable students attending such schools to be eligible for State bursaries and allowances.

Other functions of the Department include the administration of State bursaries and allowances, and subsidies for the transport of school children.

The Director-General is the permanent head of the Department of Education. Regional Directors, subject to the oversight of the Director-General, have been appointed to each of 10 regions (4 in the Sydney metropolitan area). Each region is divided into inspectorates; an inspector supervises the schools in each inspectorate. In 1984, there were 96 inspectorates (49 in the Sydney metropolitan area).

Further details of the services provided by the Department of Education, and statistics of schools and students at government and non-government schools, are given in later sections of this chapter.

Secondary Schools Board and Board of Senior School Studies

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, 1961, which prescribes the current system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the (State) Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the School Certificate and, on the basis of advice received from schools, issues the Certificates to students satisfying the Board's requirements. The Board of Senior School Studies determines the courses of study and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The membership of the Boards includes: representatives of the Department of Education, universities, colleges of advanced education, and the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation; the Director of Technical and Further Education; a representative of parents and citizens' associations; a representative of organisations of employers; a representative of organisations of employees; and representatives from the non-government school sector.

New South Wales Board of Adult Education

The N.S.W. Board of Adult Education is appointed by the (State) Minister for Education to advise the government on adult education policies for the State and for the co-ordination, development, promotion and encouragement of adult education throughout the State. There are 18 members of the Board who represent the interests of the Department of Education, the Department of Technical and Further Education, universities, colleges of advanced education, other adult education agencies, trade union training and community interests.

The Board recommended the allocation of government financial support to approximately 400 agencies in 1984 including colleges, universities, the Workers' Educational Association and many community based groups.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Commonwealth Department of Education

The Commonwealth Department of Education administers Commonwealth Government programs relating to education in conjunction with the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission and the Commonwealth Schools Commission. These programs include financial grants for government and non-government schools, technical and further education, colleges of advanced education, universities, teacher development and educational research.

The Department gives advice on educational matters to other authorities, liaises with State educational authorities, administers schemes of financial assistance for Australian students and for educational research, and provides advice and assistance in the fields of migrant and Aboriginal education. It is responsible for Australia's international relations in education including the association of Australia with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the administration of programs of international educational exchange.

Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission

The Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission was established in 1977 under the *Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977*. The Act also established three advisory councils: the Universities Council, the Advanced Education Council, and the Technical and Further Education Council. Membership of the Commission consists of a full-time Chairman, three full-time Commissioners (each one a Chairman of a respective advisory council), and five part-time Commissioners.

The prime function of the Commission is to inquire into and advise the (Commonwealth) Minister for Education on all matters relating to the granting of financial assistance by the Commonwealth Government in respect of universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical and further education institutions. The Act also provides that the Commission should inquire into and advise the Minister on any other matters relating to tertiary institutions that may be referred to it by the Minister, or that the Commission itself considers to be worthy of inquiry.

The Commission performs its functions with the objective of promoting balanced and co-ordinated development, and diversified opportunities for tertiary education in Australia. It is required to consult with authorities responsible for matters relating to universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical and further education in the States.

The main functions of each of the Councils are to inquire into and advise the Minister and the Commission on matters relating to its respective sector, to provide assistance to the Commission, as directed, on sectoral matters, and to assist the Commission, if required, in matters other than those relating to its particular sector. Membership of each Council consists of a Chairman, who is also one of the full-time Commissioners, and eight part-time members.

Further details of the programs of financial assistance administered by the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission are given later in this chapter.

Commonwealth Schools Commission

The Commonwealth Schools Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government as a statutory authority under the *Commonwealth Schools Commission Act 1973*. Broadly, the functions of the Commission are to inquire into, and advise on, any aspect of primary and secondary education in Australia and, after consultation with relevant parties, to make recommendations to the (Commonwealth) Minister for Education in regard to Commonwealth Government financial assistance for buildings, equipment, staff, and other facilities at government and non-government schools in Australia. Further details of the programs of financial assistance administered by the Commission are given in the subdivision 'Commonwealth Government Assistance For Schools' later in this chapter.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The following table shows State Government expenditure on education in New South Wales in recent years. This expenditure comprises both recurrent and capital expenditure on education from the Consolidated Fund of the New South Wales Public Accounts. Both types of expenditure are net of grants and miscellaneous receipts from the Commonwealth Government.

State Government Expenditure on Education
($'000)

	Year ended 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983p*	*1984p*
Recurrent expenditure —						
Primary and secondary education —						
Government schools and head office services	829,856	958,458	r1,109,743	r1,294,665	1,420,243	1,519,240
Conveyance of students to and from government and non-government schools	79,080	93,683	r106,472	r116,367	133,036	150,438
Direct assistance to non-government schools	r44,536	r52,223	r65,645	r76,577	93,892	105,319
Assistance to students of government and non-government schools —						
Bursaries	2,347	2,594	3,783	4,440	5,200	5,659
Allowances for secondary students	r162	r147	r224	r312	426	519
Textbook allowances for secondary students	3,066	2,986	5,953	6,301	6,911	7,147
Total, primary and secondary education	*959,047*	*1,110,091*	*r1,291,820*	*r1,498,662*	*1,659,708*	*1,788,322*
Agricultural colleges	2,170	2,505	r6,796	8,507	8,940	11,124
N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music	2,181	2,073	r2,550	3,088	3,107	3,188
Technical and further education	114,687	135,588	r174,152	210,808	243,506	276,876
Scholarship allowances for trainee teachers	31,784	26,755	21,646	15,370	8,697	3,508
Other	15,406	22,084	30,663	34,650	33,682	49,508
Total recurrent expenditure	*1,125,275*	*1,299,096*	*r1,527,627*	*r1,771,085*	*1,957,640*	*2,132,526*
Capital expenditure —						
Primary and secondary education	110,920	103,202	111,599	106,695	58,300	70,307
Technical and further education	9,965	10,977	12,056	12,991	12,852	9,627
Total capital expenditure	*120,885*	*114,179*	*123,655*	*119,686*	*71,152*	*79,934*
Total expenditure on education	**1,246,160**	**1,413,275**	**r1,651,282**	**r1,890,771**	**2,028,792**	**2,212,460**

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION

The following table shows selected outlays by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales in recent years.

The figures cover Commonwealth Government outlays in the form of:

(a) grants to the New South Wales Government for current and capital purposes; and
(b) personal benefit payments to residents of New South Wales

that have been classified to the purpose of 'education' in the Australian National Accounts. The figures do not represent the total outlays by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, outlays in the form of expenditure in New South Wales on administration of Commonwealth Government education programs.

Commonwealth Government Outlays on Education in New South Wales: Grants to the State for Current and Capital Purposes and Personal Benefit Payments ($'000)

Particulars	*Year ended 30 June* *1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983p*	*1984p*
	Grants to the State for current and capital purposes					
Grants for current purposes —						
Government schools	92,925	101,584	113,947	124,860	140,098	147,690
Non-government schools	79,172	93,818	117,380	151,071	196,071	222,098
Schools, joint programs	8,642	8,405	9,285	12,846	13,845	13,185
School to work transition	..	1,886	7,438	11,496	13,142	8,485
Technical and further education	21,061	23,546	26,214	33,601	38,522	45,489
Colleges of advanced education	105,103	115,272	129,213	136,453	145,905	174,046
Universities	230,197	252,856	282,878	325,035	359,432	368,063
Education research	159	170	368	200	80	10
Pre-schools	7,130	7,130	7,130	7,130	7,130	7,130
Child migrant and refugee education	727	1,008	1,181	1,414	*(a)* ..	*(a)* ..
Aboriginal education	690	756	1,022	1,032	1,170	1,148
Participation and equity program	..	..	..	..	..	7,972
Total, grants for current purposes	*545,806*	*606,430*	*696,056*	*805,138*	*915,395*	*995,316*
Grants for capital purposes —						
Government schools	44,882	36,988	32,446	38,913	46,748	51,116
Non-government schools	14,072	9,279	13,217	15,812	16,959	12,618
Technical and further education	19,279	28,054	34,554	39,279	49,753	41,062
Colleges of advanced education	20,070	12,087	9,390	11,469	14,783	18,023
Universities	21,840	25,353	18,634	18,605	21,554	26,068
Child migrant education	—	9	—	—	..	..
Video facilities	—	—	—	29	371	190
Total, grants for capital purposes	*120,143*	*111,770*	*108,241*	*124,107*	*150,168*	*149,077*
Total, grants to the State	**665,949**	**718,200**	**804,297**	**929,245**	**1,065,563**	**1,144,393**
	Personal benefit payments					
Primary and secondary education —						
Secondary allowances	2,809	3,025	3,552	4,287	8,392	n.y.a.
Assistance for isolated children	3,779	3,558	4,525	5,310	6,478	n.y.a.
Tertiary education —						
Post-graduate awards	3,079	2,855	2,810	2,910	3,776	n.y.a.
Other	54,777	51,719	52,395	53,584	61,473	n.y.a.
Other education programs —						
Aboriginal study grants	1,086	1,383	1,941	2,129	2,828	n.y.a.
Aboriginal secondary grants	3,534	3,720	4,406	4,659	5,308	n.y.a.
Soldiers' children education scheme	1,178	1,020	940	896	1,010	n.y.a.
Adult secondary education assistance	1,434	1,074	1,084	1,247	1,557	n.y.a.
Migrant education services	1,933	2,247	3,126	3,906	4,498	n.y.a.
Other	5	61	—	6	-	n.y.a.
Total, personal benefit payments	**73,614**	**70,663**	**74,779**	**78,934**	**95,320**	**n.y.a.**

(a) Included with schools grants.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Primary Education

In New South Wales, formal primary education begins at the age of 6 years, when school attendance becomes compulsory, and covers a period of 6 years (Years 1 to 6). The curriculum includes English (reading, spelling, oral and written expression), mathematics, social studies, natural science, music, health, sport and physical education, art, and craft. From 1983 the study of Australia's history, geography and social institutions has become compulsory for New South Wales primary school children. The revised social studies curriculum requires schools to place particular emphasis on the cultural heritage and contribution of Aboriginal people to Australian history, and of other Australian people with a variety of ethnic backgrounds.

Kindergarten education is provided in most primary schools for children aged not less than 4 years and 9 months at the time of enrolment. Kindergarten children may be enrolled from the beginning of the school year to 30 April provided they attain the age of five years by 31 July. Kindergarten education includes activities which develop the child physically, mentally and socially, and prepare him or her for later schooling. Pre-school education is available at some primary schools for children aged from 3 years and 9 months, prior to their enrolment in kindergarten.

Secondary Education

Students completing their primary school course proceed to a secondary school to commence their secondary education. In terms of the Education Act, 1961, the full secondary course comprises a four-year (Years 7 to 10) course leading to the award of the School Certificate and a further two-year (Years 11 and 12) course leading to the Higher School Certificate examination.

School Certificate

In general, students in Years 7 to 10 of the secondary course study the core subjects of English, mathematics, science, and a social studies course. In accordance with the requirements for the award of the School Certificate, students must also have studied music, art, craft, and physical education. During Years 7 to 8, students are introduced to a range of subjects available for elective study in later years. The elective subjects, which must be chosen before the end of Year 8, include agriculture, Asian social studies, commerce, geography, history, home science, industrial arts, and a variety of language courses. From 1981, courses that have been developed by individual schools may be approved by the Secondary Schools Board as subjects for School Certificate purposes.

The School Certificate examination was discontinued in 1975. Since 1975, the School Certificate has been issued to students satisfactorily completing an approved course of study. The issue of the Certificate is based on teacher assessments in all subjects, and on State-wide reference tests in English and mathematics.

By restricting the reference tests to English and mathematics, individual schools are allowed freedom to adapt and emphasise courses and programs in other subjects to meet the particular needs of their students. Students are issued with the School Certificate indicating their achievement in English and mathematics, by grade, and listing the other subjects which the student has studied satisfactorily. The minimum requirement for the issue of the School Certificate is the satisfactory study of English, mathematics, science, a social science, and one other approved subject. In circumstances where all of the Board's requirements have not been met, students may be issued with a Statement of Attainments.

In 1983, the School Certificate was issued to 72,999 students, and a Statement of Attainments was issued to 662 students.

Higher School Certificate

Students progressing to the final two years of the secondary course, Years 11 and 12, which culminates in the Higher School Certificate examination, study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects.

There are two broad types of courses in the Higher School Certificate curriculum. These are *Board courses*, that have syllabuses and examinations set by the Board of Senior School Studies, and *Other Approved Studies courses*, developed and administered by individual schools, and approved by the Board. All courses are based on units of study depending upon the amount of teaching and guided study time required per week.

Each student is required to follow a program involving at least eleven units in both Year 11 and Year 12, including at least two units of English in both years and a minimum of four other subjects in Year 11 and three other subjects in Year 12. A student who studies courses in mathematics and science in Year 11 that together total seven units must study English and at least two other subjects; a student who studies courses in mathematics and science in Year 12 that together total eight units must study English and at least one other subject. Science subjects may not contribute more than four units in any student's program of study, and students are not permitted to count *Other Approved Studies* subjects totalling more than six units.

Candidates do not pass or fail an individual course or the Higher School Certificate. Instead, each candidate awarded the Certificate is given a scaled mark and percentile ranking in each course examined, and an overall aggregate mark and aggregate percentile ranking.

The scaled mark given in each course is derived from an examination mark and a school estimated mark. The percentile ranking given in each course indicates how the candidate performed in relation to all candidates in that course. The aggregate mark, derived from the scaled marks for the candidate's best ten units, determines the aggregate percentile ranking of the candidate in relation to all candidates.

School candidates who fail to fulfil conditions for the award of a Certificate, and private study candidates, receive a *Statement of Attainments* which lists their results in the subjects attempted at examination.

Applicants for admission to universities and colleges of advanced education are, in general, selected on the basis of the 'aggregate mark' awarded to them, but each university or college of advanced education determines its own specific entrance requirements.

In 1983, the Higher School Certificate was issued to 30,720 students, and a Statement of Attainments was issued to 3,820 students.

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHERS

Government and non-government schools provide full-time primary and/or secondary education for children in New South Wales and practically all children receive their primary and secondary education in these schools. Further particulars in respect of government schools and non-government schools are given separately later in this section.

In the following tables, particulars for schools cover all government and non-government schools, including the School of the Air, the Correspondence School, schools in hospitals and other institutions, and agricultural high schools. Excluded are evening, business and coaching colleges, agricultural colleges, technical and further education colleges, and separate kindergartens and pre-schools. A school's enrolment is the effective enrolment at the reference date, i.e. the number of students actually enrolled at that date, excluding those regarded as having left the school. For government schools prior to 1982 and non-government schools, teacher statistics include teaching staff, principals and head teachers, but exclude teachers-in-training, teachers on leave without pay, and other teachers engaged wholly in advisory, administrative, or other non-teaching duties. From 1982, the range of data collected for the government school sector was expanded to cover all staff involved in the administration or provision of primary, secondary or special education, under the administrative control of the N.S.W. Director-General of Education. For statistics of non-government schools, teachers and students, the reference date is the first Friday in July for 1981 and subsequent years and the first Friday in August for previous years. For school and student statistics of government schools, the reference date is 1 July for 1982 and 1983, the first Friday in July for 1981, and the first Friday in August for previous years.

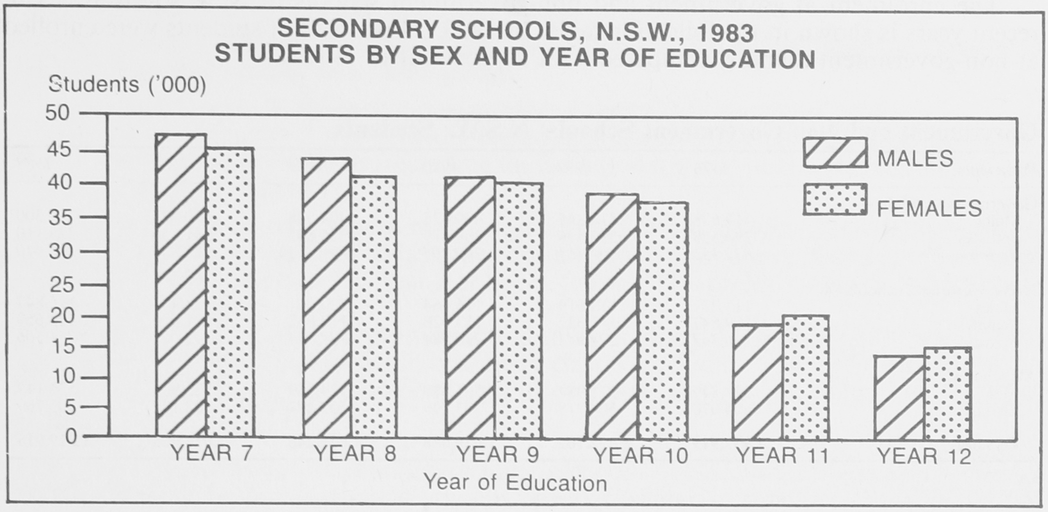
In order to preserve confidentiality of data on individuals, it has been necessary to make some minor adjustments to the tables showing students by age.

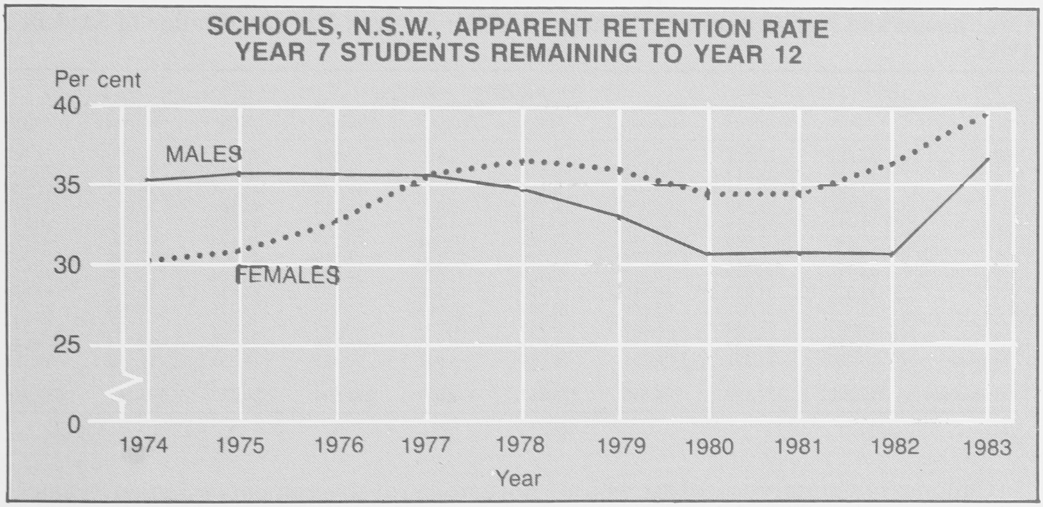
The following table shows the total number of government and non-government schools in operation in New South Wales and the number of teachers in each group of schools in each of the last 6 years.

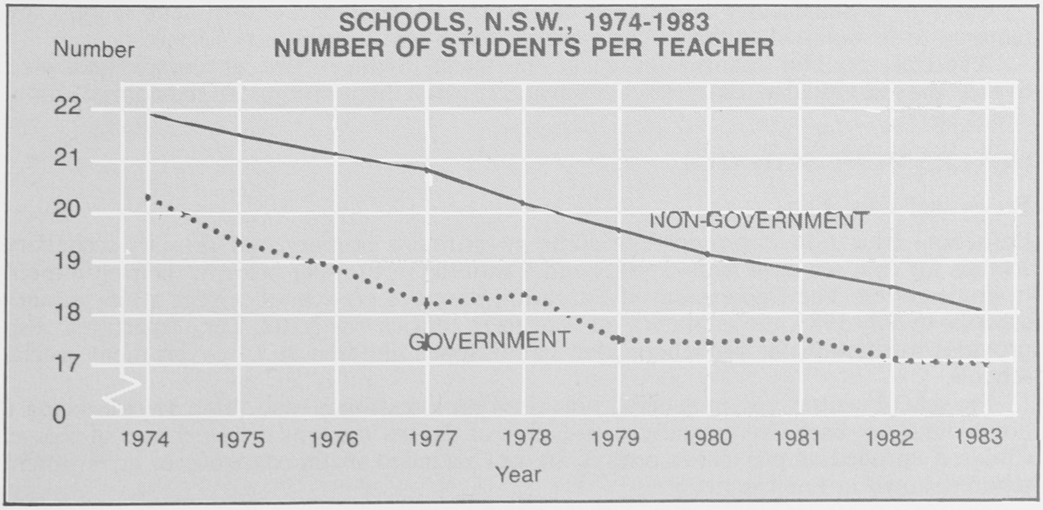
Government and Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Schools and Teachers

Particulars	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
			Schools			
Government	2,223	2,221	2,225	2,236	2,242	2,237
Non-government	773	794	799	804	818	831
Total schools	**2,996**	**3,015**	**3,024**	**3,040**	**3,060**	**3,068**
			Teachers			
Government schools —						
Males	19,215	19,824	19,983	19,896	19,246	n.p.
Females	25,245	26,419	25,980	25,352	26,516	n.p.
Total	*44,460*	*46,243*	*45,963*	*45,248*	*45,762*	*45,800*
Non-government schools —						
Males	3,616	3,916	4,187	4,487	4,757	5,049
Females	7,312	7,519	7,824	8,176	8,505	8,917
Total	*10,928*	*11,435*	*12,012*	*12,663*	*13,262*	*13,965*
All schools — Total teachers	**55,388**	**57,678**	**57,974**	**57,911**	**59,024**	**59,765**

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers. In 1983 there were 2,821 part-time teachers in government schools and 2,517 part-time teachers in non-government schools. The full-time equivalent units of these teachers were 1,152 and 1,133 respectively.


SECONDARY SCHOOLS, N.S.W., 1983
STUDENTS BY SEX AND YEAR OF EDUCATION
Students ('000)
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
MALES
FEMALES
YEAR 7
YEAR 8
YEAR 9
YEAR 10
YEAR 11
YEAR 12
Year of Education


SCHOOLS, N.S.W., APPARENT RETENTION RATE
YEAR 7 STUDENTS REMAINING TO YEAR 12
Per cent
40
35
30
25
0
MALES
FEMALES
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
Year


SCHOOLS, N.S.W., 1974-1983
NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER TEACHER
Number
22
21
20
19
18
17
0
NON-GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
Year

The enrolment at government and non-government schools in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table. In 1983, 24 per cent of students were enrolled at non-government schools, compared with 21 per cent in 1978.

Government and Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Students

Particulars	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Government schools —						
Males	417,628	414,365	409,425	404,548	400,423	399,300
Females	394,528	393,396	389,879	385,845	381,656	379,110
Persons	*812,156*	*807,761*	*799,304*	*790,393*	*782,079*	*778,410*
Non-government schools —						
Males	111,221	113,619	116,464	120,201	123,481	126,847
Females	109,542	111,322	113,920	117,652	121,526	124,659
Persons	*220,763*	*224,941*	*230,384*	*237,853*	*245,007*	*251,506*
All schools —						
Males	528,849	527,984	525,889	524,749	523,904	526,147
Females	504,070	504,718	503,799	503,497	503,182	503,769
Persons	**1,032,919**	**1,032,702**	**1,029,688**	**1,028,246**	**1,027,086**	**1,029,916**

Details of the age and sex distribution of school students in 1983 are given below.

Government and Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Age and Sex Distribution of Students, 1983

Age last birthday (years)	*Government schools*			*Non-government schools*			*All schools*		
	Males	*Females*	*Students*	*Males*	*Females*	*Students*	*Males*	*Females*	*Students*
Under 6	31,287	30,011	61,298	8,723	8,886	17,609	40,010	38,897	78,907
6	31,339	29,413	60,752	9,076	8,964	18,040	40,415	38,377	78,792
7	32,201	30,771	62,972	9,117	9,053	18,170	41,318	39,824	81,142
8	33,156	31,243	64,399	9,985	9,427	19,412	43,141	40,670	83,811
9	34,411	32,235	66,646	10,212	9,973	20,185	44,623	42,208	86,831
10	35,846	33,884	69,730	10,328	10,264	20,592	46,174	44,148	90,322
11	37,757	36,021	73,778	11,459	11,110	22,569	49,216	47,131	96,347
12	36,235	33,977	70,212	12,029	12,013	24,042	48,264	45,990	94,254
13	33,479	31,732	65,211	11,379	11,246	22,625	44,858	42,978	87,836
14	32,787	31,031	63,818	10,989	10,963	21,952	43,776	41,994	85,770
15	29,087	27,562	56,649	9,985	10,044	20,029	39,072	37,606	76,678
16	18,515	17,639	36,154	7,031	6,755	13,786	25,546	24,394	49,940
17 or more	13,200	13,591	26,791	6,534	5,961	12,495	19,734	19,552	39,286
Total students	**399,300**	**379,110**	**778,410**	**126,847**	**124,659**	**251,506**	**526,147**	**503,769**	**1,029,916**

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled at government or non-government schools consist mainly of those exempted from attendance by the (State) Department of Youth and Community Services.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at government and non-government schools are required to be reported to the Department of Youth and Community Services.

A special school for truants is located at Thornleigh (Sydney). The curriculum is designed to meet the individual needs of the children and to assist them to adjust to the normal school situation.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

Pre-School Education

Pre-school education is provided in some government primary and primary-secondary schools for children aged from 3 years and 9 months in the year prior to their enrolment in kindergarten. The Department of Education provides pre-school centres at 65 primary schools. In July 1983, the total enrolment of these centres was 3,102. The Department also provides instruction for pre-school aged handicapped children at 15 government special schools.

Pre-school centres are, in general, organised on a sessional basis, each session being 2 hours duration. Each child usually attends five of the ten sessions per week free of charge. Children enrolled at pre-school centres are not included in the statistics of government schools shown in this chapter.

Primary Education

The government schools in which primary instruction in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:

(a) primary schools and primary-secondary ('central') in populous centres;
(b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and
(c) correspondence schools (including the School of the Air) instructing children unable to attend a school.

A government primary school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least 9 children is assured. Where the enrolment in classes above Year 2 is 160 or more, and is 100 or more in classes of Year 2 or lower, the school is divided into two departments, primary and infants.

Primary-secondary schools provide both primary and secondary instruction and have an enrolment of at least 20 students in secondary classes (including at least 8 in classes above year 7); they may have separate secondary and/or infants departments if enrolment is large.

Secondary Education

The principal government schools providing secondary education are classified as either high schools (which enrol secondary pupils only) or primary-secondary schools (described above), and provide instruction leading to the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate. Composite classes in secondary education are also provided at primary schools in districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

Government Schools, N.S.W.: Schools by Level

	Number of schools					
Level of school	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Schools (excluding special schools) —						
Primary	*(a)*1,699	*(a)*1,689	*(a)*1,690	*(a)*1,695	1,690	1,679
Primary-secondary	68	67	66	64	*(a)*74	*(a)*77
Secondary	349	353	357	363	363	368
Total schools (excluding special schools)	*2,116*	*2,109*	*2,113*	*2,122*	*2,127*	*2,124*
Special schools —						
Child welfare	16	18	17	17	17	16
Hospital	14	16	16	15	13	13
Physically handicapped	17	17	17	16	16	16
Intellectually handicapped	54	55	56	61	64	62
Emotionally disturbed	6	6	6	5	5	6
Total special schools	*107*	*112*	*112*	*114*	*115*	*113*
Total government schools	**2,223**	**2,221**	**2,225**	**2,236**	**2,242**	**2,237**

(a) Includes schools that provide composite courses in secondary education in districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible.

Enrolments at Government Schools

The following table shows the age distribution of students enrolled in government schools in the last six years.

Government Schools, N.S.W.: Age Distribution of Students

						1983 (a)	
Age last birthday (years)	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981(a)*	*1982(a)*	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*
Under 6	68,644	65,470	62,301	64,870	62,299	61,298	7.9
6	76,267	71,957	68,666	65,643	63,470	60,752	7.8
7	76,507	76,219	72,057	68,653	65,287	62,972	8.1
8	69,016	75,723	75,756	71,246	67,745	64,399	8.3
9	68,313	69,412	75,588	75,367	70,592	66,646	8.6
10	64,549	68,114	69,272	74,930	74,712	69,730	9.0
11	64,449	64,873	68,191	67,981	73,571	73,778	9.5
12	61,604	62,847	62,468	64,253	65,042	70,212	9.0
13	62,771	61,660	62,331	61,875	63,934	65,211	8.4
14	66,272	62,658	61,720	62,105	61,846	63,818	8.2
15	61,691	59,822	56,240	55,288	56,072	56,649	7.3
16	41,379	39,447	37,307	33,188	33,038	36,154	4.6
17 or more	30,694	29,559	27,407	24,994	24,471	26,791	3.4
Total students	**812,156**	**807,761**	**799,304**	**790,393**	**782,079**	**778,410**	**100.0**

(a) Due to the change in reference date from the first Friday in August to the first Friday in July in 1981, and 1 July since 1982, the age distribution of students in 1981 and subsequent years is not comparable with that in previous years.

The next two tables show primary and secondary students in government schools in 1983 according to their age and school year.

Government Schools, N.S.W.: Primary Students by Age and Year of Education, 1983

Age last birthday (years)	Kinder-garten	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Ungraded		Total
								Special schools (a)	*Classes (b)*	
Under 5	2,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	41	3,116
5	55,023	2,795	—	—	—	—	—	217	147	58,182
6	3,556	54,689	2,081	—	—	—	—	268	158	60,752
7	39	7,422	52,750	2,232	—	—	—	287	242	62,972
8	—	131	9,312	51,787	2,219	—	—	364	586	64,399
9	—	3	108	10,924	52,399	1,851	—	383	978	66,646
10	—	—	6	181	12,691	52,918	1,960	423	1,551	69,730
11	—	—	1	5	204	15,127	54,365	453	1,491	71,646
12 or more	—	—	—	—	5	258	16,600	2,470	801	20,134
Total students	**61,554**	**65,040**	**64,258**	**65,129**	**67,518**	**70,154**	**72,925**	**5,004**	**5,995**	**477,577**

(a) Special schools include child welfare schools, hospital schools, and schools for mildly and moderately intellectually-handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children. *(b)* Ungraded classes may include students of outstanding ability, students in classes providing intensive English instruction, emotionally disturbed students, and physically and intellectual handicapped students.

Government Schools, N.S.W.: Secondary Students by Age and Year of Education, 1983

Age last birthday (years)	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Ungraded		Total
							Special schools (a)	*Classes (b)*	
Under 12	2,097	1	—	—	—	—	5	29	2,132
12	50,255	1,761	—	—	—	—	44	416	52,476
13	15,559	45,833	1,980	—	—	—	113	853	64,338
14	440	16,047	44,302	1,631	—	—	156	744	63,320
15	20	532	15,167	38,977	977	3	104	467	56,247
16	1	16	694	13,635	20,055	820	79	229	35,529
17	—	2	95	665	5,576	14,339	64	114	20,855
18 or more	—	—	25	116	726	4,991	21	57	5,936
Total students	**68,372**	**64,192**	**62,263**	**55,024**	**27,334**	**20,153**	**586**	**2,909**	**300,833**

(a) (b) See footnotes to previous table.

As attendance at school is not compulsory after reaching the age of 15 years, a high proportion of students do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course. Year 10 government school enrolments in 1983 represented approximately 89 per cent of the enrolments in Year 7 three years previously, but Year 12 enrolments represented only about 32 per cent of enrolments in Year 7 five years previously.

In 1983, females comprised 49 per cent of Year 7 students, 49 per cent of Year 10, and 53 per cent of Year 12, compared with 48 per cent, 48 per cent, and 44 per cent, respectively, in 1973.

Correspondence School

The Correspondence School provides full-time education for students who, for a variety of reasons, cannot attend school and part-time education for students who wish to study subjects not available at the school attended. In addition, students enrolled with the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education may receive part-time instruction in subjects not offered by that Department.

The basic medium of instruction is the printed leaflet and this is supplemented by textbooks and audio-visual aids. Kits are provided for science, art, and craft subjects. Tuition is free for students within Australia, but a fee is charged for overseas students to cover airmail postage and other additional costs.

Further assistance may be given to senior secondary school students in selected subjects through the provision of lesson leaflets without formal enrolment where class groups are too small to justify full teaching-period allocations.

In 1984, total enrolment at the Correspondence School was 4,169. This comprised 2,589 part-time students also enrolled at other schools, 43 part-time students transferred to the Correspondence School by the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education, 568 full-time pre-school and primary students, and 969 full-time secondary students.

Distance Education Centres

Distance Education Centres have been established in primary schools at several country centres in New South Wales. The Centres provide an opportunity for isolated home pupils to spend time in a normal classroom. these Centres are an integral part of the local schools but maintain liaison with the Correspondence School and utilise its resources.

School of the Air

The School of the Air, at Broken Hill, is conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education and caters for pupils living in isolated areas of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia. Lessons, generally at a primary level of schooling, are presented from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. each schoolday by two-way radio and supplement the lessons given by the correspondence school in each State. Total enrolment at the School of the Air in 1983 was 101 (including interstate residents).

Saturday School of Community Languages

The Saturday School of Community Languages, conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education, enables secondary school students to study, to the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate levels, languages that they would not otherwise have access to because of the dispersed nature of the demand for such courses. In 1984, courses were offered in 22 languages at 9 centres in Sydney and Wollongong.

Community Languages Program

The Community Languages Program for primary school children is a voluntary program of instruction in a language other than English offered to both native speakers, i.e. children for whom such languages are their first language, and to non-native speakers, i.e. children wishing to gain access to another language. Native speakers have priority. Programs are established at the request of a school and its community.

In 1984, 65 permanent specialist community language teachers taught 12 languages in 55 schools spread across seven regions of the State. The languages taught were Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, German, Greek, Italian, Macedonian, Maltese, Serbian, Spanish, Turkish and Vietnamese. In 1984, a total of approximately 10,500 children received community language instruction. Of these, 6,000 were native speakers of the language.

Agricultural Education

The N.S.W. Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools — the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 37 kilometres from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 11 kilometres from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 27 kilometres from Sydney). These schools and the teachers and students in them are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to government schools.

The schools provide courses leading to the award of the School Certificate and to the Higher School Certificate examination. Candidates receiving the School Certificate may gain entrance to the C.B. Alexander Agricultural College and the Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury or Orange Agricultural Colleges, or may qualify for admission to one of the other colleges of advanced education or to a university.

(Further information on the C.B. Alexander Agricultural College and the Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture is given in the subdivision 'Department of Agriculture Colleges', and further information on the Hawkesbury and Orange Agricultural Colleges is given in the subdivision 'Colleges of Advanced Education', later in this chapter.)

Courses in agriculture are also given in other government secondary schools.

With some assistance from the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, a system of rural youth clubs (the Rural Youth Organisation) operates in country centres. The clubs are assisted in their agricultural activities by departmental advisers. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

Provision for Children with Special Needs

The N.S.W. Department of Education provides special facilities, programs and support services for children who, because of intellectual ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would benefit from assistance beyond that provided by the classroom teacher in the normal classroom. These children may be enrolled in special (ungraded) classes in ordinary schools or attend special schools. Class sizes are generally small. The Department also employs specialised staff in the area of Aboriginal education.

In the metropolitan area of Sydney, *Opportunity 'C' classes* (in Years 5 and 6) are provided for primary school children of outstanding ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic performance and tests of general ability from the pupils between 9 years and 6 months and 10 years and 9 months of age in Years 4 and 5. The children study normal Year 5 and 6 programs although the treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities. There were 32 of these classes in 1984.

Mildly intellectually handicapped children are enrolled in *Opportunity 'A' classes* in ordinary primary or secondary schools, or attend special schools. Classes established in ordinary schools total 384 (259 primary and 125 secondary), each class having a maximum of 18 students. There are six special schools in which one teacher is allocated for each 12 students.

Opportunity 'F' schools and classes, with 6 to 9 students per class, were initially designed for the education of moderately intellectually handicapped children, but since 1975 there has been a year-by-year increase in the number of severely and profoundly intellectually handicapped children admitted. Ancillary staff are allocated to these classes and, in some special schools, therapists are included on the staff. In 1984, there were 58 special schools, 71 classes in ordinary primary schools and 4 classes in ordinary secondary schools.

Children in ordinary classes who have learning difficulties may be given remedial instruction by the regular classroom teacher. In some cases, the school may receive the assistance of a specially trained resource or remedial teacher. In 1984, there were 419 resource teachers in primary schools and 309 remedial teachers in secondary schools.

Opportunity 'L' classes enrol children of average or better intellectual ability who have a marked impairment in the understanding and use of language, while children with severe reading problems receive special instruction in *Opportunity 'P' classes*. In 1984, there were 31 Opportunity 'L' classes and 20 Opportunity 'P' classes.

Children with sensory handicaps may receive assistance, in the regular classroom, from specially trained itinerant teachers. In 1984, the Department employed 127 such teachers. This assistance is additional to that provided by the classroom teacher. Special classes are provided in ordinary primary and secondary schools for children who require more assistance than that provided by itinerant teachers. In 1984, there were 7 special classes for partially sighted children, and 80 *Opportunity 'D' classes* for deaf children. These classes generally range in size from 5 to 8 children. Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind at North Rocks which has an annexe for children with a significant degree of both sight and hearing loss, and two schools, one at North Rocks and one at Croydon Park, cater for the education of profoundly deaf children. The North Rocks Schools for the Deaf and for the Blind were established in conjunction with the Royal N.S.W. Institution for Deaf and Blind Children.

The Department of Education conducts 7 schools for emotionally disturbed children in conjunction with the N.S.W. Department of Health. Each class has a maximum of 6 children. There are 4 classes for emotionally disturbed children in primary schools. In addition, the Education Department conducts 26 adjustment classes in primary schools and 4 in secondary schools, for students who are behaviourally disordered. 26 itinerant teachers for behavioural disorders have been appointed to provide assistance to the regular class teacher in meeting the needs of children with behavioural disorders in ordinary classes.

Children with physical handicaps are maintained in ordinary classes where possible. For children who require special placement, the Department conducts classes in the wards of 13 hospitals and maintains 11 special schools for the physically handicapped. There are also special units for physically handicapped children in 3 ordinary schools.

Programs in English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) cater for overseas or Australian-born children from non-English speaking backgrounds who need special assistance in learning English. During 1984, 515 full-time equivalent ESL positions were allocated to primary schools to assist 28,300 pupils throughout New South Wales and 192 positions were allocated to secondary schools to assist 8,800 pupils. In addition, intensive English instruction is provided for school age children who are new arrivals in Australia. In 1984, there were 65 classes providing intensive English instruction for secondary school age children and 20 classes for primary school age children.

The following table shows particulars of enrolments in ungraded classes and special schools in the last two years.

Government Schools, N.S.W.: Students Enrolled in Ungraded Classes and Special Schools

	1982			*1983*		
Particulars	*Males*	*Females*	*Students*	*Males*	*Females*	*Students*
Ungraded classes —						
Outstanding ability	489	445	934	490	430	920
English for migrants and refugees	875	670	1,545	731	569	1,300
Special French	20	38	58	22	27	49
Auditorily or visually handicapped	299	238	537	272	219	491
Other physically handicapped	23	24	47	32	28	60
Mildly intellectually handicapped	3,479	1,790	5,269	3,398	1,867	5,265
Moderately intellectually handicapped	197	126	323	259	169	428
Specific learning disabilities *(a)*	176	45	221	185	41	226
Emotionally disturbed	119	35	154	135	30	165
Total students in special classes	*5,677*	*3,411*	*9,088*	*5,524*	*3,380*	*8,904*
Special schools —						
Child welfare	420	147	567	363	125	488
Hospital	131	94	225	117	82	199
Auditorily or visually handicapped	112	70	182	102	75	177
Other physically handicapped	469	323	792	434	342	776
Mildly intellectually handicapped	557	280	837	537	295	832
Moderately intellectually handicapped	1,782	1,133	2,915	1,794	1,190	2,984
Emotionally disturbed	87	36	123	105	29	134
Total students in special schools	*3,558*	*2,083*	*5,641*	*3,452*	*2,138*	*5,590*
Total students enrolled	**9,235**	**5,494**	**14,729**	**8,976**	**5,518**	**14,494**

(a) Includes students enrolled in special classes for children with language disorders (eg. aphasia) and/or perceptual disorders (eg. dyslexia).

Religious Instruction

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that the teaching in government schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of their particular religious denomination.

Physical Education

Physical education is compulsory, in government schools, for all students up to and including Year 10. It is also taught as other approved studies in Years 11 and 12. Courses of training for teachers are provided at the University of Sydney, the Kuring-gai and Newcastle Colleges of Advanced Education, the Institute of Advanced Education within the University of Wollongong and the Australian College of Physical Education.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for students over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at sport and recreation centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Swimming instruction is provided by the Department of Education during term at weekly swimming classes and through a special scheme, whereby swimming instruction is given in ten-day periods. Instruction is also provided by the Department of Leisure, Sport and Tourism during summer at vacation swimming schools. During the 1983-84 summer, 70,000 children attended vacation swimming schools. The N.S.W. Public Schools' Sports Committee, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport, athletic competitions, and similar sporting events.

Aboriginal Education

The N.S.W. Department of Education has established an Aboriginal education unit to help implement its Aboriginal education policy. The Department employs 42 Aboriginal teachers and 90 Aboriginal teachers' aides. A training course for Aboriginal teacher's aides is conducted at the University of Sydney. Priority of employment is given to Aboriginal teaching graduates.

Computers in Schools

Specially approved computer courses are being taught at more than half of the high schools in New South Wales. The courses are designed by teachers and approved by the Board of Senior School Studies and the Secondary Schools Board. A special Computer Education Unit has been established at Erskineville Public School to assist teachers to evaluate computer equipment and pass on skills to students.

Parents and Citizens' Associations

Parents and Citizens' Associations have been organised in connection with government schools to promote the interests of local schools and their students. The associations assist in the provision of school equipment, promote closer co-operation between parents, school staff, students and other members of the community and advise the Minister of Education on a variety of matters relating to state schools.

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

If they wish, parents may send their children to non-government (private) schools to receive primary or secondary education, or both.

Non-government schools must be certified as efficient (taking into account the standard of instruction, qualifications of the teachers, suitability of school premises, and general conduct of the school) for the education of children of statutory school age by the N.S.W. Minister for Education before they may enrol children of this age. The standards of instruction required of non-government schools are the same as those of government schools of similar grade. The total number of non-government schools in 1983 was 831.

Fees are usually charged at non-government schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary (depending on means), and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the non-government schools are residential.

The State Government makes annual grants to non-government schools in respect of each student enrolled. These are described in the subsection 'State Government Assistance to Students' later in this chapter. In addition, non-government schools may receive State subsidies for interest on loans for essential building works. The Commonwealth Government makes grants for library and general building projects and contributes to the running costs of non-government schools (see the subdivision 'Commonwealth Government Assistance for Schools' later in this chapter). In addition, the Commonwealth Government may, in certain circumstances, guarantee the repayment of loans made to non-government schools for approved building projects.

Roman Catholic School System

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of non-government schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, both primary and secondary. Special schools are maintained for the training of the deaf and blind (described later in this chapter) and the mentally retarded.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in 9 dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision. The Catholic Education Commission, established by the Conference of Bishops of New South Wales, is concerned with State-wide matters of Catholic education.

The majority of the schools are parish property, and the parish authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment. The cost of these schools is met partly by school fees, which are supplemented by parish collections, voluntary contributions, and by Commonwealth and State Government grants. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders that conduct them, and are similarly supported other than by the supplement from parish collections.

In secular subjects, the curriculum of the Department of Education is followed, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. Diocesan consultants and supervisors from the religious orders visit the schools to promote standards in education. In general, those schools which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, and the Education Act, 1961. Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and, at a number of country schools, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course. The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Teaching staff at Catholic schools consist of both lay teachers and members of religious communities. An increasingly large number of lay teachers have been employed at the schools in recent years. In 1983 only 12 per cent of the teaching staff were members of religious communities. Information relating to the training of teachers is shown in the subdivision 'Training of Teachers'.

Non-Government Schools, Students, and Teachers

The following table shows the categories of non-government schools in operation in recent years, and the number of teachers in the schools.

Non-Government Schools and Teachers, N.S.W.

Year	*Roman Catholic*	*Anglican*	*Presbyterian*	*Uniting*	*Seventh Day Adventist*	*Other*	*Total*
			Number of schools				
1978	607	32	4	10	24	96	773
1979	611	33	4	10	27	109	794
1980	613	31	4	8	28	115	799
1981	609	31	4	8	29	123	804
1982	604	32	4	9	30	139	818
1983	604	35	4	9	30	149	831
			Teachers				
1978	8,510	977	141	403	129	769	10,928
1979	8,872	1,017	153	422	136	835	11,435
1980	9,271	1,049	158	432	142	960	12,012
1981	9,735	1,099	175	465	149	1,040	12,663
1982	10,126	1,172	192	501	158	1,113	13,262
1983	10,600	1,242	202	527	166	1,228	13,965
Males	*3,577*	*573*	*116*	*236*	*92*	*455*	*5,049*
Females	*7,023*	*669*	*87*	*291*	*74*	*773*	*8,917*

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers who visit schools and may give tuition at more than one school. In 1983 there were 2,517 part-time teachers, whose full-time equivalent was 1,133.

Of the total number of teachers at non-government schools in 1983, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females.

The next table shows the enrolment at non-government schools in 1983 and earlier years, according to the category of school.

Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Students by Category of School

Year	*Roman Catholic*	*Anglican*	*Presbyterian*	*Uniting*	*Seventh Day Adventist*	*Other*	*Total*
1978	185,688	14,824	2,137	6,265	2,280	9,569	220,763
1979	187,587	15,454	2,223	6,543	2,400	10,734	224,941
1980	191,136	15,644	2,316	6,699	2,493	12,096	230,384
1981	195,773	16,454	2,458	7,081	2,676	13,411	237,853
1982	199,863	17,360	2,638	7,610	2,774	14,762	245,007
1983	203,563	18,066	2,728	7,884	2,823	16,442	251,506
Males	*102,896*	*9,022*	*1,730*	*3,670*	*1,440*	*8,089*	*126,847*
Females	*100,667*	*9,044*	*998*	*4,214*	*1,383*	*8,353*	*124,659*

In 1983, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 81 per cent, Anglican schools for 7 per cent, and Uniting schools for 3 per cent of the total enrolment at non-government schools.

The ages of students enrolled in non-government schools in recent years are shown in the next table.

Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Age Distribution of Students

Age last birthday (years)	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981(a)*	*1982(a)*	*1983 (a)* Number	*1983 (a)* Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	16,183	16,106	15,962	16,770	17,298	17,609	7.0
6	18,039	17,458	17,708	18,045	17,903	18,040	7.2
7	18,149	18,897	18,197	18,602	18,534	18,170	7.2
8	17,227	18,903	19,419	19,132	19,414	19,412	7.7
9	17,851	17,979	19,755	20,354	19,848	20,185	8.0
10	17,175	18,295	18,623	20,815	21,344	20,592	8.2
11	17,797	17,756	19,108	19,776	21,782	22,569	9.0
12	18,974	19,026	19,601	21,581	22,199	24,042	9.6
13	18,615	19,123	20,011	20,468	21,985	22,625	9.0
14	18,921	18,875	19,279	19,997	20,507	21,952	8.7
15	17,967	18,467	18,486	18,898	19,429	20,029	8.0
16	12,593	12,698	12,790	12,287	13,032	13,786	5.5
17 or more	11,272	11,358	11,445	11,128	11,732	12,495	5.0
Total students	**220,763**	**224,941**	**230,384**	**237,853**	**245,007**	**251,506**	**100.0**

(a) Due to the change in reference data from first Friday in August to first Friday in July, the age distribution in 1981 and subsequent years is not comparable with that in previous years.

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary students and the number of boarders and day scholars enrolled in non-government schools in each of the last 6 years.

Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Primary and Secondary Students

Particulars	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Primary students —						
Males	63,665	65,408	67,322	69,529	70,544	70,833
Females	63,375	64,532	65,955	67,389	68,582	68,972
Total	*127,040*	*129,940*	*133,277*	*136,918*	*139,126*	*139,805*
Secondary students —						
Males	47,556	48,211	49,142	50,672	52,937	56,014
Females	46,167	46,790	47,965	50,263	52,944	55,687
Total	*93,723*	*95,001*	*97,107*	*100,935*	*105,881*	*111,701*
All students —						
Boarders	9,301	9,154	9,209	9,652	10,027	10,297
Day scholars	211,462	215,787	221,175	228,201	234,980	241,209
Total students	**220,763**	**224,941**	**230,384**	**237,853**	**245,007**	**251,506**

A classification of the primary students in non-government schools according to their age and year of education is given in the following table.

Non-Government Schools,N.S.W.: Primary Students by Age and Year of Education, 1983

Age last birthday (years)	*Kinder-garten*	*Year 1*	*Year 2*	*Year 3*	*Year 4*	*Year 5*	*Year 6*	*Ungraded* Special schools (a)	*Ungraded* Classes (b)	*Total*
Under 5	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	6	432
5	16,657	355	—	—	—	—	—	100	65	17,177
6	1,212	16,298	332	—	—	—	—	99	99	18,040
7	17	1,843	15,726	408	2	—	—	87	87	18,170
8	1	34	2,261	16,440	507	1	—	94	74	19,412
9	—	2	53	2,526	16,859	595	4	76	70	20,185
10	—	—	—	67	2,645	17,112	624	87	54	20,589
11	—	—	—	5	68	3,296	18,134	117	52	21,672
12 or more	—	—	—	—	1	141	3,482	496	8	4,128
Total students	**18,221**	**18,532**	**18,372**	**19,446**	**20,082**	**21,145**	**22,244**	**1,248**	**515**	**139,805**

(a) Special schools include child welfare schools, hospital schools, and schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children. (b) Ungraded classes may include students of outstanding ability, students in progressive classes, emotionally disturbed students, and physically and emotionally handicapped students.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary students according to their age and year of education.

Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Secondary Students by Age and Year of Education, 1983

Age last birthday (years)	*Year 7*	*Year 8*	*Year 9*	*Year 10*	*Year 11*	*Year 12*	*Ungraded*		*Total*
							Special schools (a)	*Classes (b)*	
Under 12	895	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	900
12	19,539	857	2	—	—	—	10	40	20,448
13	3,379	18,075	799	5	—	—	26	139	22,423
14	126	3,608	17,257	722	—	—	28	143	21,884
15	7	138	3,283	15,857	624	1	20	42	19,972
16	—	7	132	3,350	9,710	525	13	14	13,751
17	—	2	9	159	1,749	8,215	12	10	10,156
18 or more	—	—	—	73	227	1,818	48	1	2,167
Total students	**23,946**	**22,689**	**21,482**	**20,166**	**12,310**	**10,559**	**158**	**391**	**111,701**

(a) (b) See footnotes to previous table.

Attendance at school is not compulsory after reaching the age of 15 years, and a high proportion of students do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course. Year 10 non-government school enrolments in 1983 represented approximately 99 per cent of the enrolments in Year 7 three years previously, but Year 12 enrolments represented only about 56 per cent of enrolments in Year 7 five years previously.

In 1983, females comprised 50 per cent of Year 7 students, 50 per cent of Year 10, and 49 per cent of Year 12, compared with 51 per cent, 50 per cent, and 44 per cent, respectively, in 1973.

Education for Deaf and Blind Children

There are two Roman Catholic schools for deaf children and two for blind children. These schools, and the teachers and students in them, are included in the statistics relating to non-government schools.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Guidance personnel within the N.S.W. Department of Education, comprising guidance officers, school counsellors, and specialist counsellors, all with teacher experience and training in psychology, assist pupils and other members of school communities with problems of an educational, social or emotional nature. Psychological tests are used when appropriate. In addition, there are 18 educational clinics to aid government and non-government school children with special problems.

In 1984, there were 520 school counsellors (314 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 206 in other areas), including 22 specialist counsellors, 64 district guidance officers and 10 regional guidance officers.

Each government secondary school has a careers adviser who is responsible for the development of a career education program for students. Programs include work experience, career nights, and visits to industrial and commercial organisations.

Additional assistance is given to students by the Vocational Services Branch of the N.S.W. Department of Industrial Relations.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS

Commonwealth Government assistance for government and non-government schools is provided through the Commonwealth Schools Commission under the provisions of the various States Grants (Schools Assistance) Acts. The functions of the Commission are described earlier in this chapter.

In 1984, grants were paid mainly under the *States Grants (Schools Assistance) Act 1983*. Grants were paid in 1984 through the following 14 programs:

(a) *General Recurrent Grants*. Under this program, schools are assisted with operating costs, including the purchase of equipment, general maintenance, and the provision of teachers and support staff.

(*b*) *Capital Grants.* Grants are made for the purchase or leasing of land or buildings and for the planning, erection, and alteration of buildings or other facilities, and for landscaping, as well as for the provision of library resources, equipment, and furniture.

(*c*) *Disadvantaged Schools.* This program provides supplementary funds for schools whose students are largely drawn from poor communities.

(*d*) *Participation and Equity.* Established in 1984, this program aims to encourage young people over school leaving age to participate in useful and fulfilling education and training activities in schools and TAFE.

(*e*) *Country Areas.* This program aims to help alleviate the substantial and persistent educational disadvantage of many country children.

(*f*) *Multicultural Education.* Funds are provided for projects aimed at encouraging schools to respond to the multicultural nature of Australian society.

(*g*) *Ethnic Schools.* Ethnic schools are after-hours schools conducted by community groups of various ethnic backgrounds with the prime purpose of instructing children in the language and culture of ethnic communities.

(*h*) *Professional Development.* Funds are provided for the in-service education of teachers and the participation of parents and other community members in schooling.

(*i*) *Education Centres.* These centres provide opportunities for the exchange of professional expertise, the development of new skills, and for in-service training for both government and non-government teachers outside the formal provision of the education authorities.

(*j*) *Special Education.* This program assists with finance to improve the education of handicapped children in special schools and classes and in residential institutions.

(*k*) *Severely Handicapped Children.* This program supports efforts to provide educational opportunities for severely handicapped children who, living at home or in institutions, might otherwise receive little or no formal schooling.

(*l*) *Children in Residential Institutions.* Handicapped children in residential institutions are given special recognition with projects that aim to supplement school programs and to give these children the kinds of experience enjoyed by other children at home, at school, and in the wider community.

(*m*) *English as a Second Language.* This program helps schools to improve the English-language competence of children whose first language was not English.

(*n*) *Projects of National Significance.* Funding is allocated to projects which provide practical information on new educational approaches or on particular aspects of the learning and development of children which can be used to improve the quality of education nationally.

The following table shows details of funds allocated to government and non-government schools in New South Wales in 1984 under the above programs.

Commonwealth Government Grants for Schools in N.S.W., 1984 ($'000)

Program	*Government schools*	*Non-government schools*	*Joint programs (a)*	*Total*
General recurrent grants	113,680	216,136	-	329,816
Capital grants	52,592	17,253	—	69,845
Disadvantaged schools	10,632	2,141	—	12,773
Participation and equity	13,244	1,564	—	14,808
Country areas	—	—	2,536	2,536
Multicultural education	—	—	1,538	1,538
Ethnic schools	—	—	1,199	1,199
Professional development	—	—	3,824	3,824
Education centres	—	—	650	650
Special education	7,497	1,992	—	9,489
Severely handicapped children	—	—	1,240	1,240
Children in residential institutions	—	—	785	785
English as a second language	19,162	7,064	—	26,226
Projects of national significance	—	—	269	269
Total, all programs	**216,807**	**246,150**	**12,041**	**474,998**

(*a*) Projects not specifically allocated to either group, including grants to community organisations.

NON-GOVERNMENT PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

In New South Wales, pre-schools and kindergartens are provided where children of pre-school age may receive social and educational experience away from the family. These facilities are conducted by local government authorities, and religious, community-based, and other private organisations. Those attaining the prescribed standard are licensed by the N.S.W. Department of Youth and Community Services which supervises the operations of the centres as part of the Department's early childhood development program.

Pre-schools are usually operated on a sessional basis where children attend a number of half-day sessions per week, or extended sessional basis where the program of education is continuous.

Commonwealth Government assistance for pre-school services is provided in the form of block grants through the Children's Services Program, which also provides for the allocation of funds for a range of child care and family support services other than pre-schools. (Details of the Children's Services Program are given in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.)

The two largest private organisations that operate pre-schools in this State are the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales and the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of non-government schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

The *Kindergarten Union of New South Wales* maintains kindergartens and child care centres in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong for children under statutory school age. In April 1984 there were 90 centres including five mobile units with 170 teachers and an enrolment of 6,981 children. The organisation received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling $3.0m in 1983.

The *Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association* manages and supervises 17 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and five years. Attached to nine of these schools are day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In July 1984, the enrolment was 900 with a trained staff of 111. The Association received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling $2.5m in 1983-84.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOL LEAVERS AND UNEMPLOYED

PARTICIPATION AND EQUITY PROGRAM

In 1984 the Commonwealth Government established the Participation and Equity Program which aims to encourage young people over the school leaving age to participate in further education and training activities in schools and TAFE colleges.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES

This subdivision deals with government technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres in New South Wales. These institutions are administered by the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education (TAFE), which is responsible to the (State) Minister for Education.

In 1983 there were 93 technical and further education colleges (27 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 66 in other areas) operated by the Department throughout the State. Mobile units (consisting of specially equipped caravans and railway carriages) are used for technical training in some outlying areas of the State.

Correspondence courses are provided, through the College of External Studies (at Redfern), for students unable to attend classes.

There are over 900 different TAFE courses, most of which are vocational — that is, they provide training for the workplace. A number, however, cater for leisure or hobby interests and for personal enrichment. Others are general education courses in Higher School Certificate and School Certificate subjects. Remedial classes are run for people with deficiencies in reading, writing or number skills and there are special English classes for those to whom English is a second language.

Most courses are suitable for school leavers. Many are suitable for adults wishing to enter or re-enter the workforce, to retrain in fields other than those they now occupy or to update their knowledge and skills in their present field.

Streams of Study

The National Technical and Further Education Council (TAFEC), recognises, as a basis for national statistics, six streams of study in TAFE.

The stream of each course is determined by *level of occupation* it trains for. The stream is not necessarily related to the course level. For instance, the Ornamental ironwork special course is Stream 1 (Professional), as it is intended for secondary school teachers. Similarly, Associate Diploma courses and Certificate courses are usually Stream 2, because they offer training to the para-professional level.

The TAFEC definition of stream is:

> *Stream 1 (Professional)*: Courses which lead to professional status (including teacher education) or which enable professionals to update their technology or to specialise.
>
> *Stream 2 (Para-professional)*: Courses provided for those preparing to enter or progress within middle-level or technician occupations. This stream includes a wide range of certificate courses and some special courses which are similar in complexity and purpose. It also includes short courses designed to enable para-professionals to update their technology or to specialise.
>
> *Stream 3 (Apprenticeship trades)*: 3(a) Apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship and pre-employment courses in apprenticeable trades 3.(b) Post-trade and other courses for advanced skills of a non-technician nature.
>
> *Stream 4 (Other skilled)*: All other skilled trade and vocational courses relevant to basic principles, skills or knowledge but which are not included in Stream 3. It includes short training courses in additional on-the-job skills.
>
> *Stream 5 (Preparatory)*: All courses which can be broadly described as preparatory (matriculation and diploma entrance courses), remedial (mathematics, English for migrants, etc), and courses with vocational orientation not classified elsewhere.
>
> *Stream 6 (Adult education)*: All courses in home handicrafts, hobbies, self-expression and cultural appreciation.

Teachers and Students

Particulars of teachers and students at government technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres in recent years are shown in the next table. Students represent the number of students enrolled in one or more courses during the whole or any part of the year, with students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course. For 1983 at least one class attendance was required before the enrolment was registered. For previous years the statistics are based on the number of enrolment forms filled in.

Technical and Further Education Colleges, N.S.W.: Staff Effort and Students

Particulars	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
			Staff effort *(a)*			
Teaching	n.a.	5,810	6,534	6,976	7,373	7,605
Non-teaching	n.a.	2,642	2,746	2,823	2,803	3,091
Total staff effort	**n.a.**	**8,452**	**9,280**	**9,799**	**10,176**	**10,696**
			Students			
Males	142,488	148,523	153,354	168,524	175,590	181,193
Females	118,204	127,121	137,958	145,518	156,966	165,838
Total students	**260,692**	**275,644**	**291,312**	**314,042**	**332,556**	**347,031**

(a) Full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff, calculated as a yearly average.

A classification of students at TAFE colleges by school of instruction and stream of study for 1982, is given in the next table.

Technical and Further Education Colleges, N.S.W.: Students by School of Instruction and Stream of Study, 1983

	Stream of study							
School of Instruction (b)	*1. Professional*	*2. Para-professional*	*3a. Apprenticeship trades*	*3b. Post-trade*	*4. Other skilled*	*5. Preparatory*	*6. Adult education*	*Total*
Applied electricity	129	375	8,406	2,626	976	627	18	13,157
Applied science	—	2,513	—	—	456	1,740	—	4,709
Art and design	—	3,693	—	—	5,487	—	3,883	13,063
Automotive and aircraft engineering trades	—	64	6,631	2,479	992	—	1,658	11,824
Biological sciences	—	3,638	—	—	1,148	—	—	4,786
Building	—	4,584	8,536	312	4,797	—	1,301	19,530
Business and administrative studies	241	41,196	—	—	3,194	129	19	44,779
Civil engineering	—	3,841	—	—	122	—	—	3,963
Electrical engineering	—	7,435	—	—	—	217	—	7,652
Engineering trades	79	360	11,323	4,355	9,502	414	18	26,051
Fashion	—	*(a)*27,717	—	—	*(a)*1,250	—	112	29,079
Food	—	1,208	2,818	95	4,425	—	—	8,546
Footwear	—	16	85	—	29	—	—	130
General studies *(b)*	41	1,559	—	—	1,528	37,341	1,915	42,384
Graphic arts	—	393	1,076	97	550	—	448	2,564
Hairdressing	—	—	2,123	257	22	—	—	2,402
Home science	23	713	—	—	17,020	463	93	18,312
Mechanical engineering	—	4,579	—	—	706	—	—	5,285
Navigation	236	1,143	—	—	2,644	—	355	4,378
Plumbing and sheetmetal	—	121	2,682	1,503	540	—	94	4,940
Rural studies	—	1,403	1,618	—	8,000	—	946	11,967
Secretarial studies	574	25	—	—	33,226	13	60	33,898
Textiles	—	587	73	—	979	—	—	1,639
Vehicle trades	—	92	2,442	1,780	407	—	—	4,721
Other *(c)*	10	—	—	—	200	26,479	583	27,272
Total students	**1,333**	**107,255**	**47,813**	**13,504**	**98,200**	**67,423**	**11,503**	**347,031**

(a) Fashion courses, involving approximately 20,000 students, were transferred from Stream 4 to Stream 2 in 1983. *(b)* Includes students in general education courses. *(c)* Students in courses that cannot be allocated to a school.

Details of students in the 6 streams of study in recent years are given in the next table.

Technical and Further Education Colleges, N.S.W.: Students by Stream of Study

Stream of study		*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
1. Professional	No.	1,510	1,803	1,693	1,437	1,179	1,333
	per cent	*0.6*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.4*
2. Para-professional	No.	61,986	66,296	69,562	77,824	79,303	*(a)*107,255
	per cent	*23.8*	*24.1*	*23.9*	*24.8*	*23.8*	*30.9*
3a. Apprenticeship trades	No.	41,839	45,065	46,675	51,058	52,121	47,813
	per cent	*16.0*	*16.3*	*16.0*	*16.3*	*15.7*	*13.8*
3b. Post-trade	No.	10,100	10,502	11,433	11,983	13,751	13,504
	per cent	*3.9*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*4.1*	*3.9*
4. Other skilled	No.	97,789	100,988	107,347	106,979	112,049	*(a)*98,200
	per cent	*37.5*	*36.6*	*36.8*	*34.1*	*33.7*	*28.3*
5. Preparatory	No.	27,173	29,412	30,128	43,874	58,501	67,423
	per cent	*10.4*	*10.7*	*10.3*	*14.0*	*17.6*	*19.4*
6. Adult education	No.	20,295	21,578	24,474	20,887	15,652	11,503
	per cent	*7.8*	*7.8*	*8.4*	*6.7*	*4.7*	*3.3*
Total students	**No.**	**260,692**	**275,644**	**291,312**	**314,042**	**332,556**	**347,031**
	per cent	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***

(a) See footnote *(b)* in previous table.

The majority of students enrol each year for part-time attendance. This is shown in the following table.

Technical and Further Education Colleges, N.S.W.: Students by Type of Enrolment

Mode of attendance		*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Full-time	No.	20,720	22,208	27,494	25,249	21,631	24,745
	per cent	*7.9*	*8.1*	*9.4*	*8.0*	*6.5*	*7.1*
Part-time	No.	223,119	235,657	243,690	265,557	291,806	296,693
	per cent	*85.6*	*85.5*	*83.7*	*84.6*	*87.7*	*85.5*
External	No.	16,853	17,779	20,128	23,236	19,119	25,593
	per cent	*6.5*	*6.4*	*6.9*	*7.4*	*5.7*	*7.4*
Total students	**No.**	**260,692**	**275,644**	**291,312**	**314,042**	**332,556**	**347,031**
	per cent	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***

Commonwealth Government Assistance for Technical and Further Education

Since the Commonwealth Government's schemes of assistance for technical and further education came into operation in 1974, there have been no fees for vocational and general education courses. Students are required to pay tuition fees for non-vocational courses. Vocational courses, or segments of such courses, which are undertaken for non-vocational purposes may also incur a fee. Details of Commonwealth Government grants to New South Wales for technical and further education are shown earlier in this chapter.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGES

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture administers Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture and C.B. Alexander Agricultural College.

Certificate and advanced certificate courses in various aspects of agriculture are offered at these colleges. Applicants for admission to certificate courses must be at least 16 years old and hold the School Certificate. Courses are mainly full-time, however part-time and correspondence courses are available.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In New South Wales, teacher education courses are provided at colleges of advanced education, universities and non-government teachers colleges. Students training as teachers (either pre-school, primary, or secondary) normally complete either:

(a) a four-year degree course (professional teacher training may be integrated within the degree course or may be undertaken as a one-year post-graduate course leading to a Diploma in Education); or

(b) a three-year Diploma of Teaching course.

Teaching methods are demonstrated within the courses and practice teaching is undertaken at selected schools.

Special courses for careers advisers, school counsellors, teacher-librarians, teachers of the deaf, remedial teachers, teachers of deaf-blind children, and teachers of intellectually handicapped children, are offered at some colleges of advanced education and universities. These courses are designed for teachers with several years' experience in normal classrooms.

Specialised teacher training is also provided by the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music.

Non-Government Teachers Colleges

Members of religious communities and lay students are trained for teaching in Roman Catholic schools in New South Wales at the *Catholic College of Education* in Sydney. It offers a four-year degree program in primary and junior secondary education.

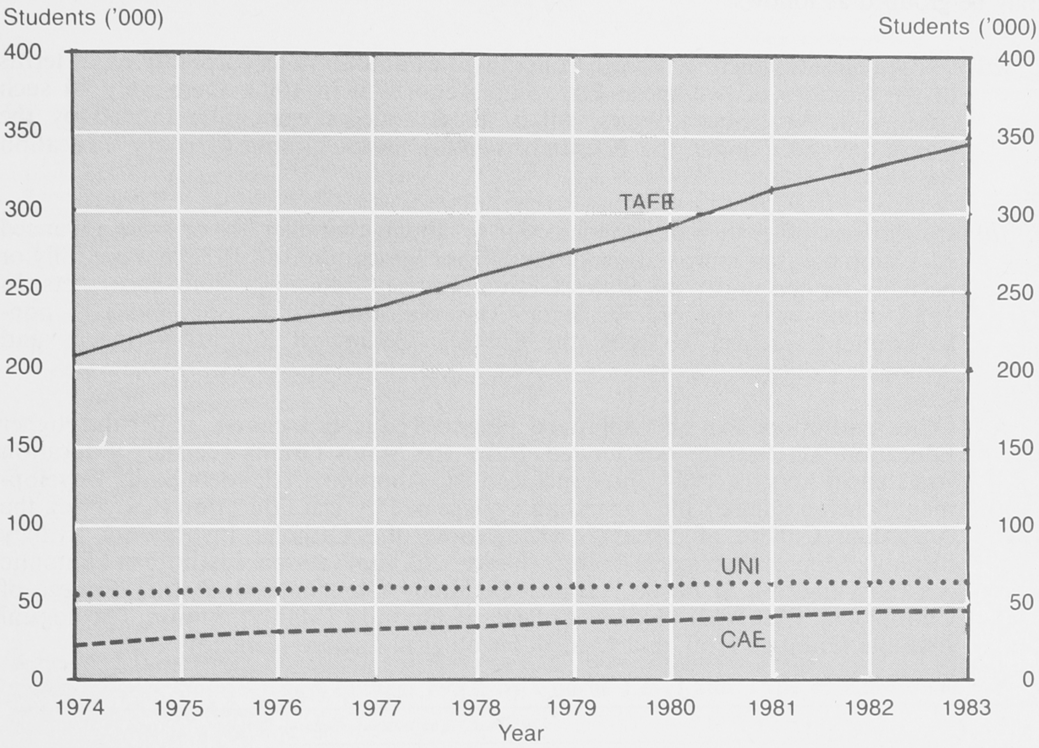
Avondale College, operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church, conducts a number of tertiary education courses including four-year education courses leading to Bachelor of Education awards with primary and secondary specialisations. In 1984, the College had 260 education students out of a total enrolment of 530.

The *Australian College of Physical Education* conducts a three-year course leading to a Diploma of Teaching for intending teachers of physical education. In 1984, the College had a total enrolment of 102 students.

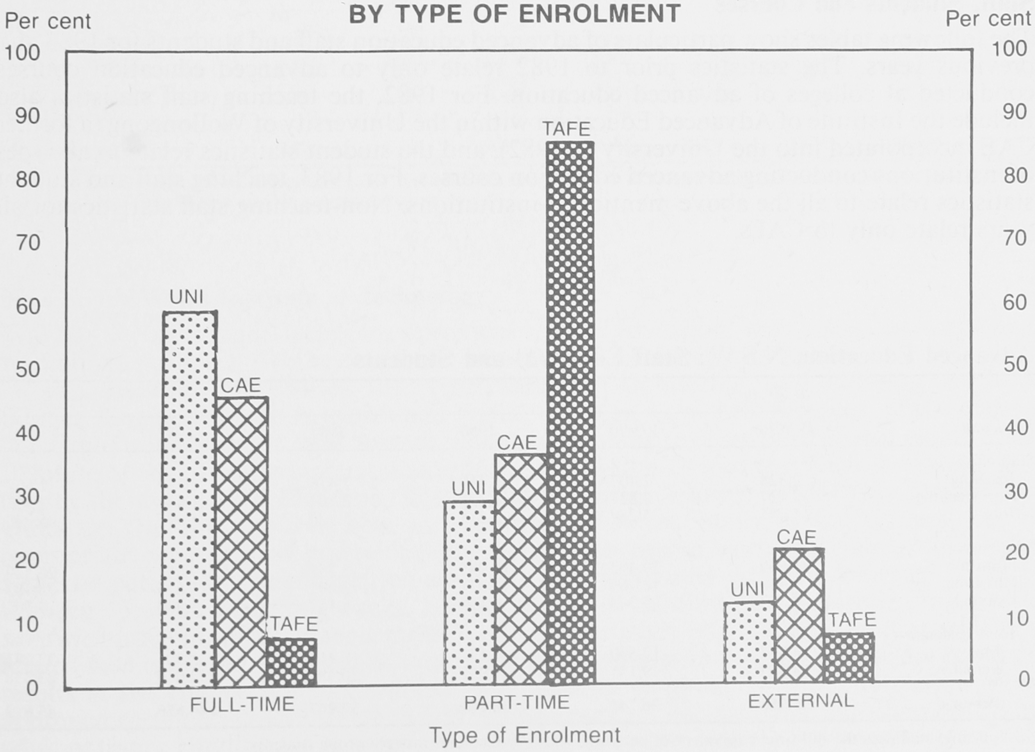
ADVANCED EDUCATION

Advanced education courses are offered by colleges of advanced education (CAEs) and certain other institutions. Admission to these courses in New South Wales is generally based on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination or its equivalent. There is also provision for mature age admission. Courses, usually of a vocational and practical nature, are available in such fields as agriculture, applied science, art and design, building and architecture, commercial and business studies, engineering, liberal studies, music, paramedical studies, and teacher education. Undergraduate courses lead to the award of a Bachelor's degree, diploma or associate diploma, and postgraduate courses lead to a Master's degree or graduate diploma. Full-time, part-time and external courses are available.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS, N.S.W.,



STUDENTS ATTENDING TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS, N.S.W., 1983
BY TYPE OF ENROLMENT



Colleges and other institutions offering advanced education courses in New South Wales may be grouped as follows:

(a) Those colleges which have been constituted as autonomous corporations in terms of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act, 1975. In 1984, there were 14 such colleges in New South Wales. All of these colleges were fully funded by the Commonwealth under the (Commonwealth) States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts.

(b) Institutions, other than those included in *(a)* above, that offer one or more advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act, 1975 and are fully or partially funded under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1984, these were the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music, and two non-government teachers' colleges (the Catholic College of Education Sydney and Avondale College).

(c) Other institutions that offer approved advanced education courses under the Higher Education Act but are not funded under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1984, these included the Aboriginal/Islanders Skills Development Scheme (Glebe), the Australian College of Physical Education (Croydon), the Australian College of Theology (Kingsford), the Catholic Institute of Sydney (Manly), Moore Theological College (Newtown), the National Institute of Dramatic Art (Kensington), St Paul's National Seminary (Kensington), Sydney College of Chiropractic (Ashfield), Sydney College of Divinity (Manly), Union Theological Institute (Hunters Hill), and United Theological College (Enfield).

Staff, Students and Courses

The following tables show particulars of advanced education staff and students for 1983 and previous years. The statistics prior to 1982 relate only to advanced education courses conducted at colleges of advanced education. For 1982, the teaching staff statistics also include the Institute of Advanced Education within the University of Wollongong (a former CAE incorporated into the University in 1982), and the student statistics relate to all types of institutions conducting advanced education courses. For 1983, teaching staff and student statistics relate to all the above-mentioned institutions. Non-teaching staff statistics for all years relate only to CAEs.

Advanced Education, N.S.W.: Staff Effort *(a)* and Students

	At 30 April					
Particulars	*1978(b)*	*1979(b)*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Staff effort *(a)* —						
Teaching	2,328	2,407	2,420	2,416	2,380	2,657
Non-teaching	2,727	2,827	2,795	2,704	2,647	2,591
Total	*5,055*	*5,234*	*5,215*	*5,120*	*5,027*	*5,248*
Students —						
Full-time	21,500	20,432	18,995	18,358	r19,651	20,529
Part-time	9,438	10,966	12,621	13,392	15,625	15,783
External	4,322	5,343	6,493	8,157	9,380	9,307
Total students—						
Males	16,857	17,590	r18,172	19,412	r22,001	22,291
Females	18,403	19,151	r19,937	20,495	r22,655	23,328
Persons	**35,260**	**36,741**	**r38,109**	**39,907**	**r44,656**	**45,619**

(a) Full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff. *(b)* Excludes miscellaneous students.

Advanced Education, N.S.W.: Students, 1983

College	*At 30 April* *Full-time*	*Part-time (b)*	*Total students enrolled* *Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Colleges of advanced education —					
Armidale College of Advanced Education	488	1,236	455	1,269	1,724
Catholic College of Education Sydney	1,299	925	753	1,471	2,224
Cumberland College of Health Sciences	1,069	428	217	1,280	1,497
Hawkesbury Agricultural College	751	200	550	401	951
Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education	1,705	1,579	1,649	1,635	3,284
Milperra College of Advanced Education	633	671	430	874	1,304
Mitchell College of Advanced Education	1,146	3,252	2,489	1,909	4,398
Nepean College of Advanced Education	741	960	874	827	1,701
New South Wales Institute of Technology	2,760	5,575	6,281	2,054	8,335
New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music	468	13	216	265	481
Newcastle College of Advanced Education	1,388	1,446	1,057	1,777	2,834
Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education	765	289	486	568	1,054
Orange Agricultural College	215	244	268	191	459
Riverina College of Advanced Education	1,279	289	486	568	1,054
Sydney College of Advanced Education	3,348	3,900	2,358	2,821	5,179
Sydney College of the Arts	642	2,279	1,982	3,645	5,627
Total, colleges of advanced education	*18,697*	*23,128*	*20,327*	*21,498*	*41,825*
University of Wollongong — Institute of Advanced Education	583	647	400	830	1,230
TAFE institutions	271	1,262	883	650	1,533
Other institutions *(b)*	978	53	681	350	1,031
Total, all institutions	**20,529**	**25,090**	**22,291**	**23,328**	**45,619**

(a) Includes external students. *(b)* Mainly non-government teachers colleges and theological colleges.

Advanced Education, N.S.W.: Commencing and Total Students, 1983, and Students Completing Courses, 1982, by Course Level and Type of Enrolment

Course level	*Students enrolled at 30 April 1983* *Commencing students (b)* *Full-time*	*Part-time (c)*	*Total students* *Full-time*	*Part-time (c)*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Students completing courses 1982*
Master degree	10	104	64	331	334	61	395	17
Graduate diploma	1,397	1,603	1,534	3,785	2,370	2,949	5,319	2,820
Bachelor degree	3,446	4,044	9,638	13,300	12,770	10,168	22,938	2,645
Diploma	2,525	694	6,828	2,543	2,730	6,641	9,371	2,995
Associate diploma	1,461	1,980	2,430	4,889	3,976	3,343	7,319	1,119
Miscellaneous *(c)*	35	176	35	242	111	166	277	. .
Total students	**8,874**	**8,601**	**20,529**	**25,090**	**22,291**	**23,328**	**45,619**	**9,596**

(a) Students commencing in the first semester only. *(b)* Includes external students. *(c)* Miscellaneous students who enrol in parts of courses, including single subjects, but who do not proceed to an award.

New South Wales Institute of Technology

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology provides tertiary education, with vocational emphasis, to professional level. The Institute has schools located throughout Sydney.

The Institute is organised into eight faculties: Architecture and Building, Business Studies, Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences, Law, Life Sciences, Mathematical and Computing Sciences, and Science. For those wishing to enter professional practice, the Institute offers 20 major undergraduate courses, of which 19 lead to a Bachelor Degree and one to the award of a Diploma. Post-graduate courses leading to a Master Degree and Graduate Diploma are available in a number of fields. Many of the courses require appropriate occupational experience concurrent with course work. All courses follow the semester pattern of attendance; the academic year is divided into two semesters, each of between 15 and 18 teaching weeks. Besides the usual full-time and part-time programs, a *sandwich* program of alternate semesters of full-time study and full-time employment in a related field is offered. The general requirements for admission to the Institute are based on results at the Higher School Certificate examination or its equivalent, completion of an approved certificate course of the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education, adult entrance conditions, or other requirements as determined by the Academic Board.

The number of students enrolled at the Institute at 30 April 1984 was 8,535 (comprising 7,688 in Bachelor Degree courses, 465 in Graduate Diploma courses and 382 in Master Degree courses). 66 per cent of the students at the Institute were enrolled in part-time courses.

Sydney College of Advanced Education

The Sydney College of Advanced Education was established on 1 January 1982 by the amalgamation of Alexander Mackie College of Advanced Education, Guild Teachers College, Nursery School Teachers College, Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College and Sydney Teachers College.

The College comprises five semi-autonomous Institutes and the Guild Centre. The St. George Institute of Education, which offers courses in teacher education, expressive and performing arts, and community education, and the City Art Institute, which offers courses in art and art education, were formed from Alexander Mackie College of Advanced Education; the Institute of Early Childhood Studies, which offers courses in pre-school, infants and lower-primary teacher education, was formed from the combination of Nursery School Teachers College and Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College; the Sydney Institute of Education, which offers courses in primary, secondary and post-graduate teacher education, and also in community education, and the Institute of Technical and Adult Teacher Education, which offers courses for teachers in technical and adult education, were formed from Sydney Teachers College; and the Guild Centre, which offers programs particularly suited to students wishing to teach in non-government schools, was formerly the Guild Teachers College.

The College offers courses at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. The basic admission requirement to undergraduate courses is the Higher School Certificate examination or its equivalent. Special admission requirements apply for students enrolling in art and some teacher education courses. Mature age applicants may be considered for admission to particular courses. Applicants for admission to Graduate Diploma in Education courses should, in general, hold an appropriate degree or diploma award. Applicants for admission to other post-graduate courses must hold a three-year diploma or its academic equivalent, or a degree award, and have had some years of relevant professional experience.

Hawkesbury Agricultural College

The Hawkesbury Agricultural College (at Richmond) conducts a Master of Applied Science course in Food Sciences, Bachelor of Applied Science courses in Agriculture, Environmental Health, Food Technology, Home Economics, and Horticulture, a Bachelor of Business course in Land and Property Studies, a diploma course in Valuation, associate diploma courses in Animal Production, Crop Production, Food Control, Horticulture and Horse Management (in conjunction with the Orange Agricultural College), and graduate diploma courses in Agriculture, Family and Consumer Science, Food Sciences, and Social Communication. In addition, Bachelor of Education and Diploma in Teaching courses for intending teachers of home economics are offered in conjunction with the Nepean College of Advanced Education. General academic requirements for admission to undergraduate courses are based on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, but there is also provision for mature age admission. Residential accommodation is available on campus.

Orange Agricultural College

The Orange Agricultural College, a college of advanced education, offers associate diploma courses in Farm Management, Farm Secretarial Studies, and Horticultural Management. The College also offers associate diploma courses in Environmental Control in conjunction with the Mitchell College of Advanced Education, and Horse Management in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. All courses, except Horse Management, are offered full-time, part-time and externally. Entry to the courses is determined on the Higher School Certificate (or equivalent) examination results, although mature age applicants may be admitted on the basis of work experience, motivation and other relevant factors. The College provides on-campus accommodation for 110 students.

Mitchell College of Advanced Education

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education at Bathurst offers graduate diploma, degree and diploma courses through six schools: Applied Science and Planning, Business and Public Administration, Communication and Liberal Studies, Mathematics, Nursing and Health Administration, Social Science and Welfare Studies and Teacher Education. There is also a joint course (with Orange Agricultural College) in Environmental Control. Full-time, part-time and external courses are available. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate or equivalent examination. Mature age applicants may be admitted on other bases. The College provides on-campus accommodation for approximately 730 students at five halls of residence, and off-campus accommodation for an additional 120 students.

Riverina College of Advanced Education

Study at the Riverina College of Advanced Education may be undertaken on a full-time or part-time basis at both the Riverina (Wagga Wagga) and Murray (Albury-Wodonga) campuses. Most courses are offered externally; special facilities for external students are provided at the Griffith Study Centre. A variety of graduate diploma, degree, diploma, and associate diploma courses are offered in the areas of agriculture, applied science, business and commerce, education, humanities, information resources, and the visual and performing arts. Admission to the College is normally based on the results of the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent examination, although admission may be granted to applicants who, on the basis of maturity, motivation, work experience, etc., appear to have a reasonable prospect of success if admitted. Residential accommodation on-campus is available at Wagga Wagga.

Cumberland College of Health Sciences

The Cumberland College of Health Sciences at Lidcombe (Sydney) offers degree and diploma courses in various aspects of paramedical education. The College has six schools: Communication Disorders, Medical Record Administration, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Orthoptics, and Physiotherapy, and two departments: Behavioural and General Studies and Biological Sciences. The majority of courses offered are available on a full-time basis only, and a feature of most courses is the requirement for a period of clinical experience to supplement the laboratory and lecture-room instruction. In some instances, registration with the profession is dependent upon completion of a pre-registration period of training additional to the period of formal study set down for a course. Extension and special courses, embracing a wide range of subjects, are conducted by the various schools and departments each year.

Other Colleges of Advanced Education

Other institutions that have corporate status as colleges of advanced education are: Armidale College of Advanced Education, Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, Macarthur Institute of Higher Education (formerly Milperra College of Advanced Education), Nepean College of Advanced Education, Newcastle College of Advanced Education, Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education, and Sydney College of the Arts.

New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music

The N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music provides tuition in music from elementary to advanced stages. It is located in Sydney, and has a branch at Newcastle. Affiliated music centres are located at Albury, Bathurst, Lismore, Lithgow and environs, Maitland, and Wagga Wagga. Approved undergraduate advanced education courses include: four-year full-time Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of Music Education courses; two-year full-time courses leading to an Associate Diploma in Church Music (also available on a four-year part-time basis), an Associate Diploma in Jazz Studies and an Associate Diploma in Music Teaching; and three-year full-time courses leading to a Diploma in Operatic Art and a Diploma of the State Conservatorium of Music. In addition to the approved courses, the Conservatorium provides courses in piano tuning, extension study courses in musicianship and jazz, and individual instruction in a range of instruments, and voice. One-year post-graduate courses are available in opera, repetiteur and accompaniment. In 1984, enrolment at the Conservatorium comprised 460 advanced education students, 140 Conservatorium High School students and, including branches and music centres, approximately 4,000 single study students.

Commonwealth Government Assistance for Colleges of Advanced Education

In 1974, the Commonwealth Government assumed full responsibility for the funding of capital and recurrent expenditure in colleges of advanced education and, as part of this arrangement, tuition fees were abolished for students enrolled in approved advanced education courses. An overseas student charge, administered by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs was introduced in 1980 for certain overseas students enrolled at Australian colleges of advanced education; the basic rate of charge for most undergraduate courses is $2,500 per year.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission in 1977, assistance for colleges of advanced education has been authorised under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. (The functions of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission are described earlier in this chapter.) In 1983, colleges of advanced education in New South Wales received $13m for capital expenditure, $157m for recurrent expenditure, and $4m for equipment expenditure.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government since 1978-79 in respect of colleges of advanced education in New South Wales is shown earlier in this chapter.

UNIVERSITIES

There are 6 universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney; the University of New South Wales; the University of New England; the University of Newcastle; Macquarie University; and the University of Wollongong.

The general matriculation requirements for undergraduate admission to universities in New South Wales are based on a candidate's performance at the Higher School Certificate, or equivalent, examination. Each university determines its own specific admission requirements but in general they are based on the 'aggregate mark' awarded in the Higher School Certificate examination. There is also provision for mature age admission.

The University of Sydney

The University of Sydney awards the degree of Bachelor in each of its ten faculties: Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Dentistry, Economics, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Science and Veterinary Science. Degrees of Bachelor are also awarded through boards of studies in Education, Music and Social Studies and, as a postgraduate degree, in Divinity. Postgraduate study leading to a variety of diplomas and the degree of Master may be undertaken in all faculties and boards of studies whilst all faculties offer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Full-time and part-time courses are available but opportunities for evening study are limited.

Clinical Schools of Medicine

Five metropolitan hospital complexes (Royal Prince Alfred, Royal North Shore, the Repatriation General Hospital Concord, Lidcombe Hospital, and Westmead Hospital) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, surgery, etc., who are required to attend at these institutions for lectures, training, and practice during the clinical years of the medical course. Provision is also made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children; clinical training and practice in obstetrics and gynaecology at St. Margaret's Hospital for Women; and facilities for clinical teaching in conjunction with these hospitals are provided by a number of other affiliated teaching hospitals. Instruction in psychiatric medicine is given primarily at Rozelle Hospital, Macquarie Hospital, and Parramatta Psychiatric Centre. Sydney Hospital, a special teaching hospital, provides clinical training for small groups of students from the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. Training in general practice and community medicine is provided by local general practitioners, at community health centres and at the University's own general practice.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the United Dental Hospital of Sydney and Westmead Hospital provide facilities for the instruction of dentistry students.

Continuing Education

A wide range of activities is provided through the Centre for Continuing Education. These include the Continuing Education Program, which is offered twice a year and contains a range of classes for both the general public and specific graduate/professional groups. In addition, the Centre runs in-service courses for school teachers, a discussion group scheme, and produces radio programs for broadcast on 2SER-FM and other educational radio stations. The Centre also publishes *Current Affairs Bulletin*, a monthly journal of national and international affairs.

University of New South Wales

The University of New South Wales is situated at Kensington (Sydney) and has teaching branches at the Royal Military College, Duntroon (near Canberra), and the Royal Australian Naval College, Jervis Bay. The Australian Defence Force Academy will open in 1986 where, under an agreement with the Commonwealth Government, the University will set up a University College. Until that time, the University's association with the Royal Military College and the Royal Australian Naval College will continue.

There are eleven faculties within the University: Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Biological Sciences, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Military Studies, Professional Studies, and Science, and three Boards of Studies — the Australian Graduate School of Management, General Education, and Science and Mathematics. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor on completion of post-graduate studies. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

In most undergraduate courses, subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts and Law study courses in the humanities and social sciences. Many courses contain subjects that must be studied as pre-requisites or co-requisites.

Many of the undergraduate courses in Science, Applied Science, and Engineering are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Most undergraduate courses can be undertaken on either a full-time or a part-time basis. The only external course is conducted by the School of Health Administration in the Faculty of Professional Studies; the course leads to the award of Bachelor of Health Administration.

The Division of Postgraduate Extension Studies offers extension courses of lectures and seminars at the University, and also provides radio and video lectures (mainly graduate and refresher courses). Correspondence courses using audio and video cassette tapes and printed notes are also available.

Clinical Schools of Medicine

Facilities for students in the clinical years of the undergraduate courses in medicine are provided by Prince Henry, Prince of Wales, St. George, St. Vincent's, Lewisham, Bankstown, Canterbury, Royal South Sydney, Rozelle, and Sutherland Hospitals, and, for teaching in obstetrics and gynaecology, by the Royal Hospital for Women.

University of New England

The University of New England is situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands about 550 kilometres north of Sydney. It has six faculties: Arts, Economic Studies, Education, Resource Management, Rural Science, and Science. All faculties award Bachelor, Master and Doctoral degrees as well as postgraduate diplomas.

A high proportion of the University's students enrol for external study, by correspondence, supplemented with short residential schools. External students may undertake courses of study leading to the award of bachelor degrees in Arts, Economics, Education, Social Science, and Urban and Regional Planning, as well as higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas in the faculties of Arts, Economic Studies, Education, and Resource Management.

The University is largely residential with the majority of internal students living in the seven residential colleges on campus. External students attending residential schools also normally stay in the residential colleges. Non-collegiate accommodation is also available in 32 multiple-occupancy flats on campus.

The University provides a variety of Continuing Education activities including non-credit schools and conferences held at the University, and through regional programs provided by offices located at Tamworth and Coffs Harbour.

University of Newcastle

The eight faculties of the University of Newcastle are Architecture, Arts, Economics and Commerce, Education, Engineering, Mathematics, Medicine, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in all of them students may proceed to the higher degree of Master or Doctor. Post-graduate diploma courses are offered in Arts, Business Studies, Coal Geology, Computer Science, Economic Studies, Education, Industrial Engineering, Legal Studies, Mathematical Studies, Medical Statistics, Psychology, Science, and Surveying.

Accommodation is available for 215 students in the University's hall of residence.

Macquarie University

Macquarie University at North Ryde (Sydney) has eleven schools: Behavioural Sciences; Biological Sciences; Chemistry; Earth Sciences; Economic and Financial Studies; Education; English and Linguistics; History, Philosophy, and Politics; Law; Mathematics and Physics; and Modern Languages. In addition to these schools the University has two interdisciplinary centres: the Centre for Environmental and Urban Studies and the Graduate School of Management.

Bachelor degrees are awarded in Arts, Economics, Law, Legal Studies and Science. External Law students receive the degree of Bachelor of Legal Studies, and full-time Law students receive the combined degrees of Bachelor of Laws, and Bachelor of Arts, Economics or Science. The Diploma of Education course may be taken concurrently with a Bachelor of Arts, Economics or Science degree course. Higher degrees awarded are Master's degrees in Applied Statistics, Arts, Business Administration, Clinical Psychology, Computing, Economics, Environmental Planning, Environmental Studies, Geoscience, Laws, Public Administration, Science and Urban Studies and Doctorates of Philosophy, Laws, Letters, and Science. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Students may enrol for full-time or part-time study in all courses, except Law where different programs are provided for full-time and external part-time students. A limited range of Science and Arts degree courses is available for external students who receive prepared study guides and are required to attend at the University at certain periods during the year for intensive study.

University of Wollongong

In May 1982 the University of Wollongong and the Wollongong Institute of Education were federated by Act of the New South Wales Parliament. The Institute thereby became the Institute of Advanced Education within the University of Wollongong.

The University of Wollongong offers courses of study leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Commerce, Creative Arts, Education, Engineering, Environmental Science, Information Technology and Communication, Mathematics, Mathematics/Engineering, Metallurgy, and Science. The Diploma of Applied Science (Nursing) will be offered in 1985. Graduates may undertake studies leading to a higher degree in any branch of learning with which the University is concerned, with special emphasis placed on published work. Post-graduate courses include Doctoral degrees, Honours Masters degrees, Masters degrees, and Graduate diplomas. Graduate diplomas are awarded in Accountancy, Coal Geology, Computing Science, Education, Educational Studies, European Studies, General Psychology, Geography, History and Philosophy of Science, Industrial Health and Hazard Control, Industrial Relations, Management, Mathematics, Metallurgy, Philosophy, Psychology, Public Works Engineering, and Sociology.

The Institute of Advanced Education within the University offers Associate Diplomas in the Arts (Performing and Visual), Computer Applications, Industrial Studies, and Sports Science and external conversion courses in teacher education.

Commonwealth Government Assistance for Universities

Universities in New South Wales are funded almost entirely by the Commonwealth Government following its decision to assume full financial responsibility for universities and to abolish tuition fees from 1974. An overseas student charge administered by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic affairs was introduced in 1980 for certain overseas students enrolled at Australian universities; the basic rate of charge for most undergraduate courses is $2,500 per year.

Commonwealth Government financial assistance is provided under the various States Grants (Tertiary Eucation Assistance) Acts, on the recommendations of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission. (The functions of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission are described earlier in this chapter.) Grants allocated to universities in New South Wales in 1983 amounted to $382m of which $358m was for recurrent purposes, $8m was for capital purposes and $16m was for equipment purposes.

Staff and Students of Universities

Prticulars of the staff of the universities in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Universities in N.S.W.: Staff Effort *(a)* by Activity and Type of Employment

Particulars	*At 30 April* *1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
			Academic staff			
Teaching and research staff —						
Professor	406	412	411	417	400	391
Associate professor, reader	454	469	483	509	514	526
Senior lecturer, lecturer	2,468	2,494	2,489	2,506	2,459	2,423
Other	1,273	1,240	1,199	1,162	1,020	965
Total teaching and research staff	*4,601*	*4,615*	*4,581*	*4,593*	*4,393*	*4,304*
Research only staff	402	394	443	478	545	514
Total academic staff	**5,003**	**5,009**	**5,024**	**5,072**	**4,938**	**4,818**
			General staff			
Administration	2,206	2,233	2,251	2,257	2,213	2,204
Building and grounds	1,172	1,143	1,121	1,127	1,089	1,099
Independent operations *(b)*	426	451	440	455	451	481
Library	808	817	822	793	771	803
Technical *(c)*	2,239	2,254	2,300	2,298	2,236	2,274
Other	691	696	667	669	691	663
Total general staff	**7,542**	**7,594**	**7,603**	**7,600**	**7,451**	**7,523**
			All staff			
Full-time —						
Academic	4,519	4,504	4,512	4,525	4,458	4,362
General	7,211	7,239	7,210	7,211	7,064	7,143
Part-time *(a)* —						
Academic	484	505	511	547	480	456
General	330	355	393	388	388	380
Total all staff	**12,544**	**12,603**	**12,627**	**12,672**	**12,389**	**12,341**

(a) Expressed as a full-time equivalent. *(b)* Independent operations staff work in such activities as bookshops, staff clubs, student residences, student unions, child minding centres and research companies. *(c)* Comprises technical officers and technical assistants.

The next three tables give details of students enrolled at universities. In these tables, students enrolled in more than one course are allocated to the course with the greatest student load.

Universities in N.S.W.: Students

University	*At 30 April* *1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
University of Sydney	17,627	17,345	17,959	17,805	17,983	18,404
University of New South Wales	18,562	18,466	18,359	18,844	19,016	18,376
University of New England	8,143	8,383	8,461	8,914	8,899	8,743
University of Newcastle	4,429	4,364	4,302	4,391	4,273	4,435
Macquarie University	10,241	10,493	10,516	10,489	10,735	11,065
University of Wollongong	2,746	2,797	2,849	3,089	3,246	3,498
Total, all universities						
Males	38,134	37,839	37,610	37,931	37,728	37,727
Females	23,614	24,009	24,836	25,601	26,424	26,794
Persons	**61,748**	**61,848**	**62,446**	**63,532**	**64,152**	**64,521**

Universities in N.S.W.: Students, by Type of Enrolment and Course Level, 1983

Particulars	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	University of Wollongong	Total, all universities		
							Males	*Females*	*Persons*
				Internal students					
Full-time —									
Higher degree	1,236	963	235	194	264	134	2,094	932	3,026
Other	12,891	11,536	2,123	2,386	4,196	1,749	20,489	14,392	34,881
Total, full-time	*14,127*	*12,499*	*2,358*	*2,580*	*4,460*	*1,883*	*22,583*	*15,324*	*37,907*
Part-time —									
Higher degree	2,256	2,006	125	318	1,219	196	4,053	2,067	6,120
Other	1,999	3,309	251	1,537	3,870	1,419	6,899	5,486	12,385
Total, part-time	*4,255*	*5,315*	*376*	*1,855*	*5,089*	*1,615*	*10,952*	*7,553*	*18,505*
Total internal students	**18,382**	**17,814**	**2,734**	**4,435**	**9,549**	**3,498**	**33,535**	**22,877**	**56,412**
				External students					
Higher degree	22	101	702	—	20	—	617	228	845
Other	—	461	5,307	—	1,496	—	3,575	3,689	7,264
Total external students	**22**	**562**	**6,009**	**—**	**1,516**	**—**	**4,192**	**3,917**	**8,109**
				Total students					
Total students	**18,404**	**18,376**	**8,743**	**4,435**	**11,065**	**3,498**	**37,727**	**26,794**	**64,521**

Universities in N.S.W.: Students in Bachelor Degree Courses by Field of Study

Field of study	*At 30 April*					
	1978	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Humanities	15,224	14,232	14,819	14,537	13,979	13,552
Fine arts	49	40	34	31	32	31
Social and behavioural sciences	3,106	3,884	2,820	2,790	2,654	2,564
Law	3,010	3,188	3,551	3,740	3,759	3,764
Education	1,437	1,387	1,570	1,450	1,451	1,434
Economics, commerce, government	7,334	7,481	7,733	7,977	8,207	8,449
Medicine	3,745	3,435	3,432	3,425	3,343	3,228
Dentistry	561	551	548	550	523	517
Natural sciences	7,296	7,306	7,059	6,954	6,928	7,107
Engineering, technology	5,149	5,103	5,154	5,542	5,866	6,089
Architecture, building	1,537	1,562	1,578	1,728	1,820	1,921
Agriculture, forestry	822	769	716	667	674	734
Veterinary science	388	398	386	382	376	384
Not stated	—	—	5	6	1	3
Total students	**49,658**	**49,336**	**49,405**	**49,779**	**49,613**	**49,777**

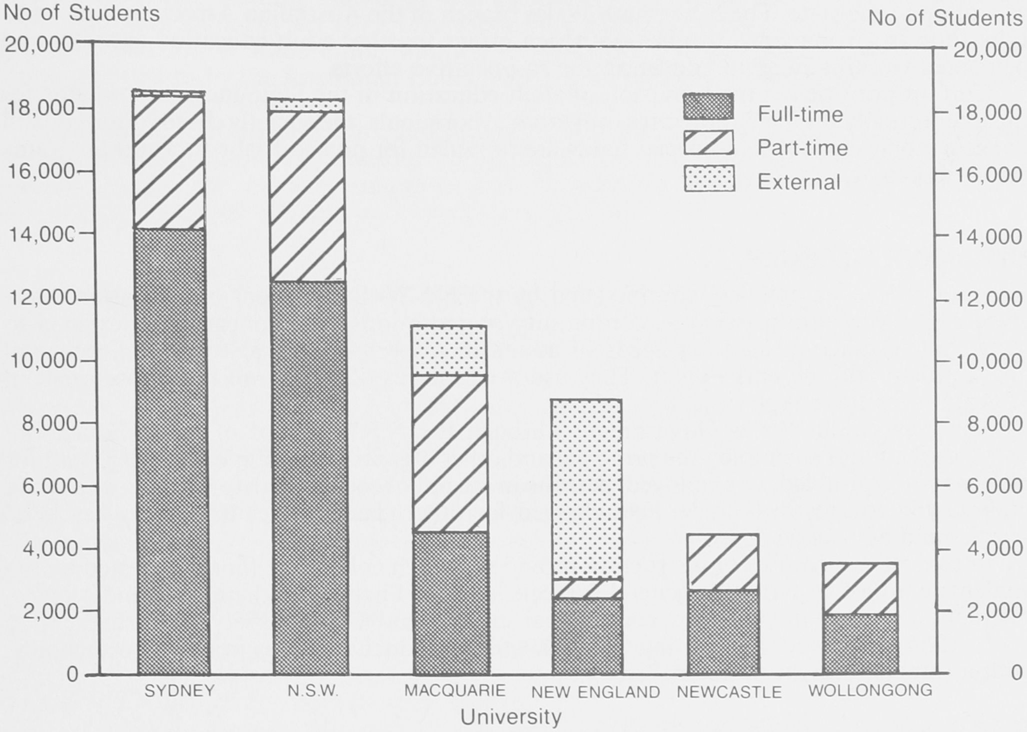
The next table shows students completing degree and post-graduate diploma courses at universities in recent years.

Universities in N.S.W.: Students Completing Degree and Post-Graduate Diploma Courses by Course Level

Course level	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Higher degrees —						
Doctorate (not Ph. D.)	15	17	15	16	22	16
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.)	273	251	238	276	250	288
Master	1,013	1,005	1,052	1,119	1,069	1,250
Total, higher degrees	*1,301*	*1,273*	*1,305*	*1,411*	*1,341*	*1,554*
Post-graduate diploma	1,688	1,404	1,338	1,247	1,162	1,014
Bachelor degrees —						
Undergraduate						
Pass	7,756	8,291	8,074	7,992	7,565	7,535
Honours	1,544	1,567	1,581	1,506	1,474	1,534
Post-graduate	*(a)*	*(a)*	*(a)*	101	91	110
Total, bachelor degrees	*9,300*	*9,858*	*9,655*	*9,599*	*9,130*	*9,179*
Total, all levels	**12,289**	**12,535**	**12,298**	**12,257**	**11,633**	**11,747**

(a) Students completing post-graduate bachelor degrees are included in the statistics for undergraduate pass degrees, except for a small number identified as completing courses at honours level, which are included in the statistics for undergraduate honours degrees.

UNIVERSITIES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY TYPE OF ENROLMENT, N.S.W., 1983.



OTHER TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS

There are several other institutions in New South Wales that provide tertiary education. These include:

(a) the *Australian Film and Television School,* which prepares people for creative positions in the film and television industry;

(b) the *National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA),* which trains people who wish to enter the fields of theatre, film or television as actors, directors, designers or stage managers; and

(c) *The College of Law* at St. Leonards (Sydney), which is affiliated with the Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, was established by the Law Society of New South Wales to offer a practical legal training course for newly-graduated law students who wish to practise as solicitors. The course supersedes the traditional method of service as an articled clerk in a legal office, which provided the practical training for intending solicitors. The College also conducts a program of continuing education for solicitors.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Non-formal education is offered by a very large number of agencies in New South Wales and is often referred to as adult education or continuing education. Most universities, colleges of advanced education and colleges of technical and further education offer non-credit courses in addition to their formal credit courses. Several other agencies which have been established specially for the purpose of conducting non-formal education are described later in this section. In addition, there are numerous non-government organisations in New South Wales offering tuition during the day or evening, or by correspondence in the fields of industry, commerce, public service and the arts. Many are oriented towards specific vocational or non-vocational skills. Some are eligible to receive State and Commonwealth financial assistance.

The N.S.W. Board of Adult Education is the government authority which has responsibility for the co-ordination, development, promotion and encouragement of adult education in the state. The New South Wales branch of the Australian Association of Adult Education is a voluntary organisation which brings together adult education agencies and personnel working in adult education for co-operative efforts.

Current priorities in the provision of adult education in the State include programs for the intellectually disabled, illiterates, migrants, Aboriginals, the socially disadvantaged, and the geographically isolated. Special funds are provided for non-formal education programs for these people.

EVENING COLLEGES

Evening colleges, previously administered by the N.S.W. Department of Education, have since 1983 been administered as community organisations. The colleges are designed to meet a wide range of learning needs of adults in respect of general education, personal development and life enrichment. They use the facilities of schools of the Department of Education for this purpose.

The New South Wales Government, through the N.S.W. Board of Adult Education, provides the funds to employ the principal and other organising staff in each college and for classes for the disabled, unemployed, persons in receipt of social security benefits, and those undertaking courses in literacy. Fees charged for other classes cover the cost of teachers' salaries and associated costs.

In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics, and science, instruction is given in languages, commercial subjects and a wide variety of arts and crafts.

In 1984, there were 53 Evening Colleges which conducted classes in some 180 schools, with a total enrolment of about 73,000.

COMMUNITY ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES

There were 101 community adult education centres accredited by the N.S.W. Board of Adult Education in 1984. These were conducted by community organisations formed specially for this purpose. Most of them are located in country towns, although several are in the metropolitan area.

Finance is provided to each accredited centre to employ a co-ordinator and subsidy is given to assist in the provision of classes for disadvantaged groups. Participants in most classes pay fees which meet the cost of teachers' salaries and associated expenses. Most classes are conducted during the evenings but daytime and weekend activities are also arranged in a wide range of personal and community development topics. Enrolments in classes conducted in these centres in 1984 were approximately 55,000.

ADULT MIGRANT EDUCATION SERVICE

The Office of the (State) Minister for Education and the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, through the Adult Migrant Education Service, offer programs of instruction in the English language and in aspects of life in Australia. These programs are available free-of-charge to adult migrants of non-English speaking backgrounds. Expenditure by the State on the programs is reimbursed by the Commonwealth Government. In 1983, the various programs catered for approximately 60,500 students.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales organises, either independently or in association with the Department of Community Programmes of the University of Newcastle, lecture courses, tutorial classes, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures for adults. Tutorials and lectures are held in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and the Central Coast region.

TRADE UNION TRAINING

The Trade Union Training Authority was established under the provisions of the *Trade Union Training Authority Act 1975*. It is responsible for the planning, development, conduct, and co-ordination of trade union training in Australia. The Authority is advised on its training programs by the Australian Council for Union Training, and at State level, by State Councils for Union Training.

State union training programs, include courses on job representation, communication, the role of State industrial relations, occupational health and safety, compensation, and special courses for women, migrants and Aboriginals. In 1983-84, the Authority's expenditure on union training in Australia was $5.8m.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Particulars of the amounts paid by the State Government, for assistance to students undergoing primary and secondary education, are given earlier in this chapter.

Allowances for Primary School Students

Allowances for primary school students are payable by the State Government for students aged between 4 years 9 months and 12 years 9 months who are enrolled at non-government primary schools. Payment is made to the schools at an average rate of $299 per year for each student.

Allowances for Secondary School Students

Allowances for secondary school students are payable by the State Government for students enrolled at non-government secondary schools. Payment is made to the schools at an average rate of $476 per year for each student.

The State Government also pays a living-away-from-home allowance at the rate of $276 per year for eligible students enrolled in government and non-government schools, who are required to live away from home in order to receive secondary education. The allowance is payable for students whose parents (or guardians) reside in New South Wales and have an adjusted taxable income of not more than $23,000 per year. Children who are eligible for Commonwealth Government assistance as isolated children may also be eligible for a State living-away-from-home allowance.

Textbook Allowances

The State Government pays textbook allowances for students in government and non-government secondary schools. The allowances per year are $13 for students in Years 7 to 10, and $32 for students in Years 11 and 12. Payment is made, in most cases, direct to the school.

School Transport Assistance

Free travel to and from school (both government and non-government) is granted to all students of infants' classes (kindergarten and Years 1 and 2) irrespective of distance, and to other students who travel by train or ferry, or more than 1.6 kilometres by bus. Concessional fares are granted to students not entitled to free travel by bus. In country areas, students generally travel on school charter buses, and a scale rate subsidy is available to persons conveying students to charter bus routes or school by private car.

State Bursaries

Under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at government secondary schools and non-government secondary schools registered under the Act, and at universities, colleges of advanced education, and government technical and further education colleges.

The Secondary Bursary Grant Scheme provides financial assistance to parents of children enrolled in the first 4 years of secondary schooling. The Bursary Endowment Board is responsible for the administration of the Scheme. The grants are allocated on a needs basis determined by family taxable income. There is no qualifying examination, and the only conditions involved in retaining a grant are satisfactory attendance and progress by the student. In 1984, 4,850 grants tenable for four years (Years 7 to 10) and 2,720 grants tenable for two years (Years 9 and 10) were available to students whose family adjusted taxable income does not exceed $6,000. Benefits payable are $168 per year for Years 7 and 8, $248 for Year 9, and $388 for Year 10 students.

University, college of advanced education, and technical and further education college bursaries, awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, are tenable for up to 7 years according to the course to be taken. Eligibility is restricted to applicants whose family adjusted taxable income does not exceed $6,000. The rate of allowance is $200 per annum.

The number of students holding bursaries at 30 June 1984 was 24,385 of which 24,188 were attending courses of secondary education, 36 were attending colleges of advanced education, 159 were attending universities and 2 were attending agricultural colleges.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Commonwealth Government outlays on education assistance schemes are shown earlier in this chapter.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme assists families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for Years 11 and 12 of secondary education. The amount of allowance payable, to a maximum of $1,046 per year in 1984, is subject to an income test.

Scheme of Assistance for Isolated Children

This scheme provides assistance to parents of children who, because of the geographic isolation of their homes, are without reasonable daily access to government schools providing courses at the appropriate levels of schooling. Assistance is also provided where children must live away from home because of a disability, or to undertake specialised or remedial education. Benefits of this scheme are of three types: a boarding allowance, a correspondence allowance, and a second home assistance allowance.

Post-Graduate Award Scheme

A number of awards are made available on a competitive basis to students undertaking post-graduate study or research at universities and colleges of advanced education. Allowances payable include a living allowance, a dependant's allowance, an establishment allowance and a thesis allowance.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

This scheme, which is administered in terms of the *Student Assistance Act 1973*, provides for the payment of a means-tested living allowance to full-time students enrolled in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education colleges, and other approved institutions in Australia.

Based on certain criteria, applicants for assistance are classed as *independent* or *dependent students*. In 1984, the maximum rate of living allowance payable to an independent student, subject to a means test applied to the income of the student and, where applicable, of the student's spouse, is $3,255 per year. The maximum rate for dependent students, subject to a means test on parental income, is $2,110 per year for students living at home and $3,255 per year for students living away from home. A dependant's allowance and a fares allowance may also be payable.

The number of students receiving assistance under this scheme in New South Wales at 30 June 1984 was 31,288, comprising 12,658 enrolled at universities, 9,178 at colleges of advanced education and certain other institutions of higher education (including non-government teachers colleges), and 9,452 at technical and further education colleges and secretarial business colleges.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

The Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme provides financial assistance and advisory services, free of a means test, to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students who have left school and are undertaking further education including business college courses, courses in creative arts and culture, and courses in domestic crafts, as well as more formal tertiary courses. Benefits for full-time students include a living allowance and allowances for dependants, textbooks and equipment, travel, clothing, and other items. Part-time students may receive an allowance to meet expenses associated with their course, and correspondence students may be assisted with travel and accommodation costs for residential schools. For both full-time and part-time students, all compulsory fees are met.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

The aim of this scheme is to encourage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students enrolled at secondary schools to gain maximum benefit from continued schooling. Primary school students aged 14 years or more are also eligible for these grants. Under the Scheme, financial assistance and advisory services are provided free of a means test. Benefits include a living allowance and allowances for books, clothing and fees.

Aboriginal Overseas Study Awards Scheme

Under this scheme, awards are provided for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders to undertake overseas short-term programs of study, observation, and discussion. The types of allowances payable are similar to those payable to Commonwealth Public Servants travelling abroad.

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, applies to eligible children of certain deceased and severely incapacitated ex-service veterans. The scheme takes two forms: *(a)* assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and *(b)* assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical and further education training, and university education.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

This scheme provides assistance to students who are 19 years of age or over, are permanent residents of Australia, and are undertaking final year full-time courses of matriculation level at technical colleges, secondary schools and other approved institutions.

A two year program may be approved for those students who have not advanced beyond year 10 in the Australian secondary school system.

STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

The following table shows the number of students receiving selected forms of Commonwealth Government assistance, paid directly to the student or the student's family, in each of the last 6 years.

Commonwealth Government Assistance to Students, N.S.W.

	Number of students at 30 June					
Type of assistance	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Primary and secondary education —						
Secondary allowances	5,516	5,837	6,372	6,582	12,601	15,016
Assistance for isolated children —						
Boarding allowances *(a) (b)*	3,331	3,403	3,758	3,513	4,397	4,422
Correspondence allowances	371	407	495	499	638	656
Second home assistance	226	247	251	230	227	216
Tertiary education —						
Post-graduate awards	648	614	588	605	666	687
Tertiary education assistance	27,954	26,908	25,224	24,529	27,962	31,288
Other education programs —						
Aboriginal study grants *(a)*	1,190	1,577	1,754	1,332	1,318	1,842
Aboriginal secondary grants	4,446	4,545	5,080	5,312	5,875	6,833
Soldiers' children education scheme *(a) (c)*	1,093	987	950	826	882	927
Adult secondary education assistance	552	470	466	547	660	819

(a) In receipt of benefits at some stage between 1 January and 30 June. *(b)* Includes children receiving short-term boarding allowance. *(c)* Includes recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

SOCIAL WELFARE BENEFITS

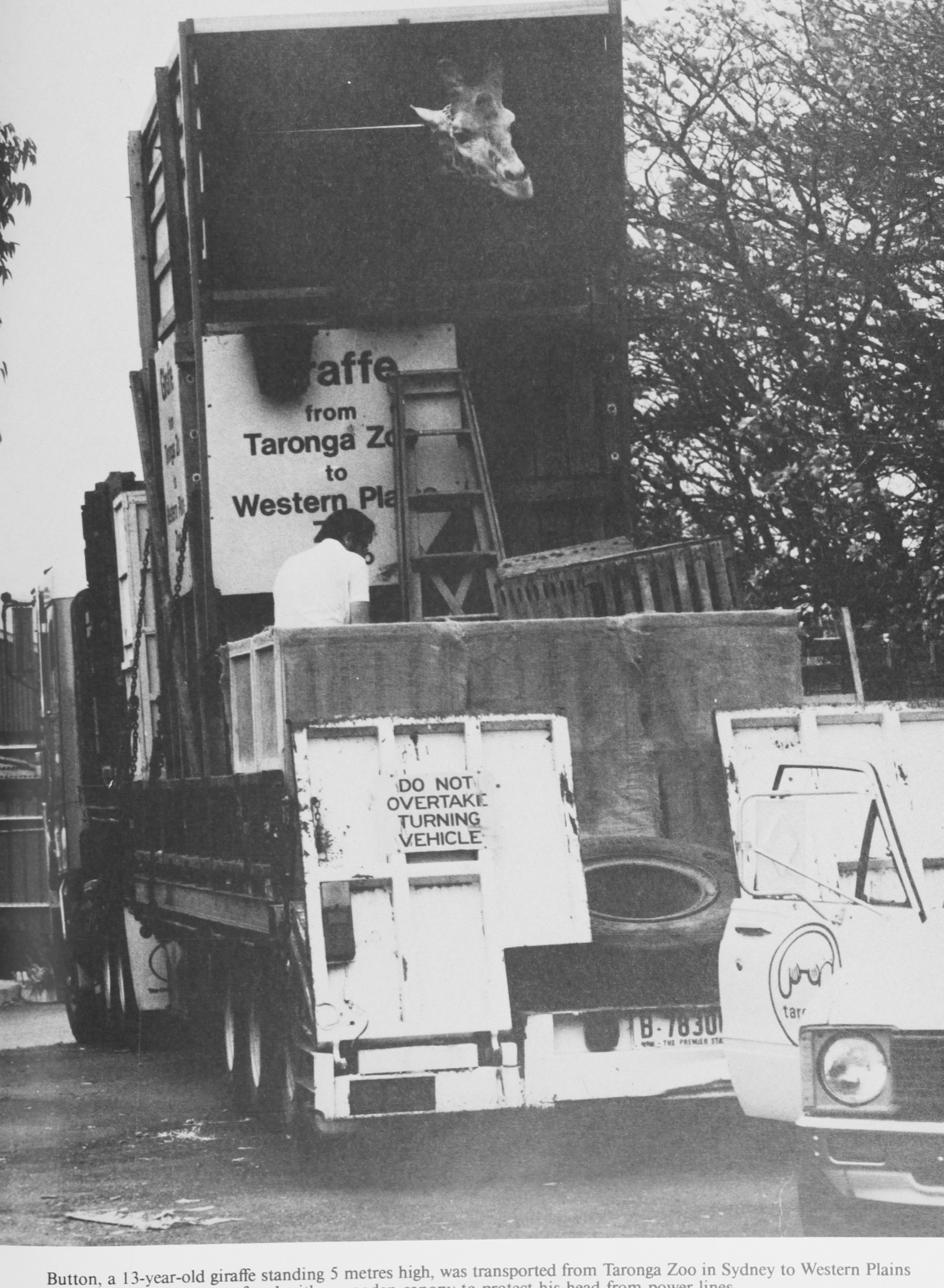
The Commonwealth Government pays family allowances in respect of full-time dependent students aged 16 and under 25 years. In addition, there is provision for a dependant's allowance to be paid for such students in most Commonwealth pensions and benefits. These allowances are described in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *National Schools Collection: Government Schools* (4215.0); *Non-Government Schools, Australia* (4216.0); *Colleges of Advanced Education, Australia* (4206.0); *University Statistics, Australia* (4208.0); *Tertiary Education, Australia* (4218.0); *University and Advanced Education Student Statistics Australia, 1982 to 1984, Summary* (4222.0); *Education Experience and Intentions Survey, Australia* (4212.0); *Transition from Education to Work (Including Leavers from Schools, Universities and Other Educational Institutions), Australia* (6227.0); *Labour Force: Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0); *Reasons for Completion or Non-Completion of Secondary Education, Australia* (4214.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Schools* (4202.1); *Tertiary Education* (4203.1); *Post-School Qualifications of Tradesmen and Other Employed Persons, New South Wales* (6202.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the (N.S.W.) Department of Education; New South Wales Higher Education Board; New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education; (Commonwealth) Department of Education and Youth Affairs; and Triennium Reports of the Commonwealth Schools Commission and Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.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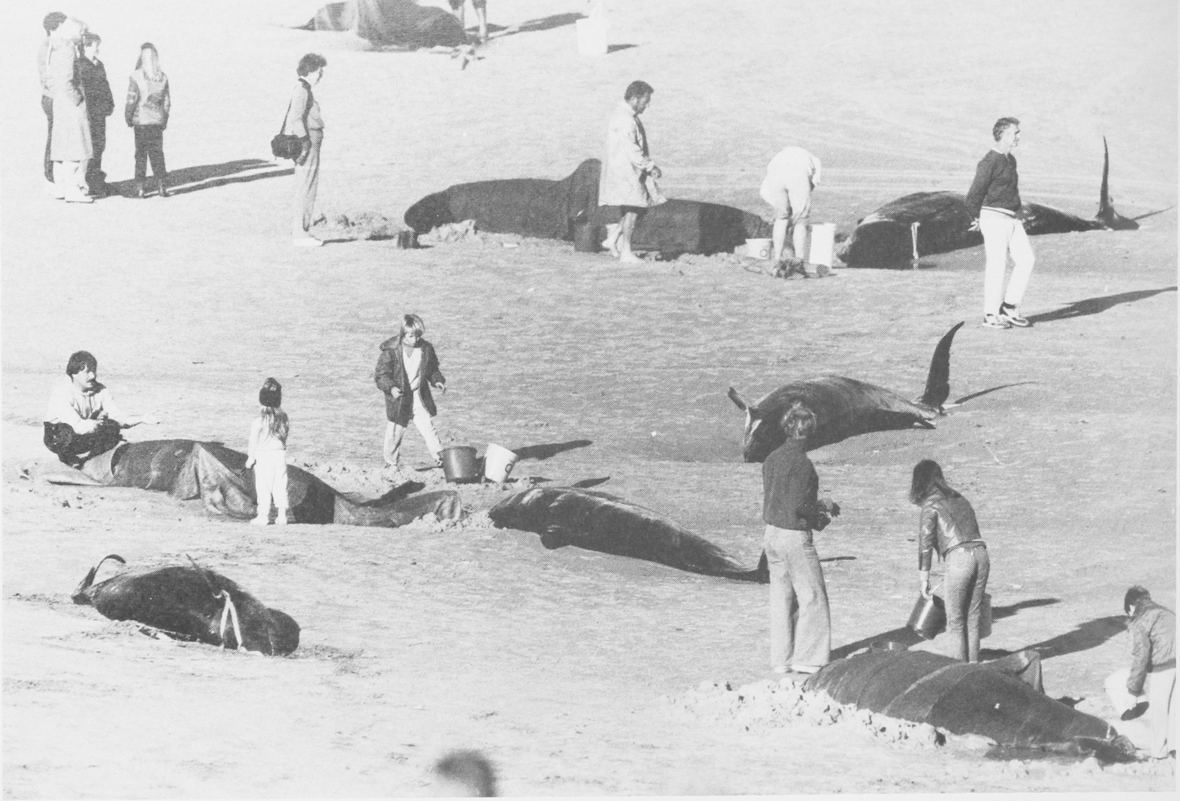
Button, a 13-year-old giraffe standing 5 metres high, was transported from Taronga Zoo in Sydney to Western Plains Zoo at Dubbo, in a crate fitted with a wooden canopy to protect his head from power lines.

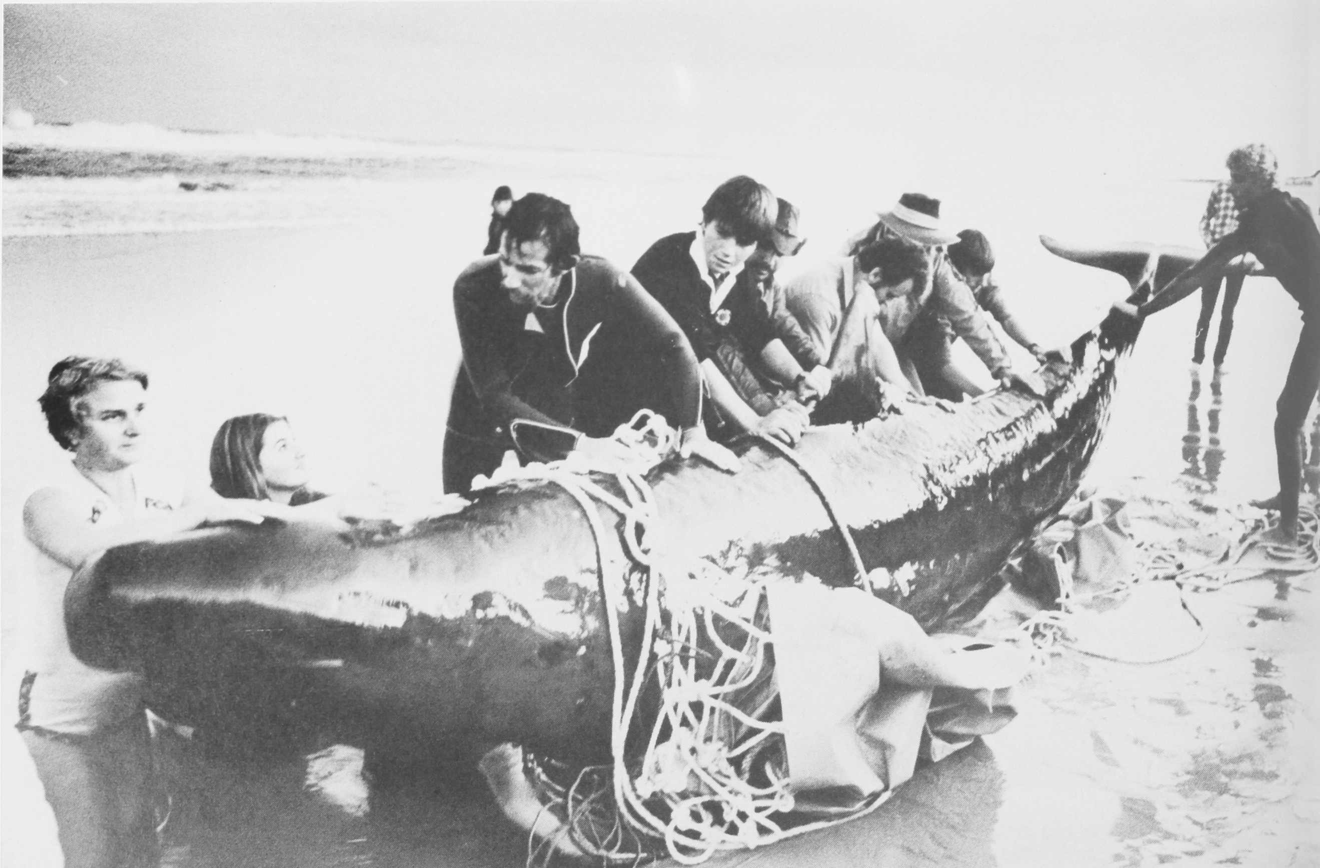
Sydney Morning Herald



Sydney Morning Herald

More than 400 local volunteers working with National Parks and Wildlife Service staff managed to save 38 out of 66 "false killer" whales which beached themselves at Crowdy Head in June 1985. In the three-day operation, whales were covered with hessian and kept wet by bucket brigades; 21 were transported by truck from the ocean beach and put into Crowdy Bay harbour. It was the largest, most successful whale rescue so far in N.S.W.

Newcastle Morning Herald



8

CULTURE AND RECREATION

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ART GALLERIES, AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS

Australian Museum

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest scientific institution of its kind in Australia, and the largest natural history museum in Australia. The Museum's field is natural science and anthropology (particularly of Australian Aboriginal and Pacific Island peoples), and it contains valuable collections of zoological, anthropological, and mineral specimens. The Museum promotes education in natural history and anthropology through school classes, lectures, special exhibits and extension services, and the publication of scientific journals, etc. Its scientific staff conduct research into the biology and evolution of Australian fauna and into various aspects of anthropology and mineralogy. The Museum publishes original research in the fields of anthropology, geology and zoology in the *Records of the Australian Museum* and also produces a quarterly magazine, *Australian Natural History*. A large and comprehensive natural history library, containing about 85,000 bound volumes, is attached to the institution. The Museum's expenditure in 1983-84 was $7.4m.

Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney contains extensive collections in the areas of decorative arts, applied sciences and technology, and comprises the Power House Museum in Ultimo, the Mint and Barracks complex in Macquarie Street, and the Sydney Observatory in the Rocks.

Stage 1 of the Power House Museum project is housed in the former Ultimo tram depot and comprises a display area featuring highlights of the Museum's collections and space for temporary exhibitions. The Museum's conservation, storage and workshop facilities are also housed in this complex. Stage 2 of the Power House Museum will be progressively opened in 1986 and 1988.

The historic Mint building houses a colourful array of Australian decorative arts together with numismatic collections. The Hyde Park Barracks is a beautiful Georgian building designed by Francis Greenway. This former convict barracks now houses displays on the social history of New South Wales featuring convict life, colonial Sydney, suburban development and house styles, and the migrant community in Sydney.

Sydney Observatory houses temporary displays on astronomy and time keeping, with evening sessions of star watching. Plans are underway for permanent exhibitions on the history of the site, navigation and time, telescopes and the role of Australian astronomical research. Restoration of this building and the grounds is being undertaken by the Public Works Department.

The Museum's expenditure in 1983-84 was $6.8m.

Geological and Mining Museum

The Geological and Mining Museum in Sydney houses collections of rocks, minerals and fossils totalling over 100,000 specimens. Exhibits are designed to display the natural beauty and interesting features of minerals, gemstones, fossils and rocks and to provide information about their uses, occurrence, extraction and significance to New South Wales and Australia. Museum staff identity rock, mineral and fossil specimens free-of-charge and provide a range of education services to both school and public groups. The Museum is part of the New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in April 1985.

LIBRARIES

The State Library of New South Wales

The State Library of New South Wales, which is governed by the Library Council of New South Wales, is divided into the General Reference Library, the Mitchell Library and Galleries, the Dixson Library and Galleries, the Extension Service, the State Film Library, the Adult Education Library, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, the Donald MacPherson Collection of Art and Literature, and other smaller collections. The State Library offers technical assistance and other services to government and other libraries.

The General Reference Library has a research service which collects bibliographical references, provides an extensive inquiry service, and accommodates approximately 400 seated readers. The Mitchell Library and Galleries consists of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific; the Dixson Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection. The Extension Service has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries. The State Film Library contains documentary and educational films. The Adult Education Library caters for the library needs of adult education groups.

Expenditure (excluding loan expenditure) on the State Library during 1983-84 amounted to $18.9m. At 30 June 1984, the Library staff numbered 323. The number of volumes in the Library at 30 June 1984 was 2,061,776 (comprising Adult Education Library 211,540; Dixson Library 22,264; Donald MacPherson Collection 4,267; Extension Service 152,452; General Reference Library 1,110,850; General Reference Library — Rare Books and Special Collections 22,808; Mitchell Library 519,627; Shakespeare Tercentenary Library 4,463; and State Film Library 13,505).

Local Public Library Services

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, any municipal or shire council may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Local public libraries have been established in many centres throughout New South Wales. Bookmobile services are provided by 29 libraries for sparsely populated areas that do not warrant the establishment of branch libraries and, as an interim measure, for more heavily populated areas.

The Library Act, 1939, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Council to administer the Act, to assist in the organisation of local library services, and to provide advisory services to local authorities conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. The State Librarian of the State Library of New South Wales is Secretary of the Council.

Local authorities are responsible for financing local public library services, but those authorities which adopt the Library Act are entitled to a State subsidy, provided they administer a library service that is free to all residents. The State subsidy is on a dollar for dollar basis, up to a maximum of $1.40 per head of population in 1984 ($1.60 in 1985). In 1983-84, the subsidy amounted to $7.5m. In addition, special grants are allocated, predominantly to councils, for the development of regional libraries and special library services. Special grants amounted to $3.0m in 1983-84. Total expenditure (including State subsidies) on library services by councils in New South Wales was approximately $55m in 1984. In 1984, there were 169 councils with libraries established in terms of the Library Act.

Libraries of Tertiary Education Institutions

The library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, housed in the Fisher Library, and 15 branch libraries. At the end of 1983, the University library contained 2,345,000 bound volumes and 723,000 volumes in microform.

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library and associated specialist libraries at Kensington. In 1983, the University's collection contained 1,170,000 volumes.

The University of New England's Dixson Library contained 530,000 volumes in 1983. The libraries maintained by the University of Newcastle, Macquarie University, and the University of Wollongong contained 500 thousand, 691 thousand, and 303 thousand volumes, respectively, in 1983.

The libraries at technical and further education colleges throughout the State contain approximately one million volumes. The libraries of the colleges of advanced education also contain substantial holdings of books and periodicals.

Other Libraries

The library of the Australian Museum, although intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains about 85,000 bound volumes. There are approximately 16,000 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 45,000 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

The Parliamentary Library contains approximately 160,000 books and periodicals. It has a special legislative information service for members of Parliament, based on extensive files of newspaper articles, microforms, and video cassettes.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. provides a free library service to visually impaired and blind people throughout New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The Society maintains a Talking Book Library consisting of 3,000 titles, a Braille Library with 4,000 titles and a Moon Library (a system of embossed reading suited to the needs of elderly persons whose sense of touch is not keen enough to enable them to decipher the arrangement of small dots of which braille is composed) with 600 titles. It also provides magazines in braille, moon, large print and on cassette, and braille and taped material for individual needs, with an emphasis on student and vocational requirements.

ARCHIVES AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Archives Authority of New South Wales directs the operations of the Archives Office of New South Wales, the Government Records Repository, and the Records Management Office. The main functions of the Archives Office include the processing of accessions of State archives; the repair, preservation and disposal of records; and the provision of reference services to the public.

The Government Records Repository houses and provides a file reference service to semi-current public records. The Records Management Office is responsible for advising Government agencies on sound records management procedures.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is one of six Australian orchestras maintained and administered by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. In 1983-84, the Orchestra received subsidies totalling $355,000 from the N.S.W. Government and the City of Sydney. The balance of its expenditure was provided by the Corporation. The Orchestra contains 96 regular musicians, augmented when necessary. The number of concerts and recitals given by the Orchestra in 1983-84 was 223, of which 58 were free.

ABC SINFONIA

The ABC Sinfonia, in Sydney, is the national training orchestra of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The Sinfonia gives concerts and co-operates with outside organisations in concert and opera activities. Since it began in 1967, it has provided Australian and overseas orchestras with 230 players. At 30 June 1984, it had 42 full-time scholarship holders, eight of whom were on bursaries from the Sydney Symphony Orchestra.

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

The Sydney Opera House at Bennelong Point, which was opened in 1973, comprises a concert hall to seat 2,690, an opera theatre to seat 1,547, a drama theatre to seat 544, a playhouse/cinema to seat 419, a recording hall to seat 300, a reception hall to seat 150, an exhibition hall, a library, and three restaurants. Performances presented in the complex include orchestral and chamber music concerts, opera, ballet, drama, choral works, jazz, pop and folk concerts, recitals, films and variety shows. During the year ended 30 June 1984 there were 2,868 performances and events (excluding outdoor events) at the Opera House, with a total attendance of 1,459,972. The Opera House is managed by the Sydney Opera House Trust and, at 30 June 1984, had a permanent staff of 320. Apart from its functions as a performing arts centre, the building provides facilities for multilingual conferences and conventions.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Art Gallery of New South Wales contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, sculptures, and ceramics, a number of European paintings and prints, etc (chiefly 16th to 20th century British and French), and examples of Oriental art and of Australian Aboriginal and other tribal art. The Gallery holds frequent special exhibitions of works entered in major art competitions and of works from other collections, etc. The State Government provided the Gallery with an endowment of $330,000 in 1983-84 for the purchase of works of art and also made a contribution of $1m to the Art Gallery of New South Wales Foundation.

Lectures and films are provided by the Gallery for members of the public. In addition, guide lectures are given to secondary school pupils and to the general public by education officers of the gallery and by volunteer guides (respectively).

AUSTRALIA COUNCIL

The Australia Council is a Commonwealth Government statutory authority that administers the major Commonwealth Government programs of financial assistance for the arts in Australia. Within the Council, eight specialist Boards (theatre, community arts, music, literature, Aboriginal arts, crafts, design arts and visual arts) give advice on the needs of particular art forms and assess grant applications. Grants are made for a wide range of projects and activities, for both individuals and groups. Types of assistance include grants to individual artists for study in Australia and overseas, fellowships to writers to cover living allowances and expenses, special grants for writing and research expenses, publication subsidies and grants for the training of craftsmen and the establishment of workshops. In addition to the grants made through the specialist Boards, the Council administers national grants for the Australian Opera, the Australian Ballet Foundation, and the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras. The Council also maintains several other programs in support of international activities, multicultural arts, education and the arts, youth arts, artists in the community, and working life.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television services in Australia are operated under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942* and the *Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act 1983*. These services include national radio and television services operated by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, ethnic radio and multicultural television stations operated by the Special Broadcasting Service, commercial radio and television stations operated by companies under licence, and public radio stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis.

The Commonwealth Department of Communications provides advice to the Minister on broadcasting policy matters and is responsible for the planning and engineering functions associated with radio and television services in Australia.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS

Under a longstanding ministerial arrangement, all imported television program material and Australian films produced outside the control of stations are classified by the Film Censorship Board in accordance with the television program standards adopted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. The classifications used are as follows:

'G' — Unrestricted for television.

'PGR' — Parental Guidance Recommended — Not recommended for children (under thirteen). May not be televised between 6.00am and 8.30am nor between 4.00pm and 7.30pm from Monday to Friday, nor at any time between 6.00am and 7.30pm on Saturday or Sunday.

'AO' — Suitable only for Adults. May be televised between 8.30pm and 5.00am on any day, and between 12.00noon and 3.00pm from Monday to Friday other than during school holidays.

Programs may also be classified by the Film Censorship Board as 'Not Suitable for Television'.

Above: Taxis took over the road outside the Art Gallery of N.S.W. when Sydney taxi-drivers were invited free of charge to an exhibition of Picasso paintings and drawings in October 1984. An estimated 500 drivers accepted the offer to enhance their knowledge of the Gallery and thus improve their advice to Sydney visitors.

Sydney Morning Herald

Right: Art Gallery staff took special care in packing paintings from the Monet Exhibition in 1985. The 35 Monet paintings were indemnified by the Commonwealth Government for $86m and, to minimise risk, were transported in several lots. In less than six weeks, the Monet Exhibition attracted 216,000 visitors.

Sydney Morning Herald

Programs produced by Australian stations or by independent production companies under contract to stations are exempt from the censorship procedures outlined above, because stations are required to observe the relevant provisions of the television program standards in the production and scheduling of such material.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) replaced the Australian Broadcasting Commission on 1 July 1983. The Corporation has been established under its own Act of Parliament and operates under a Charter setting out its functions and responsibilities. It is charged with providing innovative and comprehensive radio and television services within Australia, as well as operating Radio Australia. The Charter also recognises the ABC's role in encouraging and promoting the musical, dramatic, and other performing arts in Australia.

The Board of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation comprises the managing director and between six and eight part-time non-executive directors appointed by the Governor-General. The Board is responsible for appointing the Corporation's managing director, who is its only executive member.

Annual estimates of the ABC's receipts and expenditure are submitted to the Minister for Communications, and funds are appropriated by the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1983-84, expenditure by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation on its radio and television services amounted to $288m.

ABC programs are broadcast from transmitting stations owned by the Commonwealth and operated under contract by the Australian Telecommunications Commission (Telecom Australia).

The principal radio services provided by the ABC include an amplitude modulation (AM) radio service, a 24-hour stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service, a nationwide independent news service, and a 24-hour overseas radio service (Radio Australia) which broadcasts in nine languages. A wide range of radio programs is provided, including news, music, drama and features, current affairs, religion, rural programs, and broadcasts for children. Under the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946*, the ABC is required to broadcast proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

At 30 June 1984, ABC radio programs were being transmitted from 21 amplitude modulation (AM) stations in New South Wales (including two each in Sydney and Newcastle) and two in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a shortwave station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas. One stereo frequency modulation (FM) service, which operates in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, Orange, Griffith, Albury, Wagga Wagga and Canberra, broadcasts classical music, news, drama, light music, folk, jazz and experimental music, and other features that benefit from stereophonic broadcasting. A second ABC stereo FM station in Sydney broadcasts mainly rock and pop music. This program is also relayed on AM to Wollongong, Newcastle and Canberra from midnight to 6am.

ABC television was being broadcast from 15 television stations and 39 translator stations (low power relay stations) in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory as at 30 June 1984.

An analysis of television program content, undertaken by the ABC from transmission records of ABN-2 Sydney, revealed that the composition of programs telecast by the ABC during 1983-84 was: drama (20 per cent), public interest (14 percent), sport (13 per cent), education (27 per cent), variety (5 per cent), news (6 per cent), and other programs (14 per cent).

The Australian content of the ABC's telecasts during 1983-84 was 56 per cent. The majority of this Australian content is produced by the ABC; a limited number of programs is purchased or commissioned from local production companies.

SPECIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

The Special Broadcasting Service is a statutory authority, established in 1978 under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act. The Service operates a multicultural television service (Network 0/28) that transmits in Sydney, Goulburn and Cooma in New South Wales. Transmission is expected to commence in Newcastle and Wollongong in 1985. Transmission is currently on the ultra high frequency (UHF) band in all centres and also on the very high frequency (VHF) band in Sydney.

In addition, the Service provides multilingual radio services, which are transmitted on medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) bands through a radio station in Sydney (2EA) and through translator stations to Newcastle and Wollongong. The Service also provides subsidies to public radio stations throughout Australia for the production and presentation of ethnic radio programs.

In 1983-84, expenditure by the Service Australia-wide amounted to $35m.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING TRIBUNAL

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942,* the functions of the Tribunal are to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences for commercial and public stations, including translator stations; to determine the programming and advertising standards to be observed by licensees; to determine the transmission hours of licensees; and to grant approvals and give directions in relation to changes in the ownership and control of licences. The Tribunal conducts public inquiries into the granting, renewal, suspension, and revocation of licences, the setting of standards for broadcasting practices, alleged breaches of licence conditions, and other matters as required by the Act, or as directed by the Minister. Since its formation in 1977, the Tribunal has conducted surveys and inquiries into various aspects of radio and television, including the Australian content of television, advertising, standards for children's television, self-regulation by broadcasters, the introduction of cable and subscription television services, and the regulation of the use of satellite program services by broadcasters.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Commercial radio and television stations are operated under licences granted and renewed by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. The initial period of a licence is up to five years and renewals may be granted for periods of one to three years. The initial licence fee is $500 for both radio and television stations. In subsequent years, a licensee's annual fee is calculated on a sliding percentage rate of the annual gross earnings of the station to which the licence relates. For radio stations, there is an upper limit of 5.3 per cent per annum, which applies to stations earning $10m or more per year. The upper limit for television stations is 7.9 per cent which applies to stations that earn $45m or more per year. Commercial stations derive their income from the broadcasting of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30 June 1984, there were 43 commercial radio stations licensed in New South Wales (including nine in Sydney) and two stations licensed in the Australian Capital Territory. Commercial radio services are transmitted on medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) bands except for two frequency modulation (FM) stations in Sydney.

At 30 June 1984, there were 14 commercial television stations operating in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory. There were also six commercial radio translator stations and 39 commercial television translator stations operating in New South Wales. One commercial television translator station operates in the Australian Capital Territory.

Figures collected by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal show that the average composition of programs telecast by commercial television stations in Australia in 1983-84 was: drama (32 per cent), feature movies (14 per cent), light entertainment (18 per cent), sport (10 per cent), children's programs (8per cent), news (8 per cent), information and current affairs (6 per cent), and other programs (4 per cent).

Under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act, licensees of commercial radio and television stations are required to employ, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programs. In addition, the Act requires that applicants for the granting, renewal or transfer of licences give an undertaking to encourage the provision of programs wholly or substantially produced in Australia, and use, or encourage the use of, Australian creative resources in the provision of programs. The underlying principle of the legislation is that Australian radio and television should be distinctively Australian in content and character. Current Australian content regulations call for commercial television stations to meet the requirements of a points/quota system, as determined by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. In 1983-84, the average Australian content of programs telecast by commercial television stations in Australia was 51 per cent.

PUBLIC RADIO SERVICES

Public radio stations provide a wide range of programming services supplementing and complementing services provided by the ABC and commercial stations. Only non-profit organisations may be granted licences, which are issued by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal in the following categories:

(a) Community. These are issued to community groups intending to provide programs serving a particular community.

(b) Educational. These are issued to educational bodies intending to provide programs of continuing, adult, and cultural education.

(c) Special. These are issued to groups intending to provide programs serving a particular interest or group of interests, such as music, sport, or religion.

At 30 June 1984, there were 23 (22 FM and one AM) public radio stations licensed in New South Wales and one (AM) station in the Australian Capital Territory.

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES AND SERVICES

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES

In terms of the (State) National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974, certain areas of the State are reserved as national parks (relatively large areas set aside and protected because of their predominantly unspoiled natural landscape, flora, and fauna), as nature reserves (areas of special scientific interest containing wildlife or natural environments or phenomena), or as historic sites (sites of buildings, objects, or monuments of special significance). The Act provides that the reservation of these lands shall not be revoked and lands within the reservations shall not be appropriated or resumed, except by Act of Parliament.

The Act also provides for the establishment of wildlife management areas, wildlife refuges, Aboriginal areas and places, and protected archaeological areas. Wildlife management areas are areas, mostly on private land, over which regulated sport-shooting takes place during prescribed open seasons; wildlife refuges are privately owned or leased properties that are managed for wildlife conservation; Aboriginal areas are sites of archaeological and/or anthropological significance on unoccupied Crown land; Aboriginal places are gazetted areas that have a spiritual, historic or cultural significance for Aboriginal people; and protected archaeological areas are areas on leased or freehold land ‘declared’ for the protection of Aboriginal relics.

A Director of National Parks and Wildlife is appointed under the Act with responsibility, subject to the control of the Minister for Planning and Environment, for the administration of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the protection of flora, fauna, and Aboriginal relics in New South Wales. The Director is responsible for the care, control, and management of all of the national parks, historic sites (except Vaucluse House Historic Site), nature reserves, Aboriginal areas, and three of the wildlife management areas. Expenditure on national parks, etc. is mainly met from the National Parks and Wildlife Fund, which benefits from Government grants, public admission charges, and contributions from the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation.

The largest national park in the State is the *Kosciusko National Park*, which comprises 645,800 hectares in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 160 kilometres northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The *Royal National Park* (15,014 hectares) and *Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park* (14,717 hectares) are situated on the southern and northern fringes (respectively) of Sydney, while the *Blue Mountains National* Park (215,955 hectares), *Dharug National Park* (14,773 hectares), *Kanangra-Boyd National Park* (68,276 hectares), *Brisbane Water National Park* (11,317 hectares), and the *Wollemi National Park* (480,113 hectares) are within 150 kilometres of Sydney. 63 national parks (totalling 2,833,250 hectares), 13 historic sites (2,873 hectares), and 164 nature reserves (490,982 hectares) have been established throughout the State. There are 36 wildlife management areas (371,361 hectares), 435 wildlife refuges (1,574,440 hectares), 8 Aboriginal areas (87 hectares), 13 Aboriginal places, and 13 protected archaeological areas.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service is also responsible for the administration of 18 State Recreation Areas (19,485 hectares). These are regional-type parks comprising large tracts of land where people can participate in a wide range of outdoor recreational activities in a non-urban setting. In most cases, the parks are controlled by a Trust comprising local residents appointed by the Minister.

In 1983-84, the total income of the National Parks and Wildlife Service was $38.0m of which the State Government contributed $25.3m, and the Commonwealth Government contributed $84,500. Total expenditure was $36.9m, including administration $26.0m, development and restoration activities $4.6m, and land acquisition $809,000. The National Parks and Wildlife Foundation provides supplementary finance for the acquisition of land and for research purposes. Projects to be supported by the Foundation are selected in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The care, control, and management of other lands that have been set aside, in terms of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment is the responsibility of trustees (local government authorities or private citizens) appointed by the Minister for Natural Resources. Over 8,000 separate areas of land throughout the State have been reserved or dedicated for these purposes, many of the areas being set aside for various types of recreation and sport.

The *Royal Botanic Gardens, the Domain*, and the *National Herbarium of N.S.W.*, which are administered under the provisions of the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust Act, 1980, are situated on the shores of Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour. The Gardens occupy 30 hectares and contain a large collection of flowering plants, shrubs and trees, as well as a palm grove, succulent garden and pyramid glasshouse. There is also a Visitor Centre which houses temporary exhibitions. The Domain consists of 35 hectares of open parkland. The National Herbarium, with approximately 900,000 scientific specimens, is a research and information centre.

A cool climate garden at Mt. Tomah in the Blue Mountains is under development by the Royal Botanic Gardens for opening to the public by 1988.

Taronga Zoo is situated on the northern side of Sydney Harbour and comprises an area of about 30 hectares. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the grounds. Special exhibits include Platypus House, Nocturnal House, Rain Forest Aviary, Koala House, 'Friendship Farm' (an area in which zoo visitors may handle and feed a variety of farm animals), Chimpanzee Park, and Waterfowl Ponds. In 1983-84, paid admissions to the grounds numbered 938,057. At 30 June 1984, the Zoo held 4,045 specimens, comprising 948 mammals, 1,668 birds, 544 reptiles, 568 fish, 300 invertebrates, and 17 amphibians.

The open-range *Western Plains Zoo* at Dubbo occupies about 300 hectares. Paid admissions to the Zoo during 1983-84 numbered 226,460. The Zoo contains a variety of free-ranging species, which can be viewed in a natural environment. In addition, at 30 June 1984, there were 681 specimens (563 mammals, 109 birds and 9 reptiles) in confined exhibits.

Taronga Zoo and the Western Plains Zoo are administered by the Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales. In 1983-84, income of the Board was $7.0m.

SPORT AND RECREATION SERVICES

The New South Wales Department of Sport and Recreation caters for the sporting and recreational needs of all age groups in the community through a network of regional offices and sport and recreation centres. The services provided include community recreation services, camping and training facilities, learn-to-swim programs, and vacation play centres. Financial and other assistance is directed primarily at amateur sporting activities which are not supported by professional sporting bodies.

Each of the ten regional offices (four of which are in the Sydney metropolitan area) provides regular instruction in the five State-wide programs (golf, tennis, squash, swimming, and orienteering) as well as a range of other recreational and sporting activities. There are 12 sport and recreation centres located throughout New South Wales, close to lakes or streams, that offer camping facilities for school children during school-term, and for community groups and sporting clubs. The centres cater for more than 60,000 campers per year.

Other services provided by regional offices include the loan of sporting equipment to clubs, associations and groups, and the organisation of special courses in any sport or recreational activity on request from community groups. Under the 'Coaching of Coaches' program, the Department arranges for leading or State coaches to conduct training courses for local coaches in such sports as basketball, baseball, cricket, football (all codes), gymnastics, hockey, netball, softball, table tennis and volley ball.

In addition, the Department has established Sports House in Sydney as an administration centre for the benefit of amateur sporting bodies in New South Wales. The centre also contains a specialised book library and a sports museum.

Vacation play centres are organised on a co-operative basis by the Department and other authorities and are conducted during school vacations for children aged from 5 to 15 years. The Department organises swimming instruction for children and adults and has implemented a series of water safety and resuscitation programs to acquaint the community with measures that may be taken to alleviate the hazards associated with aquatic activities. Community recreation courses and sports coaching courses are also conducted.

Local government councils provide and maintain many sporting and recreational facilities including playing fields and ovals, children's playgrounds, tennis courts, netball courts, public golf links, Olympic swimming pools, swimming baths, bicycle tracks and boat launching facilities. Showgrounds cater for equestrian events and other sporting and recreational activities. Councils are also responsible for the upkeep of beaches.

Councils maintain parks and reserves and provide picnicking and barbecuing facilities in suitable areas. Walking trails may be provided in bushland reserves.

Community and senior citizens' centres may be used for arts and crafts, exhibitions, folk music, singing, dancing, housie, and other recreational pursuits. Vacation activities such as cricket/football coaching, camping, drama workshops and learn to swim programs may be organised through councils' community services departments.

Rehearsal and concert facilities are normally provided by those councils which have an orchestra, brass band or choir.

The State Sports Centre

A State Sports Centre was opened in November 1984 at Homebush Bay. The State Sports Centre Trust was constituted under the State Sports Centre Trust Act, 1984 to engage in the management and day-to-day running of the Centre. The Trust consists of 7 trustees appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister.

The Sports Centre includes facilities for competitive sporting events of international standard; a training centre and a sports education centre for the purpose of developing the skills of sports administrators, coaches and players. Further development of the facilities at the Centre will extend over a number of years.

SPORT AND RECREATION FUND

The Sport and Recreation Fund was established under the provisions of the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975, for the purpose of making grants for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities in New South Wales. The Fund is financed from the State duty received from the soccer pools (under the Act two-thirds of the duty is paid into the Fund) and other State contributions.

In 1983-84 allocations from the Fund amounted to $5.0m. Of this amount, $1.2m was paid for capital assistance in the development of sporting facilities and amenities, $1.1m for sports development and $2.7m for other sporting and recreational purposes.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held, and drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908. In 1984, there were approximately 2,000 theatres, public halls and drive-in theatres licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meetings or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Minister for Local Government before construction is commenced. The Act also empowers the Attorney-General to regulate or prohibit any public entertainment, with the exception of boxing and wrestling, which are the responsibility of the Minister for Sport and Recreation.

The Theatres and Public Halls Act also provides for the classification of films by a censor into one of four categories: G-General Exhibition, PG — Parental guidance recommended for children under 15 years, M — Recommended as suitable for persons 15 years and over, and R — Restricted exhibition (persons aged 2 years to under 18 years are not admitted). In accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, cinema films (both local and imported) are subject to review by the Australian Chief Film Censor before exhibition. The censorship provisions are administered by the (State) Department of the Attorney-General.

The Sunday Entertainment Act, 1966, the administration of which is vested in the Minister for Sport and Recreation, regulates certain public entertainments and public meetings on Sundays.

SYDNEY ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE

The Sydney Entertainment Centre, situated in the Haymarket area of Sydney, is the largest covered multi-purpose auditorium in Australia with a maximum seating capacity of 12,000. The Centre is suitable for a wide range of events including indoor sports, circuses, spectaculars, concerts and meetings, as well as theatre, opera, ballet and musicals. A private management company operates the Centre.

HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in New South Wales are subject to regulation in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, 1912. Racecourses, which may be operated only by non-proprietary associations, must be licensed. The Act prescribes limits on the number of racecourses that may be licensed, and on the number of race meetings that may be held on the courses each year.

So far as the actual conduct of race meetings is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the Trotting Authority of New South Wales, and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board. Members of both the Authority and the Board are appointed by the Governor.

Bookmakers may be licensed by the racing clubs and associations to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses. Racing clubs may be required by the State Government to install totalizators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting. Betting on horse, trotting, and greyhound races is permitted if the bets are made at licensed racecourses or through off-course totalizator agencies (see below). In 1983-84, on-course and off-course totalizator investments amounted to $1,626m. The approximate turnover of licensed bookmakers during 1983-84 amounted to $1,085m.

A *Totalizator Agency Board* was established by the State Government in 1964, in terms of the Totalizator (Off-course Betting) Act, 1964, to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales. The Board comprises members nominated by the Minister for Sport and Recreation and by the various racing controlling authorities and racing clubs. It is authorised to conduct off-course betting in respect of any race or combination of races held on racecourses within or outside Australia, and, for this purpose, to establish branches throughout the State. At 30 June 1984, the Board operated 619 cash offices, a Statewide telephone betting service and 165 agencies in hotels and licensed club premises.

In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments on the club's own totalizator. However, the Board may also conduct its own pool of investments. During 1983-84, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to $1,345m.

The Board also conducts totalizator betting on the rugby league football competition ('Footy TAB') and acts as agent for the sale of Soccer Pools coupons.

The commission earned by the Board is used to meet its operating expenses and the cost of establishing and extending branches throughout the State. The surplus is distributed to galloping, trotting and greyhound clubs and related bodies and the Racecourse Development Fund, the latter being used for capital improvements to racecourses. In 1983-84, the clubs and related bodies received a distribution of $32.5m whilst $6.9m was allocated to the Fund.

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

CLUBS

Licensed clubs are an important feature in leisure activities in New South Wales. The registration of clubs, and their rules and management (including provisions relating to the supply of liquor) are governed by the Registered Clubs Act, 1976. Under the Act, clubs may be formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, or other lawful purpose. The premises of the club must contain facilities appropriate to the club's activities. Clubs must be companies or co-operative societies and the rules must provide that any profits or other income of the club shall be applied only to the promotion of the purposes of the club and shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the club.

The larger clubs, of over 5,000 members, comprise mainly Leagues' clubs (formed to support the professional football code of rugby league), Workmen's clubs, and Returned Servicemen's clubs, while smaller clubs are involved in lawn bowling, golf, and other sporting and social activities. At 30 June 1984, there were 1,591 clubs in New South Wales with licences for the sale of liquor to members.

Up to 1969, the total membership of any individual club was unrestricted — the largest club had a membership of over 50,000 members — but growth in membership has been limited by statute since 30 June 1969. Clubs in existence at 30 June 1969 with a membership of 5,000 persons or less currently have a membership ceiling of 6,250, as do all clubs having new club licences granted after 30 June 1969. Clubs with a membership of more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-quarter, and clubs with membership in excess of 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-eighth. However, the Licensing Court may, on application by a club, determine a maximum membership greater than that prescribed, if it considers the circumstances to be special.

Financing of club premises and equipment and the comfort and service afforded by these clubs are mainly provided from profits from poker machines and, to a lesser extent, from liquor sales profits and members' subscriptions. For the larger clubs, individual member's joining fees and annual subscriptions are usually small.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual Reports of: Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment, Australia Council, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Special Broadcasting Service, Department of Communications, Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, Trustees of the Australian Museum, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Library Council of New South Wales, Totalizator Agency Board, Trustees of the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney Opera House Trust, National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales, and Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales.

9

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law that has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government, and any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of:

- *(a)* So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as was made applicable by Imperial legislation passed in 1828, and has not been repealed by the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969.
- *(b)* Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- *(c)* Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its defined powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder. The scope of Commonwealth Government legislation is limited to the matters specified in the Australian Constitution. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.
- *(d)* Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia, or as a State — subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- *(e)* Common law (sometimes referred to as case law or judge-made law). This consists of judicial decisions of the English Courts and of Australian Federal and State Courts, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The organisation of the judicial system in Australia reflects the general structure of federalism; there are Courts of State and Federal jurisdiction. The State legal system is described in the subdivisions 'The Judicial System' to 'Lower Courts' inclusive, and the Federal Courts in the subdivision 'Courts of Federal Jurisdiction' later in this chapter.

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:

- *(a)* the law is enforceable in public courts;
- *(b)* the judiciary is independent of control by the executive;
- *(c)* officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from the law; and
- *(d)* advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through that Court.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in April 1985.

Administration

In New South Wales, the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney General is included amongst the Ministers.

The Attorney General is responsible for the business conducted by the Supreme Court, District Court, Local Courts, Compensation Court, Coroners' Courts, Licensing Court, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Corporate Affairs Commission, Court Reporters, Crown Advocate, Crown Prosecutors, Crown Solicitor's Office, Law Reform Commission, Legal Services Commission, Parliamentary Counsel's Office, Privacy Committee, Protective Office, Public Defender, Public Prosecutions Office, Public Solicitor's Office, Public Trust Office, Solicitor General, the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the State Compensation Board. He is also responsible for statute law consolidation and the administration of certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, the Coroners Act, the Jury Act, the Justices Act, the Land and Environment Court Act, the Local Courts (Civil Claims) Act, the Sheriff Act, the Supreme Court Act and the Companies Code. He is the legal adviser of the Government and the Ministers of the Crown, and he initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill of indictment should be found in cases of indictable offences. No person can be put on trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an ex officio indictment has been filed by the Attorney General, or where the Supreme Court has directed that an information be filed.

The Courts

The main *courts of civil jurisdiction* in New South Wales are Local Courts (whose jurisdiction includes civil claims of a minor nature), the District Court (whose jurisdiction is limited in amount), and the Supreme Court (which has jurisdiction limited only in respect of matters reserved for the original jurisdiction of Federal Courts). Under the Local Courts Act, 1982, Courts of Petty Sessions became Local Courts on 1 January 1985.

The *courts of criminal jurisdiction* in the State include Local Courts (which deal summarily with less serious offences), the District Court (which tries most of the more serious offences), and the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court (which tries capital offences, being offences that were of a capital nature when capital punishment was abolished in 1955 for all offences except treason and piracy).

Apart from these courts of general jurisdiction, the New South Wales judicial system embraces various *legal tribunals* that deal with special matters — Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Environment Court, Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Compensation Court. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. Two Transport Appeal Boards, each consisting of a Chairman and two other members, hear appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Federal judicial system. Federal judicial power is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other Federal courts and in State courts invested by the Commonwealth Parliament with Federal jurisdiction.

In general, appeal lies, in appropriate cases, from a lower court to a higher court in New South Wales, and from a New South Wales court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office until the age of seventy years at a salary commensurate with his high status and is granted a pension on retirement. He may not engage in the practice of the legal profession and may only be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour. By these provisions, the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive.

Judges of the Supreme Court

Judges of the N.S.W. Supreme Court are styled 'Justices' and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. A person may not be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of not less than five years' standing or a solicitor of not less than seven years' standing. A judge may be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour if both Houses of Parliament vote in favour of removal.

A judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed (by Commission of the Governor) to the Court of Appeal as a separate part of the Supreme Court. The President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal have seniority, rank, and precedence immediately after the Chief Justice and before other Supreme Court judges and other persons with the status and rights of a judge.

The judge of the Land and Environment Court is a judge of the Supreme Court. Each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales as well as the Chairman of the Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal have the same status and rights as such a judge.

Judges of the District Court

A barrister of not less than five years' standing or solicitor of not less than seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court. A District Court judge may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, after a hearing before the Governor-in-Council. Judges of the Compensation Court have the status and rights of District Court judges.

Magistrates

The Local Courts Act, 1982, which has been in operation since 1 January 1985, provides that persons may be appointed as magistrates provided they are qualified as a solicitor or barrister in New South Wales or possess an equivalent legal qualification from another State or Territory. A magistrate may be removed from office by the Governor for incompetence or misbehaviour. The Act provides for the appointment of a Chief Magistrate of the Local Courts and for one or more Deputy Chief Magistrates. Magistrates are not subject to the Public Service Act, 1979.

The selection of persons to be appointed as magistrates is in accordance with guidelines issued by the Premier applying to the appointment of persons to all statutory positions within the New South Wales Government. These guidelines require that recommendations for appointments be submitted to Cabinet and it is only after Cabinet approval that suitable recommendation is made to the Governor for the appointment of a particular individual.

In the metropolitan courts and in the Newcastle, Wollongong, Richmond, and Windsor districts, the jurisdiction of the Local Court is exercised exclusively by magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Local Courts is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices of the peace in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Local Courts, and their functions include those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act, 1982.

Justices of the Peace

Persons of not less than 18 years of age and not more than 70 years of age and of good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths.

Their duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents. They have limited judicial powers (see that part of subdivision 'Lower Courts' relating to 'Local Courts — Criminal Jurisdiction').

Officers of the Courts

Although certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices of the peace in addition to their judicial duties, normally special officers are appointed to carry out the ministerial functions in the administration of justice; namely, Crown Prosecutors to act in Higher Criminal Courts (Supreme Court and District Court in its criminal jurisdiction) in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, and Clerks of the Local Courts (Lower Courts), the Solicitor for Public Prosecutions and Clerk of the Peace (Higher Criminal Courts), and registrars and bailiffs (the District Court in its civil jurisdiction) to maintain records of court proceedings and assist the courts.

The principal officers at the Supreme Court are the Prothonotary, the Protective Commissioner, and the Registrars of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Criminal Appeal, and the Equity, Admiralty, Criminal, Family Law, Probate, and Administrative Law Divisions of the Supreme Court, and the Land and Environment Court.

Officers of the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court include a chief executive officer, masters, registrars, and the Sheriff. The chief executive officer provides administrative support for the Chief Justice in his general administration of the Court. The role of a master is to discharge a number of important judicial duties of a lesser character than those discharged by the judges, whilst registrars, in addition to administering the courts, are empowered by the rules of court to exercise certain delegated powers of a lesser nature than the powers exercised by a judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff — customarily a leading member of the community is appointed to this honorary position. The functions of the Sheriff and his officers include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or District Court must be tried before a jury of twelve persons who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases heard in the Supreme Court or District Court may be tried before a jury of four persons (or of twelve in special cases), and the jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. In motor vehicle accident cases however, a jury is not empanelled as a general rule; a jury is only empanelled if both parties apply or the Court, on the application of one party, orders it. The jury in a coronial inquest consists of six persons. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1977, with other Acts regulating special cases.

There is a jury district, comprising certain prescribed electoral districts or subdivisions, for each place appointed for the sitting of the Supreme Court or the District Court. The Sheriff is required at least once every 3 years to prepare a jury roll for each jury district and from this roll to select at random a certain number of persons which, in his estimate, will provide the number of persons required to serve as jurors for the next ensuing period. All persons enrolled as electors for State parliamentary elections are qualified and liable to serve as jurors on an equal basis unless some statutory ground of exemption exists and is availed of. An appeal to the Local Court lies against the Sheriff's determination.

The accused and the Crown are allowed 20 peremptory challenges to the selected jurors in criminal proceedings involving a capital offence, and 8 peremptory challenges in the case of other offences. In criminal proceedings the verdict of the jury must be unanimous but in civil proceedings there is provision to accept majority decisions in certain circumstances. Provision exists in both cases to ultimately discharge the jury, and order a retrial, where the required agreement cannot be reached.

LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, made under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations that must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors.

The Act also provides for the checking of solicitors' accounts presented to clients, the examination of solicitors' accounts, and the administration of a Statutory Interest Account. This account, which receives certain bank interest on solicitors' trust moneys as its revenue, provides funds for legal aid, for the Law Foundation and for the Solicitors' Fidelity Guarantee Fund.

The Law Foundation is a private agency which undertakes research into legal and associated social matters. It also provides funds for legal education and various law libraries. There is a board of eleven comprising five community representatives, two members nominated by the Law Society of New South Wales, one member nominated by the New South Wales Bar Association and one member nominated by the New South Wales Parliamentary opposition. The Director of the Foundation and the Attorney General are ex officio members.

The Solicitors Fidelity Guarantee Fund is also funded by levies imposed by the Law Society from time to time on practising solicitors. The fund was set up to cover losses of clients due to defalcation of solicitors. Solicitors are organised under the Law Society of New South Wales.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct on the part of solicitors by the Solicitors' Statutory Committee of the Law Society, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Supreme Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. In addition, the Supreme Court exercises an inherent jurisdiction to supervise the conduct of solicitors, where necessary. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association and their admission to practice is controlled, and their conduct supervised, by the Court of Appeal.

In New South Wales, a person cannot practise as both a solicitor and a barrister at the same time. At 30 June 1984, there were 1,161 practising barristers in New South Wales (including 134 Queen's Counsel) and 7,524 practising solicitors.

LEGAL AID

For actions under N.S.W. jurisdiction, legal aid has been available in New South Wales since 1907. Under the Legal Service Commission Act, 1979, co-ordination of the major legal aid services in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Legal Services Commission. The Commission comprises a Chairman (appointed on a part-time basis), a full-time Deputy Chairman, and six other part-time Commissioners (one each nominated by the Bar Association, the Law Society, the Labor Council of New South Wales, and the Attorney-General, with the remaining two representative of consumer and community welfare interests, and such bodies as provide legal services wholly or predominantly on a voluntary basis).

Any person may make application for legal aid in terms of the Act, but the provision of aid is subject to a means test. In granting an application, the Commission may require the applicant to contribute an amount towards the costs of the legal services sought. In addition, the Commission may determine a maximum amount the applicant will be required to pay towards any costs eventually ordered by the court to be paid to any other party. Where, as a consequence of the provision of legal aid, an assisted person is awarded moneys by the court, he will be liable to pay his own costs (or part thereof, depending on the amount awarded). In general, costs awarded against a legally assisted person will be paid by the Commission. An appeal by an unsuccessful applicant, or by a successful applicant who is dissatisfied by an original determination, a variation, or a decision to decline payment of the whole or part of costs awarded against him, may be made to a Legal Aid Review Committee.

The Commission may provide legal aid through the services of its own officers, who include the Public Solicitor and his officers and the officers of the Referrals Division of the Commission, or by arranging for the services of private legal practitioners (wholly or partly at the Commission's expense) or the Public Defenders. In respect of this provision, the Commission must ensure that certain statutory duties are observed, particularly those ensuring that legal aid is to be readily available and easily accessible and that, if reasonably practicable, a legally assisted person obtains the services of the lawyer of his choice. In determining the fees payable to private practitioners for legal aid work, the Commission is required to consider the views of the Bar Association and the Law Society, but in all cases the fees are to be less than the ordinary professional cost of the particular service.

Under the provisions of the Public Defenders Act, 1969, and by a decision of the Legal Services Commission, a person who has been committed for trial or sentence for an indictable offence or who wishes to appeal against a conviction or sentence may apply to the Public Solicitor for legal assistance. Public Defenders act as barristers for persons granted legal aid, but are not permitted to act in any other legal capacity. They are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Attorney-General and are paid a salary. At 30 June 1984 there were 15 public defenders in New South Wales. Public Solicitor's officers usually act as instructing solicitors to the Public Defenders. The Commission has also resolved that the Public Solicitor may provide legal aid in criminal charge cases in Local Courts in the Sydney, Wollongong, Newcastle, and Gosford areas. Outside those areas, aid in criminal matters is provided by private practitioners.

In civil matters, legal assistance is provided through the Public Solicitor or through the Referrals Division and private practitioners. In general, the Public Solicitor handles cases of a consumer nature and tenancy cases for low income earners. The assignment from the Commission of legal aid work to private practitioners is administered by the Referrals Division. The Division also provides legal aid, free of a means test, in all Children's Court cases where a minor has been charged with an offence. In terms of the Consumer Protection (Legal Services Commission) Amendment Act, 1979, the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs can grant legal aid to consumers and refer cases to the Public Solicitor or a private practitioner with the consent of the Legal Services Commission.

A Legal Aid Fund was established to meet all costs and expenses incurred under the Legal Services Commission Act, including the Commission's administration expenses, costs arising from proceedings in which legal aid is granted, and grants for legal aid schemes administered by other organisations. Expenditure from the Fund in 1983-84 was $14.3m. Income for the Fund is derived from moneys devoted to legal aid from the Statutory Interest Account under the Legal Practitioners Act ($5.2m in 1983-84), amounts appropriated by State Parliament ($8.5m in 1983-84), Commonwealth grants, contributions from applicants for legal aid, costs and fines recovered from proceedings or under the Act, and interest accrued from investments.

A form of 'indirect' legal aid is available under the Suitors' Fund Act, 1951, which provides that costs may be met from the Suitors' Fund in cases *(a)* of successful appeals to superior courts on questions of law or quantum, *(b)* where a new trial is ordered following the quashing of a conviction on indictment, or *(c)* where proceedings have been rendered abortive for reasons beyond the control of the suitor. The income of the Fund consists of earnings on investments ($166,000 in 1983-84) and contributions from the Consolidated Fund based on a proportion (currently 1 per cent) of fees collected in all jurisdictions ($181,000 in 1983-84). Claims totalling $96,000 were met from the Fund in respect of 44 actions in 1983-84.

The Costs in Criminal Cases Act, 1967 provides that the costs incurred by persons brought before the courts as the result of genuine error by the prosecution may be met from the Consolidated Fund. In 1983-84, $5,330 was paid in respect of 7 claims.

Legal guidance and assistance is also provided in certain circumstances by Clerks of the Local Courts, chamber magistrates, the Australian Legal Aid Office, Aboriginal Legal Service, the National Roads and Motorists' Association's Legal Service, and other private, community and voluntary agencies.

The *Federal Proceedings (Costs) Act 1981* provides, in respect of Commonwealth and certain territorial courts, reimbursements to litigants of a similar kind to that provided under the Suitors' Fund Act of New South Wales. The Commonwealth Act makes provision for eligible persons who were involved in proceedings in Commonwealth Courts, or in appeals from these courts, to apply to the court for a reimbursement of their costs.

The Australian Legal Aid Office provides a general problem-solving service of legal advice for persons with an element of need. Each person seeking help from the Office is seen by a lawyer, the problem is identified and advice is given. Further assistance, including assistance in litigation, is available in matters arising under Commonwealth law, including family law, to all persons, and in matters arising under State or Commonwealth law to persons for whom the Commonwealth Government has a special responsibility such as those in receipt of social services, Aboriginals, ex-servicemen, students and newcomers to Australia. The assistance is provided by lawyers of the Office or by referral to private legal practitioners. The criteria for the provision of further assistance are the merit of the applicant's case and the financial position of the applicant.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1823 by the Third Charter of Justice. The Court is the superior court of record in the State and its jurisdictions are civil, criminal and appellate.

The Supreme Court Act, 1970 provides that the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as formerly established is to continue and that for the convenient despatch of business the Court is divided into the Court of Appeal and eight divisions: Common Law, Equity, Admiralty, Family Law, Protective, Probate, Administrative Law, and Criminal. The rules of law and equity are now administered concurrently by the Court and, where there is a conflict, the rules of equity prevail.

In *civil matters*, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (exercised by one judge sitting alone or with a jury) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute), and in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred. Under the provisions of the (Commonwealth) *Judiciary Amendment Act 1976*, which amended the *Judiciary Act 1903*, the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court to hear matters involving the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and the States was repealed, and this jurisdiction is now vested in the Supreme Court. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the Court of Appeal (constituted by three or more Judges of Appeal), which hears appeals from decisions of a single judge sitting in a Division of the Court, and from decisions of the District Court and courts of similar status. The Divisions of the Court also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from courts of status inferior to District Courts. The procedure and practice are defined by statute or regulated by rules of Court specified in the Supreme Court Act and as added to or amended by the Rule Committee established by that Act.

In *criminal matters*, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is exercised by a single judge. Its *appellate jurisdiction* is exercised by the Court of Criminal Appeal which was established by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912 and is constituted by three or more Supreme Court judges. An appeal to the High Court of Australia from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court. An appeal can be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a decision of the Supreme Court in any matter not given in the exercise of Federal jurisdiction.

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, 6 other Judges of Appeal and 29 other judges.

The civil jurisdiction of the Court is described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction (exercised in its Criminal Division) is given in the subdivision 'Higher Criminal Courts' later in this chapter.

Common Law Division

Actions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court include commercial causes, ejectment actions, and damages claims for personal injury, breach of contract, defamation, and detention. In the majority of cases the cause of action is a motor accident or negligence resulting in an industrial accident. Actions are tried before one judge. Normally a jury (which generally consists of 4 persons) is empanelled to hear an action only if requisitioned by one or both parties, or if the Court orders it. However, in certain actions (e.g. malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, and breach of promise of marriage) trial by jury is mandatory.

Equity Division

The Equity Division of the Supreme Court grants equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at common law. The Court grants injunctions and declaratory relief, makes orders for specific performance, and deals with claims against estates of deceased persons. Types of actions commenced in the Division include orders for withdrawal of caveat, variation of covenant, judicial advice under the Trustee Act, 1925, dissolution of partnerships, redemption or foreclosure of mortgages, liens, sale or partition of property, and cancellation of deeds. The Division also deals with company matters and orders as to custody, access and wardship of children where the Family Court of Australia does not have jurisdiction.

Family Law Division

The *Family Law Act 1975* contains transitional provisions which allow for proceedings for dissolution of marriage instituted under the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* (which was repealed in 1976) to continue to be dealt with as if the Family Law Act had not been passed. The New South Wales Supreme Court is invested with this jurisdiction under the Matrimonial Causes Act.

Protective Division

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is exercised in the Protective Division by the Chief Judge in Equity and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Equity Division. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised by the Protective Commissioner, who is the Registrar of the Division.

The affairs of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958, are controlled and administered under the Act (in the case of a voluntary patient only on the request of the patient) by the Protective Commissioner. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court as constituted by the Protective Commissioner.

The trust funds under the control of the Protective Office amounted to $59m at 30 June 1984. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of real estate, shares, debentures, notes, bank and building society accounts, and other investments.

Probate Division

The Supreme Court in its Probate Division is the only authority in New South Wales competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. The Court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and, where applicable, death duty paid. Death duty is not payable on estates of persons who died after 30 December 1981. The jurisdiction of the Court is exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar in Probate. Most of the cases handled by the Division are dealt with by the Registrar, while contentious matters, such as those involving the authenticity and validity of a will or the testamentary capacity of the deceased, are decided by a judge.

The number and value of estates of deceased persons assessed for death duty in recent years are published at the end of Chapter 24 ‘Private Finance’.

Administrative Law Division

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court hears proceedings seeking orders requiring a public body or public officer to perform an action required by law or to refrain from performing any act, and declarations as to the powers of a public body or officer. Appeal lies to the Court in respect of certain decisions of a public body or public officer. The Division also hears proceedings under any Commonwealth Act dealing with the assessment of taxation.

Admiralty Division

The Admiralty Division has jurisdiction in maritime matters including ownership and repair of ships, damage to ships and cargoes, collisions at sea, and salvage.

LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT

The Land and Environment Court, which is constituted under the Land and Environment Court Act, 1979, hears and determines applications and objections against a wide variety of decisions or directions of local councils including decisions on applications for building approval, subdivision approval and town planning development consent. The Court is also empowered to grant equitable relief and to deal with objections and prosecutions arising out of various environmental laws, as well as appeals and objections in respect of valuation matters.

The Court is constituted as a superior Court of record and is presided over by a Chief Judge and two other Judges, each with Supreme Court status, and nine assessors having experience or qualifications in law, engineering, town planning, or associated disciplines.

The jurisdiction of the Court has been extended to enable it to determine certain matters arising under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983. The Act also contains a provision for the appointment of Aboriginal assessors to assist the judge in certain circumstances. (More details of Aboriginal lands are shown in Chapter 11 'Land Use'.)

STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The principal industrial authority in the State is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which is constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, and comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a judge of the Supreme Court. The Commission is charged with, *inter alia*, endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation. Conciliation Committees are established by the Commission with power to enquire into industrial matters in particular industries or callings. Detailed information on industrial tribunals is published in the Subdivision 'New South Wales System of Industrial Arbitration' in Chapter 10 'Labour'.

DISTRICT COURT

District Courts, constituted under the District Court Act, 1973, function as intermediaries between the Local Courts and the Supreme Court. A District Court is a single Court with Statewide civil, criminal, and special jurisdiction. The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor and is assisted in the performance of its functions by an executive officer and by registrars and bailiffs attached to each of the proclaimed sitting places of the Court.

Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the District Court is shown below in the subdivision 'Higher Criminal Courts'.

Civil Jurisdiction

The civil jurisdiction of the Court extends over a limited range of issues in equity and probate and over those actions cognizable on the common law side of the Supreme Court in which the property sought to be recovered, or the amount claimed, does not exceed $100,000. The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but in certain instances new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

In the District Court in Sydney in 1983, 3,774 actions were settled by trial while 4,904 consent judgments and 10,265 default judgments were entered. Consent judgments are private agreements reached by the parties in litigation cases and registered by the Court. Default judgments are judgments entered by the Court for the plaintiff for a debt or liquidated demand where the defendant has failed to file a defence.

The Arbitration (Civil Actions) Act, 1983 and an amendment to the District Court Act provide for the determination, by an arbitrator, in certain civil actions instituted in the District Court. This is a system whereby smaller civil actions are compulsorily referred by the courts to arbitration by selected lawyers and the arbitrator's award becomes the judgement of the Court.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court and the District Court. These courts deal with indictable offences (under State and Federal laws), which are the more serious criminal cases. Capital offences, and offences that were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, may be tried only before the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court.

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials.

All persons committed for trial on an indictable offence, other than those who have pleaded guilty before a magistrate and have been committed to a higher criminal court for sentence, must be tried before a judge with a jury of twelve.

Criminal Division of the Supreme Court

The jurisdiction of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court is exercised by the Chief Judge of the Criminal Division and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Criminal Division. The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney and Parramatta, and a judge of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences that may not be tried conveniently in the District Court or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery to hear and determine the cases of persons appearing on the lists of untried prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

District Court

The District Court has original criminal jurisdiction in respect of all crimes and misdemeanours other than those punishable with death or that were so punishable before the virtual abolition of capital punishment in 1955. The District Court sits at Sydney and other important centres throughout the State.

In addition to exercising its original jurisdiction, the Court also hears appeals from Local Courts against all convictions or orders, except adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into recognizance, or for giving security. Appeals from the District Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Statistics of Higher Criminal Courts

In the following tables (relating to distinct persons), persons who have been dealt with by higher criminal courts more than once in a year are counted only once — and where classified by offence have been allocated to the most serious offence for which they have been tried. The statistics take no account of any variation of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal. The definitions and concepts used in the compilation of Higher Criminal Court statistics are explained in detail in the annual ABS bulletin *Higher Criminal Courts* (Catalogue No 4502.1). The following table shows, for the last six years, the number of distinct persons tried, i.e. persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in respect of whom the committal was proceeded with to trial (or to sentence in the case of a person who pleaded guilty), the number acquitted and the number convicted.

Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted, N.S.W.

			Convicted(b)	
Year	*Tried(a)*	*Acquitted*	*Number*	*Rate per 10,000 of mean population(c)*
1978	3,340	271	3,069	6.1
1979	3,472	302	3,170	6.2
1980	3,564	288	3,276	6.3
1981	4,280	370	3,910	7.5
1982	4,296	323	3,973	7.5
1983 Persons	4,833	370	4,463	8.3
Males	*4,463*	*331*	*4,132*	*15.5*
Females	*370*	*39*	*331*	*1.2*

(a) Includes persons who pleaded guilty. *(b)* Includes persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty. *(c)* Estimated mean resident population.

The next table shows details of distinct persons tried and convicted in higher criminal courts in 1982 and 1983 classified according to offence.

Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence Group, N.S.W.

	Tried(a)		*Convicted(b)*	
Offence	*1982*	*1983*	*1982*	*1983*
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	562	622	474	519
Sexual and related offences	289	268	260	230
Robbery and extortion	388	545	372	513
Fraud	336	413	308	397
Offences against property, n.e.c.	1,920	2,031	1,850	1,948
Driving, traffic, and related offences	301	330	235	263
Other offences	500	624	474	593
Total, all offences	**4,296**	**4,833**	**3,973**	**4,463**

(a) Includes persons who pleaded guilty. *(b)* Includes persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty.

In the following table distinct persons convicted in a higher criminal court in 1983 are classified by offence and penalty imposed.

Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence and Penalty Imposed, N.S.W., 1983

	Placed on a bond and/or fined (a)	*Imprisoned*					
Offence		*Under 2 years*	*2 and under 5 years*	*5 and under 10 years*	*10 years or more(b)*	*Other penalty (c)*	*Total distinct persons convicted*
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	299	43	67	30	44	36	519
Sexual and related offences	104	16	46	44	15	5	230
Robbery and extortion	108	20	152	163	55	15	513
Fraud	287	37	49	9	-	15	397
Offences against property, n.e.c.	1,120	301	386	55	3	83	1,948
Driving, traffic, and related offences	211	15	19	—	—	18	263
Other offences	180	169	114	75	25	30	593
Total, all offences	**2,309**	**601**	**833**	**376**	**142**	**202**	**4,463**

(a) Includes 416 persons placed on a Community Service Order (which requires the offender to perform community service work for a specified number of hours) and 52 persons with charge dismissed under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. *(b)* Includes sentences of life imprisonment and imprisonment during the Governor's Pleasure. *(c)* Comprises 23 persons committed to juvenile institutions and 179 persons sentenced to periodic detention (i.e. sentenced to spend each weekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed).

Of the total distinct persons convicted in 1983, 1,356 (31 per cent) were under 21 years of age, 1,079 (24 per cent) were aged 21 and under 25 years, 780 (17 per cent) were aged 25 and under 30 years, and 1,248 (28 per cent) were aged 30 years or more at the time of their arrest.

The majority of sexual and related offences are committed by persons aged 25 years or more. In 1983, the proportion was 54 per cent. Persons under 25 years of age are responsible for the majority of cases of breaking, entering, and stealing, and of larceny of vehicles. In 1983, they were responsible for 66 per cent and 77 per cent respectively of these offences, with the corresponding figures for persons under 21 years of age being 35 per cent and 54 per cent.

Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes

In terms of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, 1967, if a person has sustained injuries as a result of a criminal offence and payment of compensation awarded by a court is not forthcoming from the offender, the aggrieved person may apply for payment from the Consolidated Fund for amounts in excess of $100. The maximum compensation payable is $10,000. Where no person has been charged in connection with the offence, an ex-gratia payment may be made to the aggrieved person. In 1983, 612 claims were met under the Act and payments totalled $2.7m, with the average payment per claim being $4,518; there were 112 claims in respect of which the maximum payment of $10,000 was made. In addition, 329 claims were met in 1983 under the associated ex-gratia scheme and payments totalling $1.7m (an average of $5,205 per claim) were made in respect of these claims; the maximum payment of $10,000 was made on 75 occasions. Since the commencement of the Act on 1 January 1968, payments amounting to $13.1m have been made under both the statutory and ex-gratia schemes.

In 1983-84, $84,000 was recovered from offenders, bringing the total amount recovered to $368,000 to 30 June 1984.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Compensation Court of New South Wales to examine, hear and determine all matters and questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, for which purpose it has the same powers to summon witnesses and receive evidence as a Royal Commissioner. The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and such other judges as the Governor appoints. It is a court of record and its judges have the same status, salary, pension rights and tenure of office as District Court judges. The Court, created by the Compensation Court Act, 1984, performs the judicial functions of the former Workers' Compensation Commission.

The decisions of the Court on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeals on questions of law or on the admission or rejection of evidence lie to the Supreme Court.

The State Compensation Board, a corporation created by the Workers' Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1984, performs the administrative functions of the former Workers' Compensation Commission. The Board is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act and to make all reasonable efforts to conciliate and bring parties to agreement where dispute has arisen. Conciliators may be employed under the Public Service Act, 1979 to carry out the Board's conciliation function. In practice, approximately 97 per cent of claims are settled administratively between insurer and worker without recourse to court proceedings.

The cost of the Court's and the Board's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Board, under statutory authority, both on insurers who undertake the employers' liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY

Courts of Marine Inquiry may be established to make inquiries into certain shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships or as to charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers. In terms of the (State) Navigation Act, 1901, a Court of Marine Inquiry may be established within a District Court comprising one or more District Court judges and any number of assessors. No appeal lies from a District Court exercising such jurisdiction. In terms of the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act 1912*, the Governor-General may, by proclamation, establish a Court of Marine Inquiry consisting of one or more judges who may be judges of the Federal Court or judges of a Supreme or District Court. Persons having nautical, engineering or special skill may be appointed as assessors to advise the Court but do not adjudicate on the matter before the Court.

LOWER COURTS

Local Courts

These courts are held daily in large centres and regularly in small centres. Although known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation. Local Courts were established under the Local Courts Act, 1982 and replaced Courts of Petty Sessions on 1 January 1985. Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902, the Local Courts (Civil Claims) Act, 1970 and the Local Courts Act, 1982.

The Local Courts Administration is responsible for the operation of Local Courts offices in court houses at 185 locations throughout the State. There are 37 court offices in the Sydney metropolitan area, some of which have been established for specialised purposes, including 4 children's courts dealing with juveniles, a special court for family law matters, a civil claims court, a traffic court, 2 coroners' courts, a court dealing in matters relating to Commonwealth legislation, and the Chief Industrial Magistrates Court.

Local Courts — Criminal Jurisdiction

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the (State) Crimes Act, 1900, the (Commonwealth) *Crimes Act 1914*, the Offences in Public Places Act, 1979, and the Motor Traffic Act, 1909 (and Regulations under that Act), which define offences and prescribe the penalties. Magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a magistrate or by two or more justices of the peace (where the charge is of a minor nature, in cases of emergencies, or where the magistrate will not be visiting the court on his circuit for some time).

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily. These include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the accused. In indictable cases not dealt with summarily, a magisterial inquiry is held and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court if a *prima facie* case is established.

The N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, administered by the N.S.W. Department of Attorney-General, issues regular statistical and research reports. Included in these are statistics, collected by the Bureau, on appearances of persons before Local Courts (known as Courts of Petty Sessions until 31 December 1984) under the (State) Crimes Act and under sections of other Acts that are of particular social relevance. Some minor offences, such as most traffic offences, are excluded from the collection. The charge or information is regarded as being 'determined' when an order (other than a committal order to a higher criminal court for trial or sentence) is handed down, which effectively removes that charge or information from the Local Courts' lists. Committals to a higher court for trial or sentence are excluded from the statistics. Generally, when charges or informations against a person that relate to two or more offences are heard and determined at a court appearance, only the principal offence is recorded in the statistics. The 'principal offence' is defined as the offence that attracted the severest penalty or, if the person was not convicted, the offence for which the severest penalty could have been imposed. However, all appearances at which a charge in respect of a drug offence or 'drink and drive' offence is determined are recorded in that offence category, even when it is not the principal offence; the principal other offence is also recorded. The following table shows details of the types of offences and outcome of proceedings in respect of selected charges determined before Courts of Petty Sessions (excluding Children's Courts) in 1983, as compiled by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Courts of Petty Sessions, Criminal Jurisdiction: Appearance at which Charges Relating to Selected Offences were Determined *(a)* by Type of Offence and Outcome, N.S.W., 1983

Offence	*Conviction resulting in sentence of*			*Rising of Court*	*Offence proven but no conviction recorded*	*Recognizance forfeited*	*Charge withdrawn or dismissed*	*Finding of not guilty*	*Total appearances determined*
	Imprisonment (b)	*Fine only*	*Recognizance (c) (d)*						
Assaults, n.e.c. —									
Major assault	63	53	322	3	51	1	105	164	762
Minor assault	206	1,303	1,237	5	471	14	2,655	470	6,361
Sexual and related offences —									
Sexual offences	11	62	37	—	13	2	19	14	158
Prostitution and related offences	2	253	1	2	9	—	23	15	305
Fraud	208	993	755	22	171	11	239	123	2,522
Break, enter, and steal	428	137	740	1	24	10	174	75	1,589
Larceny of motor vehicles	214	304	346	2	53	14	72	69	1,074
Stealing n.e.c.	572	6,876	1,722	32	1,497	39	288	510	11,536
Unlawful possession of property	206	1,052	332	22	127	10	250	277	2,276
Injury to property —									
Injury to animals	5	11	8	—	1	—	1	-	26
Other	85	1,491	373	14	239	6	185	155	2,548
Selected driving offences *(e)*	672	3,963	709	8	129	15	353	246	6,095
Offensive behaviour and related offences	14	1,903	139	34	221	23	170	163	2,667
Found with intent to commit offence, n.e.c.	28	24	27	1	3	2	13	8	106
Hinder police, resist arrest	9	395	41	2	46	5	39	35	572
Betting and gaming offences	—	975	—	—	18	—	27	21	1,041
Unlawful possession, etc. of weapons, etc.	43	800	98	8	90	2	58	38	1,137
Environmental offences	—	53	—	-	3	—	5	3	64
Other selected offences	179	3,580	116	33	144	22	568	125	4,767
Total, selected offences	**2,945**	**24,228**	**7,003**	**189**	**3,310**	**176**	**5,244**	**2,511**	**45,606**
Drugs of addiction offences *(a)*	392	5,408	944	41	301	31	263	187	7,567
Drink and drive offences *(a)*	412	14,057	1,260	10	1,155	46	359	110	17,409

(a) See text preceding table. *(b)* Includes 243 persons sentenced to periodic detention (i.e. sentenced to spend eachweekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed). *(c)* Includes recognizances with probation and/or a fine. *(d)* Includes 1,016 persons placed on a Community Service Order (which requires the offender to perform community service work for a specified number of hours). *(e)* Comprises 'drive in a manner or speed dangerous', 'fail to stop after accident' and 'drive while disqualified or with licence suspended or cancelled'.

In 1968, the Motor Traffic Act was amended to provide that a police officer may administer a roadside alcohol test if he has reasonable cause to believe that the driver of a vehicle has committed some offence, if his manner of driving indicates that he may have alcohol in his body, or if he has been involved in an accident. In December 1982, the Act was further amended to allow police to test drivers at random for a three year trial period. If a positive result is obtained then the driver is tested at a police station to determine the level of alcohol in his blood. If the level is 0.05 milligrams per millilitre or higher (0.08 or higher prior to December 1980) then the driver is charged with an offence. In 1983 (the first year of random breath testing) tests were conducted on 977,000 drivers of whom 13,600 were found to have a blood alcohol level of 0.05 or higher.

Reference to the right of appeal to the District Court is made in the subdivision 'District Court' shown earlier in this chapter.

Local Courts — Civil Jurisdiction

The Local Courts (Civil Claims) Act, 1970 confers on Local Courts a limited civil jurisdiction, which can be exercised only by a magistrate, to determine actions for the recovery of debts or damages in cases involving not more than $5,000. However, either party can apply to the District Court for a smaller claim to be heard in its jurisdiction.

Legislation operative since July 1983 has provided for some civil actions to be determined by an arbitrator. Further information is shown in the sub-division 'District Court' earlier in this chapter.

In the civil jurisdiction, issues arise under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to instalment credit, money-lending and hire purchase transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, dividing fences, inebriates, lunacy, masters and servants, ancillary reliefs arising in family law (such as maintenance, division of property and, in certain cases, custody of children) and other matters.

A Local Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and, by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. A Court may also issue a writ of execution to attach the personal property of the debtor and to allow for the sale of such property in satisfaction of the judgment debt.

In general, a decision of a Local Court exercising jurisdiction under the Local Courts (Civil Claims) Act is final, but an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the decision is erroneous in law.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may hold examinations of judgement debtors and enter judgement in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time to carry out the judgements of the court.

Children's Courts

Children's Courts exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939. In certain proclaimed areas, a special magistrate is appointed to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a Children's Court may be exercised by a magistrate or, occasionally, by two justices of the peace. Children's Court hearings are usually held *in camera.*

A Children's Court exercises all the powers of a Local Court in respect of children aged 10 to 15 years (the minimum age of criminal responsibility being 10 years) and young persons (16 and 17 years of age), and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children (of any age) and young persons, and of truants (5 to 14 years of age).

The role of the Court is reformative rather than punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Youth and Community Services to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's Courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of children under the Child Welfare Act and the Maintenance Act, 1964. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899.

Appeal from decisions of Children's Courts lies to the District Court or by way of stated case to the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of juveniles under 18 years of age dealt with in Children's Courts in the last 6 years, classified according to the Act under which they were charged with an offence or under which a complaint was laid, and according to the action taken by the Court. Juveniles are counted once for each final appearance before a Children's Court.

Children's Courts: Juveniles Dealt with and Action Taken, N.S.W.

	Number of juveniles					
Particulars	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Act under which dealt with						
Dealt with under —						
Crimes Act, 1900	7,944	7,917	8,417	9,396	10,391	11,088
Child Welfare Act, 1939	2,312	2,177	2,014	1,959	1,935	1,923
Government Railways Act, 1912 and Transport Act, 1930	1,177	1,024	1,124	1,094	1,252	930
Motor Traffic Act, 1909	6,107	5,979	4,917	4,087	4,048	3,368
Police Offences Act, 1901 and Summary Offences Act, 1970 *(a)*	1,204	1,250	607	7	3	1
Other Acts	780	603	778	1,287	1,257	1,263
Total juveniles dealt with: Boys	16,754	16,254	15,202	15,001	15,768	15,434
Girls	2,770	2,696	2,655	2,829	3,118	3,139
Juveniles	**19,524**	**18,950**	**17,857**	**17,830**	**18,886**	**18,573**
Action taken						
Fined	7,978	7,721	6,032	5,260	5,139	4,496
Committed for trial	171	157	39	66	41	66
Committed to institution *(b)*	1,547	1,367	1,255	1,519	1,631	1,676
Committed to institution *(b)* — order suspended	465	529	537	554	610	728
Returned to former custody	32	32	37	15	25	82
Committed to care of approved person	295	379	286	311	301	373
Committed to care of Minister	360	306	358	303	335	277
Released on probation	5,004	4,375	4,803	3,471	3,433	3,412
Admonished, discharged, etc.	3,580	4,001	4,405	6,305	7,268	7,361
Other	92	83	105	26	103	102
Total juveniles dealt with	**19,524**	**18,950**	**17,857**	**17,830**	**18,886**	**18,573**

(a) The Summary Offences Act was repealed in 1979. *(b)* Conducted by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

The Community Welfare Act, 1982, assented to in May 1982 but only partially proclaimed, provides for, *inter alia*, the introduction of new procedures in Children's Courts to deal with children in need of care, and for the establishment of Children's Panels to ensure that children are not unnecessarily brought before a Children's Court. Further details of this legislation are included in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.

Coroners' Courts

The office of Coroner is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1980.

Every magistrate, by virtue of his office, has the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State and only magistrates may act as coroners within certain areas of the State. Outside these areas, the local Clerk of the Local Court is normally appointed coroner.

Where a Coroner is informed by a member of the police force of a death or suspected death of a person, he has jurisdiction to hold an inquest into the cause. Inquests are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols, psychiatric hospitals, and Department of Youth and Community Services institutions, and of the death of any person whilst in the custody of the police. A coroner may also make an inquiry concerning a fire. Inquests and inquiries are held by a coroner without a jury (except in special circumstances, when a jury of six persons is summoned).

The Act requires that a coroner terminate an inquest or inquiry where a person has been charged with, or a *prima facie* case has been established against a known person for, an indictable offence related to the death, suspected death, or fire.

Licensing Courts

The Liquor Act, 1912 was repealed on 30 June 1983 and the Liquor Act, 1982 was proclaimed to operate from 1 July 1983. Under the new legislation, not less than 3 persons, each of whom is a magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for the State, and in the metropolitan area they also sit as magistrates constituting Local Courts to deal with offences arising under the Liquor Act and other Acts.

The licensing magistrates determine applications for new licences under the Liquor Act, 1982 and new certificates of registration under the Registered Clubs Act, 1976. They also deal with other applications relating to the removal or transfer of licences, variation of trading hours and disciplinary provisions under the Acts. The Licensing Court sits as an open Court. Appeals from decisions of individual magistrates lie to the full bench of licensing magistrates, except in relation to convictions under the Act, where appeal lies to the District Court. Appeal also lies to the Supreme Court on questions of law.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Liquor Administration Board which is responsible for licensed premises, their condition, and applications and orders affecting licensed premises. The Board performs its functions in a non-judicial and informal manner. The Board is also responsible for the assessment of the annual licence fees paid by licensees and clubs under the two Acts mentioned. The Board is required to keep the operation of the Acts under review and may inquire into and report on any matter connected with the administration of the Acts.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Liquor Administration Board are shown in Chapter 20 'Internal Trade'.

Wardens' Courts (Mining)

Under the Mining Act, 1973, the Coal Mining Act, 1973 and the Petroleum Act, 1955, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute (except industrial disputes) between mine operators (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final where the right or property in dispute does not exceed $500 in value or if the parties agree before the hearing. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, together with a further right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain circumstances.

Wardens are appointed by the Governor and may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales.

Land Boards

For information on this subject, refer to Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

Fair Rents Boards

Under the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948, the rentals of premises subject to rent control are, in general, determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a magistrate. The majority of rentals of shared accommodation in the Sydney metropolitan area are determined by the Rent Controller (subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board), and by a Fair Rents Board outside the metropolitan area. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Local Court, constituted by a magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in Chapter 12 'Housing and Construction'.

Strata Titles Boards

In terms of the Strata Titles Act, 1973, a Strata Titles Commissioner was appointed to resolve disputes arising under the Act. The Commissioner's decisions, which are made in the form of orders, are subject to appeal to a Strata Titles Board. The Act also requires the Commissioner to refer certain applications for orders direct to the Strata Titles Board.

The functions of the Commissioner and the Strata Titles Boards are administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs. The Rent Controller is also the Strata Titles Commissioner and each Fair Rents Board acts also as a Strata Titles Board.

Community Justice Centres

In terms of the Community Justice Centres (Pilot Project) Act, 1980, three Community Justice Centres were established on a trial basis to provide an alternative to the Courts in settling disputes that arise between persons in some form of relationship (e.g. marriage, *de facto* relationship, family, neighbours, friends, workmates). These centres, which are administered by the Department of the Attorney General and which make no charge for their services, provide a means of settling disputes through mediation if both parties are willing to participate. Suitable people are employed on a part-time basis for the role of mediators. Persons using the services of the Centres are not legally disadvantaged should they later pursue the dispute through the usual legal processes. The initial twelve month trial period, which ended on 31 December 1981, was extended by proclamation to 1 December 1983, when it was replaced by the Community Justice Centres Act, 1983. The service has now been extended by the training of panels of mediators to operate in areas not previously covered by the original centres in Sydney and Wollongong. The project is currently dealing with approximately 250 cases per month and agreement is being reached in about 85 per cent of mediated cases.

Consumer Claims Tribunals

The operations of Consumer Claims Tribunals are described in Chapter 22 'Consumer Protection'.

COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, Federal judicial power is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other Federal courts created by the Commonwealth Parliament (the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court of Australia), and in certain State courts. Federal jurisdiction has been conferred on State courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the *Judiciary Act 1903*, the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*, the *Family Law Act 1975*, and other Commonwealth Acts. The nature and extent of the judicial powers of the Commonwealth is prescribed by Chapter III of the Australian Constitution.

High Court of Australia

The High Court of Australia consists of a Chief Justice and six other Justices. In terms of the *High Court of Australia Act 1979*, the seat of the High Court was established in 1980 in Canberra, but the Court may sit at other places within Australia and the external territories as occasion requires.

The High Court has both original jurisdiction (usually exercised by a single judge) and appellate jurisdiction (exercised by at least three judges). In some cases, the Court's jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases, it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in a variety of matters including matters arising under a treaty, in suits between the Commonwealth and a State or between States, and in matters in which a writ of *mandamus or prohibition* or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. The High Court's exclusive jurisdiction no longer includes matters involving the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of the States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in other matters in which the Commonwealth (or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth) is a party, in matters between residents of different States, and in trials of indictable offences against Commonwealth laws.

In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from decisions made in its original jurisdiction, from decisions of other courts exercising Federal jurisdiction and, provided that such appeals could have been taken to the Privy Council at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, from Supreme Courts and other State courts. The High Court has to give special leave before an appeal can be brought to it from a State Supreme Court, any other Court of a State exercising Federal jurisdiction or the Federal Court of Australia.

Federal Court of Australia

The Federal Court of Australia, established by the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976*, exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in two Divisions, namely the Industrial Division and the General Division. Matters arising under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* are dealt with in the Industrial Division and all other matters are dealt with in the General Division. The Court's original jurisdiction includes that formerly exercised by the Federal Court of Bankruptcy and the Australian Industrial Court. Further original jurisdiction has been conferred by a number of Acts, the most significant being the *Federal Court of Australia (Consequential Provisions) Act 1976*.

The Federal Court of Australia has appellate jurisdiction with respect to judgments of the Court constituted by a single judge; judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Territories; and, in certain circumstances provided for by legislation, with respect to judgments of State courts other than those of the Full Court of a State Supreme Court (e.g. *Patents Act 1952, Trade Marks Act 1955, Bankruptcy Act 1966, Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*).

Family Court of Australia

The Family Court of Australia, created by the *Family Law Act 1975*, consists of a chief judge, senior judges, and other judges. The Court is a superior court of record with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes instituted or continued under the Family Law Act.

'Matrimonial causes' are defined in the Act as proceedings for the principal reliefs of dissolution and annulment of marriage, and the ancillary reliefs of maintenance, division and settlement of property, custody and maintenance of children, and injunctions and declarations as to the validity, dissolution, and annulment of marriages. The Act confers concurrent jurisdiction in respect of certain ancillary reliefs on courts of summary jurisdiction.

The Family Law Act allows the irretrievable breakdown of marriage, as evidenced by 12 months separation of the parties, to be the sole ground for dissolution. It also provides for the granting of a decree of nullity of a void marriage.

The Act provides that the Family Court, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, shall have regard to such matters as the need to preserve and protect the institution of marriage; the need to give the widest possible protection and assistance to the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society; and the need to protect the rights and welfare of children. The Court is also obliged to consider the means available for helping parties to a marriage to consider reconciliation or the improvement of their relationship.

The Family Court's philosophy, as embodied in the Act, is that the conciliation of disputes which arise from marriage breakdown is a preferable course to litigation. The Court provides a free and confidential counselling service to assist in the resolution of custody, access and family relationship disputes. It also provides a staff of registrars to help conciliate financial disputes.

Appeals in respect of decisions of single judges of the Family Court may be taken to the Full Court of the Family Court. In certain circumstances, appeals may be made to the High Court. Appeals from courts of summary jurisdiction may be made to the Family Court of Australia. An appeal does not lie from a decree of dissolution of marriage once the decree has become absolute.

Statistics of the number of divorces in New South Wales can be found in Chapter 4, 'Vital statistics'.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(New South Wales) Ombudsman

The Ombudsman Act, 1974 provides for the appointment by the Governor, on the recommendation of Cabinet, of an Ombudsman to investigate and report upon complaints made by persons, companies or other organisations against the administrative actions of public authorities and local government authorities. The Ombudsman may also make investigations of his own volition.

Public authorities are defined under the Act to include all bodies whose accounts are required under any Act to be audited by the Auditor-General. The Act, however, excludes the conduct of certain specified authorities. It also excludes conduct relating to employer/employee relations in public authorities and conduct of a public authority relating to legal and court proceedings.

Investigation is made in private and the Ombudsman has the powers, authorities, protection, and immunities conferred on a Royal Commissioner, including the power to enter and inspect premises used by a public authority and to inspect documents.

If conduct is found to be wrong, the Ombudsman must report to the Minister to whom the authority is responsible, to the head of the authority concerned, and, where persons employed under the Public Service Act, 1979 are involved, to the Public Service Board. Where the Ombudsman is not satisfied that sufficient steps have been taken in due time in consequence of his report, he may make a report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament and may include a recommendation that the report be made public forthwith.

The Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act, 1978 (amended 1983) enables the Ombudsman to investigate complaints of misconduct made against members of the N.S.W. Police Force. If the complaint cannot be resolved by conciliation or is not regarded as trivial, the Police Commissioner arranges an investigation, usually by the Internal Affairs Branch of the Police Force.

The Ombudsman monitors this process, and receives reports. In the event of conflict of evidence between complainants and police officers, he may conduct a reinvestigation and question witnesses. The Ombudsman then reports his findings to the complainant, the Minister for Police, the Police Commissioner and the police officers concerned. He may also make a report to Parliament if he decides that it is in the public interest to do so.

Anti-Discrimination Board and Equal Opportunity Tribunal

The Anti-Discrimination Board was established under the provisions of the Anti-Discrimination Act, 1977 and comprises a President and two Members. The Board's functions are to investigate and conciliate complaints of discrimination, to undertake research and formulate policy on discrimination and human rights issues, and to undertake community education on discrimination. If the Board cannot conciliate in a complaint, it refers the complaint to the Equal Opportunity Tribunal, which normally comprises one judicial member and two lay members. The Tribunal can hold a public inquiry into the complaint and can award damages or make other orders (such as reinstatement in a job).

Supreme Court

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court is described earlier in this chapter in the subdivision 'Supreme Court'.

Commonwealth Ombudsman

The Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman was established under the provisions of the *Ombudsman Act 1976*. The Ombudsman is empowered to investigate complaints concerning the administrative actions of Commonwealth Government Departments, statutory bodies and other authorities. Additional responsibilities have been given to the office through the *Complaints (Australian Federal Police) Act 1981*, the *Freedom of Information Amendment Act 1983* and the *Ombudsman Amendment Act 1983*. Where the Ombudsman is of the opinion, after an investigation is completed, that an administrative action involved defective administration, he is required to report to the body concerned and may include in his report any recommendations he thinks fit to make. In the event of a failure to comply with a recommendation contained in a report made by the Ombudsman, the Ombudsman may report to the Prime Minister and to the Parliament.

(Commonwealth) Administrative Appeals Tribunal

The Administrative Appeals Tribunal was established by the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*. The function of the Tribunal is to review decisions made by Commonwealth ministers, authorities and officials under certain laws of the Commonwealth. The Tribunal now has jurisdiction in respect of decisions made under more than 160 statutes, including decisions in the fields of social security, immigration, customs, Commonwealth employees' compensation and patents. Further additions to the Tribunal's jurisdiction are made from time to time.

The Administrative Review Council was also established under the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act. The Council's functions include reviewing decision-making processes and the practices and procedures of administrative review bodies, such as tribunals or courts. The Council may make recommendations to the Attorney-General for improvements in those areas.

Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977

The *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* provides for judicial review in the Federal Court of Australia of administrative actions taken under Commonwealth legislation to which the Act applies. The Court's role is limited to reviewing the lawfulness of the action in question where application is made by a person aggrieved thereby. A person entitled to seek judicial review in respect of an administrative decision may seek a statement of reasons for the decisions from the decision-maker.

The Human Rights Commission

The Human Rights Commission was set up by the Commonwealth Government in December 1981 to promote and protect human rights in Australia. The Commission works under three Acts — the *Human Rights Commission Act 1981* and the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975*, and the *Sex Discrimination Act 1984*. Under each Act, the Commission is able to inquire into and, where practicable, effect a settlement of issues, including complaints, that have come to its notice.

The Racial Discrimination Act applies regardless of whether the discrimination falls within Commonwealth or State jurisdiction. The human rights function is related to Commonwealth laws and practices under those laws. The Sex Discrimination Act applies throughout Australia, although it may not apply to every act of discrimination because of some limitations on Commonwealth powers. In New South Wales, people making complaints have a choice of bringing their complaints under either the (State) Anti-Discrimination Act, 1977 or the Commonwealth Act; but a complaint cannot be made under both Acts.

Freedom of Information Act 1982

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982*, which came into operation on 1 December 1982, has two objectives:

(a) to make available to the public information about the rules, practices and operations of Commonwealth Government departments and authorities; and

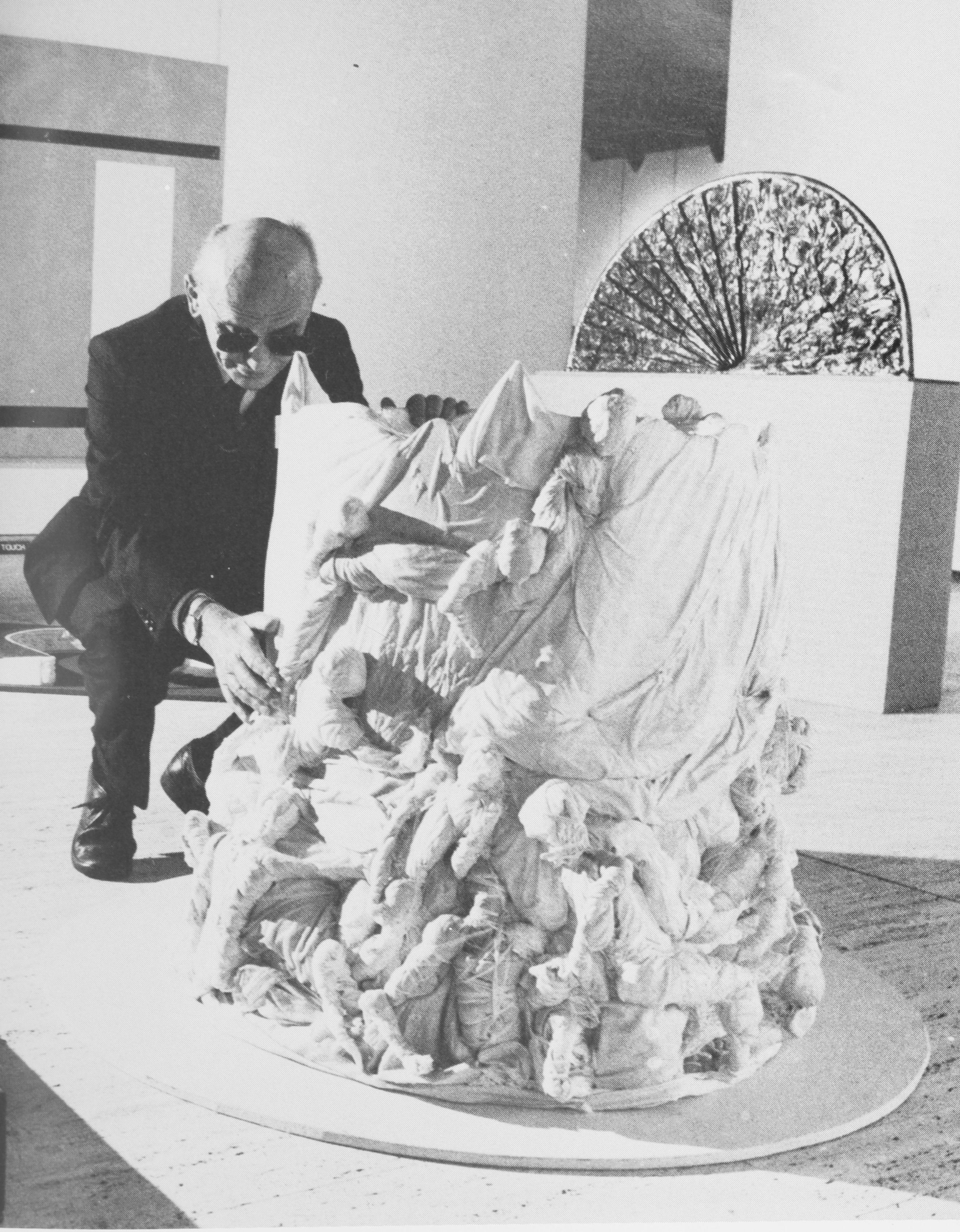
(b) to create a general right of access to documents in the possession of Ministers and agencies.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Act defines the rights of members of the public to obtain access to documents, and sets out a range of obligations and restrictions on departments and the public for exercising these rights. The right of access does not extend to all documents. Certain classes of documents are specified in the Act as exempt from the provisions of the Act in whole or part. The public is not required to provide reasons for requesting access to documents. However, all requests under the Act should be in writing. Provisions exist whereby a person may apply to have an amendment made to information relating to that person's own personal affairs.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; as executor of a will; as administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, dies, or is absent from the State; as administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. He also assists people in the preparation of wills and prepares wills in which he is appointed executor. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. The Public Trustee is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act, 1916. He has also the responsibility of administering the Dormant Funds Act, 1942.



Sydney Morning Herald

The model for *Mobius Sea*, by Richard Goodwin, which won the first Biennial Sculpture Award of the Royal Blind Society, in 1985. The finished sculpture will stand about 4 metres high, and will be set facing Macquarie Street outside the Royal Botanic Gardens. The award is aimed at providing significant sculptures throughout N.S.W. which have tactual as well as visual qualities, making them accessible to blind people and the general community as well.

Sydney Morning Herald

The "Oz for Africa" concert at the Sydney Entertainment Centre in July 1985. Sixteen rock bands and numerous technicians and auxiliary helpers donated their services as part of the international "Live Aid" endeavour by the rock music industry to raise money for food relief in drought-stricken Africa.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in the last 6 years. Operations in respect of the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

Public Trust Office: Transactions, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	*Number of estates received for administration*	*Trust moneys*		*Commission and fees etc.(a)*	*Office administration*	*Unclaimed money paid into Treasury*	*Value of estates and trusts in active administration*
		Received	*Paid*				
		($'000)					
1979	5,445	145,849	145,664	5,091	5,223	89	151,327
1980	5,265	158,685	160,226	5,557	6,033	196	168,134
1981	5,387	164,236	164,039	5,602	7,735	79	201,415
1982	4,802	190,116	190,255	6,861	7,765	478	239,525
1983	4,874	243,560	243,026	8,278	8,565	1,383	258,587
1984	5,091	318,165	318,630	8,484	9,161	695	281,792

(a) Excludes transfer of interest earned on Common Fund to cover cost of office administration.

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar General for New South Wales administers the Real Property Act, the Conveyancing Act, the Strata Titles Act, the Bills of Sale Act, the Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act, and various provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act. Registrations are made of transfers, leases, mortgages, conveyances, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; plans of subdivision and strata plans; bills of sale; liens on crops and wool; and stock mortgages.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Corporate Affairs Commission.

Further details of the legislative and administrative procedures regulating the formation and conduct of incorporated companies and the role of the Corporate Affairs Commission are given in Chapter 24 'Private Finance'.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS, AND PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, and designs is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the *Patents Act 1952*, the *Trade Marks Act 1955*, and the *Designs Act 1906*, which are administered by the Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Office in the Department of Science and Technology. Protection of copyright is the responsibility of the (Commonwealth) Attorney-General under the *Copyright Act 1968*.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to a State Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent and rectification of the registers of trade marks and designs.

LAW REFORM COMMISSIONS

In New South Wales, a full-time standing Law Reform Commission was established under the provisions of the Law Reform Commission Act, 1967 to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform and consolidation. The Commission has a full-time chairman and full or part-time members who may be lawyers or laymen with special qualifications or experience. The Commission has reviewed considerable areas of the law and has issued a number of reports with recommendations for legislative change. For example, reports have been issued on the admissibility of evidence, coroners' inquests, covenants in restraint of trade, defamation, frustrated contracts and the legal profession. With the exception of the report on the legal profession, Acts have now been passed to implement many of the Commission's recommendations. During the year ended 30 June 1984, the Attorney-General referred 6 new references to the Commission. These references require the Commission to inquire into and review the law and practice in New South Wales in relation to the Local Courts Act, 1982, artificial conception, garnishment, conscientious objection to jury service, limitation of actions and employee's liability.

Under the provisions of the *Law Reform Commission Act 1973*, the Commonwealth Government established the (Australian) Law Reform Commission to reform, modernise and simplify Commonwealth laws. The Commission makes reports on matters referred to it by the Commonwealth Attorney-General.

POLICE AND CORRECTIVE SERVICES

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE FORCE

The New South Wales police force is organised under the Police Regulation Act, 1899. The Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services and who is a member of the Police Board of New South Wales, is responsible for the supervision of the police force, its operational command and day to day management. The functions of the Board, which commenced on 16 January 1984, are to promote the improvement of the police force and to ensure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police service.

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into two Police Areas (Metropolitan and Country) both comprising ten Police Districts, each of which is composed of a number of Divisions. Headquarters of the Country Police Districts are located at Albury, Bathurst, Dubbo, Goulburn, Lismore, Newcastle, Parkes, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga and Wollongong.

The primary duties of the police are protection of life and property, crime prevention and detection, supervision of gaming and betting, and the maintenance of public order. In addition, they perform many other duties in the service of the State; e.g. in country areas they act as Clerks of Local Courts in small centres, motor registry officers, and inspectors under the Pure Foods and other Acts.

To allow the force to perform its primary duties more effectively, a number of specific-purpose branches and sections operate independently within the force and have status similar to a police district. Some of the branches and their functions are:

Criminal Investigation Branch. Comprises a number of specialised crime investigation squads, including the Drug Squad, Major Crime Squad, Armed Hold-up Squad, Fraud Squad and Scientific Investigation Section.

Technical Support Branch. Responsible for the control and maintenance of the fingerprint and criminal history recording systems and associated functions including stolen vehicles, missing persons and warrant matters, as well as police communications and radio systems throughout the State.

Disaster and Rescue Branch. Co-ordinates the emergency services offered by the force. Its activities are diverse, but the predominant activity is the rescue of persons trapped in road accident wreckage. The branch includes the Police Rescue Squad, whose members are trained in all facets of rescue procedure and disaster situations, the Police Airwing, the Dog Squad, and Water Police.

Traffic Branch. Responsible for traffic safety and the surveillance and enforcement of traffic flow. The Branch is also responsible for the training and appointment of staff associated with the traffic field and provides equipment for specialist traffic functions. The branch is responsible for many sections, including Traffic Signals Operations Centre, Breath Analysis Section, Traffic Penalties Section and Highway Patrol.

The Highway Patrol Unit is responsible for general and specialised traffic enforcement, trail bike squads, traffic signal enforcement, industrial and V.I.P. escorts on a Statewide basis. Highway Patrol Police are attached to metropolitan and country districts under the control of District Superintendents.

Prosecuting Branch. Prosecutes criminal offenders, provides assistance as required to magistrates in court, and undertakes prosecutions on behalf of other government departments.

Licensing Branch. Investigates and reports upon the fitness of persons to hold licences under such Acts as the Liquor Act, Registered Clubs Act, Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act, Auctioneers and Agents Act, Second Hand Dealers and Collectors Act, Moneylending Act, Hawkers Act, and Travel Agents Act, and ensures the adherence of conditions in terms of those Acts. The branch is also responsible for the issue of pistol licences and shooters licences.

Community Relations Bureau. Established to identify community problems which may effect the incidence of crime, to develop strategies for community policing, to implement appropriate police/community relations programs and to maintain a strong working relationship with the media. It contains organisations such as Public Relations Unit, Ethnic Liaison Unit, Crime Prevention Unit and Safety Advisory Unit.

To be considered for entry into the police force, male applicants must be at least 174 centimetres in height and females at least 163 centimetres. They must be Australian citizens with no previous criminal convictions and have obtained a reasonable result in the Higher School Certificate or equivalent.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to police officers who retire by reason of being medically unfit for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the police pension scheme are given in the subsection 'Pension and Superannuation Schemes' in Chapter 24 'Private Finance'.

An auxiliary section of special constables termed 'parking patrol officers' is responsible for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations.

The following table shows the number of police stations, police, police trainees, and other police staff in New South Wales in the last 6 years.

Police Stations, Police Force in Relation to Population, and other Police Staff, N.S.W.

At 30 June	*Police stations*	*Police*	*Population(a) to each member of police force*	*Trainees (b)*	*Number of other police staff(c)*
1979	469	8,969	570	94	2,011
1980	464	9,164	564	236	2,070
1981	465	9,271	565	197	1,952
1982	469	9,388	565	144	1,925
1983	470	9,812	546	3	2,047
1984	470	9,950	p543	97	2,102

(a) Estimated resident population. *(b)* Includes junior trainees. *(c)* Comprises parking patrol officers, bandsmen, security officers, matrons and civilian staff.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

The Australian Federal Police, established under the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, in addition to performing normal police duties in the Australian Capital Territory, is the principal agency for the enforcement of Federal laws and the protection of Commonwealth Government property throughout Australia. There is provision in the Act to enable the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police to make arrangements with State Police Commissioners for the investigation of offences against State-made laws in relation to Commonwealth places.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

In New South Wales, the Department of Corrective Services is responsible for the Prison Service and has administrative control of the Probation and Parole Service. The Department is administered by the Corrective Services Commission. The Commission is subject to the direction of the Minister for Corrective Services and comprises a full-time chairman, two other full-time members and two part-time members appointed by the Governor.

Prisons

The Prisons Act, 1952 provides for the establishment, regulation, and control of prisons and for the custody of prisoners, and charges the Corrective Services Commission with the direction of prisons and the custody of prisoners. Persons who are awaiting trial or the outcome of an appeal against conviction and/or sentence, and who have been ordered by the courts to be held in custody pending determination of their cases, are held in custody by the Commission.

At 30 June 1984, there were 26 prison establishments in New South Wales. Nine of these establishments were classified as maximum security, 5 as medium security and 8 as minimum security; there were 4 periodic detention centres.

Minimum security establishments are designed for prisoners who are not considered to be security risks. Medium security institutions cater for those prisoners who are better suited to a less restrictive atmosphere than the maximum security establishments but who are, as yet, unsuitable for placement in minimum security establishments.

Periodic detention centres were established in New South Wales in 1971. The Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act, 1981, which came into effect in 1982, requires persons sentenced to periodic detention to spend the same two consecutive days of each week in custody, returning to their normal routine for the rest of the week. These two days are specified in the court order. During the period of detention they are allocated jobs and work in groups in the community. Male detainees who have served two-thirds of their sentence and have a satisfactory attendance and work record may apply for entry into stage two, whereby they report direct to their place of work on the mornings of the specified days and return to their residence in the evenings. Female detainees are placed directly into stage two. Sentences of periodic detention may vary from 3 to 18 months.

A court referral scheme operates to divert young offenders from maximum security reception prisons. Prisoners referred in this manner are received into Silverwater Complex and Mannus Afforestation Camp directly from court.

Selected prisoners may participate in the Work Release program. They engage in full-time employment in the community during the day and return to custody each evening and at weekends. At 24 June 1984, there were 43 males and 1 female participating in the Work Release program.

Prison industries offer employment to inmates in a wide range of revenue generating activities including metal fabrication, cabinet making, engineering, printing, bookbinding, leather and canvas upholstery, laundry, textiles, agriculture and forestry. Approximately 1,000 inmates worked in industries generating $4.6m in revenue in 1982-83. Inmates in revenue generating industries are paid bonuses based on productivity with skilled workers being paid a basic rate of $11 per week. Inmates who do not work in revenue-generating industries are offered work in various domestic activities such as catering, clerical work, and building and plant maintenance. Inmates receive nominal payments for work done.

In various country districts, police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police. Persons detained in police lock-ups are not included in the statistics of prisoners shown in this chapter.

Educational, vocational, cultural, and life management skills classes are conducted within most institutions. Significant numbers of inmates are enrolled in educational or vocational programs in technical colleges, colleges of advanced education and universities, either by correspondence or external attendance. Apprenticeship Training Courses involving the major trades were introduced into selected institutions in 1984. Pre-Release and Life-Skill Programs are conducted at a number of gaols. Approximately 1,800 inmates were involved in some type of educational program during the year ended 30 June 1984. Library services to inmates include the issue of course text books, specialist books for migrants and Aboriginals, general reference materials, general recreational reading materials, and specialist kits to assist remedial education. Additionally, a cassette tape library for inmates was introduced in 1984. Recreational, sporting and leisure-time programs exist in all gaols. Some participation in community events occurs through sporting competitions and arts and crafts exhibitions.

Remission of Sentences

By good conduct and industry, prisoners sentenced to one month or more may gain remission of between one-third and one-sixth of their sentences. Prisoners sentenced for less than one month are detained for the full period. Periodic detainees may receive one-third remission of their sentences.

A prisoner may be released on a licence granted by the Governor. The conditions endorsed on the licence must be strictly complied with by the offender. Where a licence is revoked as a result of a breach of a condition, the offender may be returned to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

The Probation and Parole Service

The Probation and Parole Service is a Division of the Department of Corrective Services and is concerned with criminal offenders aged 18 years or more (and with some juveniles placed on probation by Children's Courts and referred to the Service for supervision). Its main functions are the preparation of pre-sentence reports to assist the courts in determining appropriate sentences; the supervision in the community of persons convicted of criminal offences and placed on probation; the provision of welfare and counselling services to prisoners and their families; the preparation of prisoners for release back into the community; the provision of reports on prisoners to assist the Parole Board and other releasing authorities; the supervision and guidance of parolees; the promotion in the community of the resettlement of released prisoners; and the development and administration of new correctional measures.

The Service also administers the Community Service Orders Program under the Community Service Orders Act, 1979, whereby the courts direct offenders to work under supervision for a designated number of hours for one of a range of selected community agencies.

Persons placed on probation by the courts, or released from prison on after care probation, parole or licence, live a normal life in the community during the period of conditional liberty. However, they are required to regulate their conduct, habits and life-style to conform with any conditions imposed by the court, Parole Board or other releasing authority, and are subject to the supervision and guidance of a probation or parole officer. Breach of probation or parole conditions may result in committal or return to prison.

At 30 June 1984, there were 339 probation and parole officers and 13,625 probationers, parolees, or licence holders under supervision. There were also 1,555 persons under supervision on Community Service Orders and 728 under supervision of the Department of Youth and Community Services. During the year ended 30 June 1984, 9,659 pre-sentence reports for courts and 3,019 reports for the Parole Board and other releasing authorities were prepared. During this period, 1,933 prisoners received counselling, support and preparation for release into the community.

Parole Board

Parole of prisoners in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Parole Board, established under the Probation and Parole Act, 1983. (This Act replaced the Parole of Prisoners Act, 1966 on 27 February 1984.) In accordance with the Act, courts are required to specify a non-parole period in the case of a person sentenced to imprisonment for more than 3 years, unless reasons are given for not doing so. The minimum non-parole period that may be specified is six months. These provisions do not apply to sentences of detention during the Governor's Pleasure, imprisonment for life, imprisonment pursuant to the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957, periodic detention, or imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, penalty or maintenance order. At the expiry of the non-parole period, reduced by remissions in accordance with the regulations, the prisoner may be released on parole by the Board subject to such conditions as the Board may specify. The Board may revoke a parole order if the parolee fails to comply with the conditions of the order and the offender may be returned to prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

During the year ended 26 February 1985, the first year of operation of the Probation and Parole Act, 1,259 prisoners were released on parole and 289 parole orders were revoked.

Prison Statistics

The Australian Institute of Criminology, located in Canberra, was established as a statutory authority under the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. The Institute is administered by a Director and a Board of Management. The Institute is funded by the Commonwealth Government and its functions involve criminological research, training and related activities at the governmental level. The Criminology Research Council, also established by the Criminology Research Act, is serviced by the Institute and consists of representatives of Commonwealth and State governments. The function of the Council is to administer the Criminology Research Fund which is funded by the Commonwealth (50 per cent) and State governments (who share the remaining 50 per cent on a pro-rata population basis). The Council makes grants from the Fund to individuals seeking to conduct criminological or related research.

The Institute of Criminology conducts a National Prison Census on 30 June each year in collaboration with State prison authorities. The following tables of prison statistics were supplied by the Institute.

The following table shows the number of persons in prison custody, classified by legal status.

Prisoners by Legal Status, N.S.W.
(*Source:* Australian Institute of Criminology)

	At 30 June		
Particulars	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Legal status of prisoner —			
Males —			
Under sentence	3,006	2,950	2,594
Awaiting appeal	145	104	141
Unfit to plead *(a)*	2	13	17
Unconvicted	341	441	417
Awaiting sentence	85	41	16
Awaiting deportation	3	2	3
Total males	**3,582**	**3,551**	**3,188**
Females —			
Under sentence	100	135	112
Awaiting appeal	8	10	9
Unfit to plead *(a)*	—	—	—
Unconvicted	28	32	44
Awaiting sentence	1	5	1
Awaiting deportation	—	—	—
Total females	**137**	**182**	**166**
Persons —			
Under sentence	3,106	3,085	2,706
Awaiting appeal	153	114	150
Unfit to plead *(a)*	2	13	17
Unconvicted	369	473	461
Awaiting sentence	86	46	17
Awaiting deportation	3	2	3
Total persons	**3,719**	**3,733**	**3,354**

(a) Includes prisoners not guilty but detained on the grounds of insanity.

The following table shows the ages of persons in prison custody. This table includes all prisoners irrespective of their legal status.

Age of Prisoners, N.S.W.: 30 June 1984
(*Source*: Australia Institute of Criminology)

			Persons	
Age (years)	*Males*	*Females*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Under 18	6	—	6	0.2
18 to 19	257	8	265	7.9
20 to 24	929	58	987	29.4
25 to 29	794	51	845	25.2
30 to 34	485	18	503	15.0
35 to 39	322	11	333	9.9
40 to 44	168	9	177	5.3
45 to 49	105	5	110	3.3
50 or more	114	6	120	3.6
Unknown	8	—	8	0.2
Total prisoners	**3,188**	**166**	**3,354**	**100.0**

The following table shows the number of sentenced prisoners classified by aggregate sentence imposed. 'Aggregate sentence imposed' is the longest period that the person may be detained under sentence in the current prison episode. Charges pending which are likely to extend the current episode are ignored.

Sentenced Prisoners by Aggregate Sentence Imposed, N.S.W.: 30 June 1984
(*Source*: Australian Institute of Criminology)

			Persons	
Aggregate sentence imposed	*Males*	*Females*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Periodic detention	252	9	261	9.1
Under 1 month	75	5	80	2.8
1 and under 3 months	19	1	20	0.7
3 and under 6 months	117	13	130	4.5
6 and under 12 months	155	9	164	5.7
1 and under 2 years	264	22	286	10.0
2 and under 5 years	527	20	547	19.0
5 and under 10 years	602	27	629	21.9
10 years or more	539	7	546	19.0
Life, Governor's pleasure	202	8	210	7.3
Total sentenced prisoners	**2,752**	**121**	**2,873**	**100.0**

The next table shows the number of prisoners on remand by time already served on remand.

Prisoners on Remand by Time Already Served on Remand, N.S.W.: 30 June 1984
(*Source*: Australian Institute of Criminology)

			Persons	
Time served	*Males*	*Females*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Under 1 month	171	24	195	40.5
1 and under 3 months	135	15	150	31.2
3 and under 6 months	70	3	73	15.2
6 and under 12 months	42	3	45	9.4
1 year or more	18	-	18	3.7
Total prisoners on remand	**436**	**45**	**481**	**100.0**

In the next table, sentenced prisoners are classified by their most serious offence, using the *Draft Australian National Classification of Offences.* This classification has been developed in recent years by the ABS to facilitate comparison of offence statistics between States and Territories and between different areas of the judicial system. The aggregate sentence is the longest period that the person may be detained under sentence in the current prison episode.

Sentenced Prisoners, N.S.W.: Most Serious Offence and Aggregate Sentence Imposed *(a)*, 30 June 1984
(*Source*: Australian Institute of Criminology)

	Aggregate sentence imposed								
Offence	*Periodic detention*	*Under 3 months*	*3 and under 6 months*	*6 months and under 2 years*	*2 and under 5 years*	*5 and under 10 years*	*10 years and over*	*Life, Governor's pleasure*	*Total*
Homicide	6	—	—	1	5	22	58	205	297
Assaults	32	7	10	27	47	31	43	5	202
Sexual offences	4	1	—	6	23	73	73	—	180
Other offences against the person	—	—	—	2	8	13	17	—	40
Robbery	5	—	—	6	59	227	226	—	523
Extortion	—	—	—	—	6	9	2	—	17
Breaking and entering	34	2	8	88	190	114	33	—	469
Fraud and misappropriation	19	3	9	27	39	21	9	—	127
Receiving	4	3	6	29	12	5	1	—	60
Other theft	42	13	29	118	76	23	6	—	307
Property damage	4	2	5	9	8	4	2	—	34
Offences against justice procedures	8	3	9	18	9	3	2	—	52
Prostitution offences	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	5
Other offences against good order	—	1	1	3	6	—	—	—	11
Possession/use of drugs	4	9	8	12	6	14	17	—	70
Dealing and trafficking in drugs	33	1	5	21	41	51	53	—	205
Manufacturing, growing and other drug offences	4	5	3	7	9	12	2	—	42
Driving offences	30	24	24	42	2	—	—	—	122
Motor vehicle administrative offences	31	24	12	31	—	—	—	—	98
Other offences	—	—	—	2	—	6	1	—	9
Total sentenced prisoners	**261**	**100**	**130**	**450**	**547**	**629**	**546**	**210**	**2,873**

(a) The offence categories shown are those of the *Draft Australian National Classification of Offences* which differ slightly from those of the N.S.W. Offence Classification used elsewhere in this chapter. See text preceding this table for further information.

CRIME VICTIMS SURVEY

During the period February 1983 to January 1984, as part of the ABS' Population Survey Program (see Appendix B), a survey of persons aged 15 and over was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information on whether households and persons had been the victims of certain types of offences during the previous twelve months. Household offences covered in the survey were break and enter and household property theft. Individuals were asked about motor vehicle theft, theft or attempted theft involving violence or threat of violence, other theft and assault. Additionally, females aged 18 and over were asked about sexual assaults.

The table below shows preliminary results from the survey for persons interviewed in New South Wales relating to the reporting of the selected offences. Household victims are shown as a percentage of total households included in the survey and person victims as a percentage of the population aged 15-years and over (for sexual assault, the percentages are based on females aged 18 years and over).

Type of offence	*Number ('000)*	*Proportion (per cent)*
Household victims —		
Break and enter	123.5	6.7
Household property theft	47.4	2.6
Total, household victims	*164.0*	*8.9*
Total, households in N.S.W.	**1,832.5**	**100.0**
Person victims —		
Motor vehicle theft	47.4	1.2
Theft or attempted theft with violence or the threat of violence	33.7	0.8
Other theft	213.0	5.3
Sexual assault (females aged 18 and over only)	11.3	0.6
Assault	120.5	3.0
Total, person victims	*370.9*	*9.3*
Total persons aged 15 and over in N.S.W.	**3,999.0**	**100.0**

Further information concerning this survey is published in *Crime Victims Survey, Australia, 1983 (Preliminary)* (4505.0). More detailed results are to be published at a later date.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows recurrent expenditure from the State Consolidated Fund on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in the last 6 years, and the amount of fines, fees, returns from prisoners' labour, and other current receipts paid into the Consolidated Fund.

State Government Expenditure on Law and Order, N.S.W. ($'000)

	Year ended 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
	Expenditure					
Salaries, etc. of judiciary	4,864	5,304	6,042	6,949	8,165	8,648
Administration — Department of Attorney-General and the Registrar General	64,404	73,052	89,549	99,381	112,169	124,255
Police (including traffic services)	206,981	252,922	289,231	335,685	368,186	396,521
Prisons	50,760	68,647	82,526	96,613	97,241	102,375
Custody and care of delinquent children	9,732	10,304	12,426	12,189	15,147	16,029
Total expenditure	**336,741**	**410,227**	**479,774**	**550,817**	**600,908**	**647,828**
	Receipts					
Fines and forfeitures	40,835	49,594	57,344	68,825	71,854	84,056
Fees	40,283	44,185	50,036	53,949	69,302	81,538
Proceeds of prison industries	4,003	4,890	4,232	4,946	4,604	4,451
Other	440	420	666	572	2,100	2,401
Total receipts	**85,561**	**99,089**	**112,278**	**128,292**	**147,860**	**172,446**
Net Expenditure	**251,180**	**311,138**	**367,496**	**422,525**	**453,093**	**471,798**

FIRE BRIGADES AND STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES

FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the Sydney metropolitan area and cities and towns in the rest of the State. The Board consists of a president and a deputy-president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and five members who are elected for a term of five years — one by the municipal and shire councils, two by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer town fire brigades and one by the permanent firefighters.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the approximate proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipality or shire concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies. The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer town fire brigades that are subsidised out of the Board's funds. These brigades are known collectively as the New South Wales Fire Brigades. At 31 December 1983, there were 74 fire stations in the Sydney Fire District and 242 fire stations in other districts. The authorised strength of brigade staff at 31 December 1983 in the Sydney Fire District was 2,015 officers and permanent firefighters, whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 147 volunteers. At that date the authorised strength of the country brigades was 334 officers and permanent firefighters and 3,094 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of revenue and expenditure of the Board in recent years.

N.S.W. Fire Brigades: Revenue and Expenditure
($'000)

	Revenue					
	Contributions by —					
Year ended 31 December	*State Government*	*Local Government*	*Insurance companies*	*Other*	*Total*	*Expenditure*
1978	5,211	5,211	31,253	1,156	42,830	44,406
1979	6,192	6,192	37,153	1,296	50,834	53,845
1980	7,881	7,881	47,128	1,643	64,534	63,351
1981	9,766	9,766	58,599	2,765	80,897	79,066
1982	11,227	11,227	67,361	4,983	94,797	91,392
1983	12,462	12,462	74,667	5,053	104,644	102,503

Of the Board's expenditure in 1983 the salaries of firefighters (including volunteers) represented $60m or 58 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised $2.8m, superannuation $6.2m, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure $33.8m. The assets of the Board at 31 December 1983 included land and buildings valued at $23.9m and fire appliances valued at $13.3m.

The N.S.W. Fire Brigades attended 58,422 service calls in 1983; 34,119 calls were for fires and other emergencies, while 24,303 calls were false alarms.

Bush Fire Prevention and Control

Periodically, extensive property damage is caused by bush fires on the outskirts of Sydney and in other less densely settled areas in the State. The Bush Fires Act, 1949 makes provision for the prevention, control, and suppression of bush fires, and for assistance in the financing of bush fire brigades.

Volunteer brigades, which are organised by the local government authorities, have defined territories of operation and wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. In September 1984, there were 2,474 brigades with a total membership of 68,604. A statutory fund was established under the Bush Fires Act to assist with expenditure on equipment supplied to the volunteer brigades and to help meet the operating costs of these brigades throughout the State. One-half of the expenditure from the fund is met by insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government and one-quarter by local government authorities. Expenditure on bush fire publicity and bush fire prevention schemes, including the construction of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the State, is paid from the Consolidated Fund. The following table shows particulars of income and expenditure relating to bush fire prevention and control in New South Wales for recent years.

Bush Fire Prevention and Control in N.S.W.: Revenue and Expenditure ($'000)

	Income of bush fire brigades				*Expenditure of bush fire brigades*			
	Contributions from							
Year ended 30 June	*Consolidated Fund*	*Insurance companies, Councils*	*Other income*	*Total income*	*Equipment and maintenance (a)*	*Other expenditure*	*Total expenditure*	*Expenditure from Consolidated Fund (b)*
1978	1,100	3,331	29	4,460	3,578	657	4,235	415
1979	1,245	3,722	34	5,001	3,529	720	4,248	412
1980	1,400	4,191	10	5,601	4,177	759	4,936	504
1981	1,600	4,790	20	6,410	6,265	1,245	7,511	583
1982	1,900	5,700	32	7,632	5,967	1,387	7,354	549
1983	1,900	5,700	88	7,688	6,124	962	7,086	610

(a) Comprises purchase of equipment, plant running, maintenance and repairs. *(b)* See text preceding table.

This table does not include details of expenditure by other bodies concerned with bush fire fighting such as the Forestry Commission or the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Minister for Police and Emergency Services is assisted by the Bush Fire Council in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control throughout New South Wales. The Co-ordinating Committee of the Bush Fire Council ensures that the facilities provided by the fire fighting bodies and other sources in the eastern part of the State are co-ordinated to the most effective extent prior to and during the bush fire season, and particularly during bush fire emergencies.

Local government authorities must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and, during the statutory bush fire danger period (generally between 1 October and 31 March), private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and, in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense. During times of extreme danger, the Minister may impose a total ban on the lighting of all classes of fire in the open.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc. or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or regulations.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CIVIL DEFENCE

The State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation of New South Wales operates under the provisions of the State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Act, 1972.

The Director of State Emergency Services and Civil Defence is the Commissioner of Police. The Director is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services for the preparation of plans to be followed in a range of emergency occurrences, including natural and man-made events, and for the civil defence of the State. Provision under the Act is made for the Director to authorise assistance by the Organisation in emergencies, and for the co-ordination and, in some circumstances, the control of resources in the event of a declaration of a Special Emergency by the Minister or a State of Emergency by the Governor.

The State headquarters of the Organisation is located in Sydney. There are 26 division and sub-division headquarters which are provided by the State Government and which are supervised by a volunteer controller appointed by the Director. In 22 Divisions the controller is assisted by permanent staff. Almost two hundred local headquarters have been established by local government councils and these are supervised by volunteer controllers appointed by the Director on the recommendation of the councils.

The Organisation comprises a permanent staff of approximately 100 and has available in emergencies approximately 24,000 volunteers. In 1983-84 expenditure from the (State) Consolidated Fund on State Emergency Services was $3.4m. The Commonwealth Government provides several forms of assistance, including reimbursement of certain salaries ($504,000 in 1983-84), issue of equipment to local State Emergency Services organisations, funding of training at the Australian Counter Disaster College and assistance from the Australian Defence Forces where appropriate.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Crime Victims Survey, 1983, Australia, Preliminary* (Catalogue No. 4505.0); *Characteristics of Police, Prison and Reformatory Officers, Australia, Census of Population and Housing, 1981* (4510.0); *Characteristics of Inmates of Corrective Institutions, Australia, Census of Population and Housing, 1981* (4512.0).
A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Attitudes to Penalties for Crime, October 1980* (4504.1); *Higher Criminal Courts* (4502.1).
Other Publications: Annual Reports of the State Compensation Board, (N.S.W.) Law Reform Commission, Australian Law Reform Commission, Commissioner for Police, Australian Federal Police, Public Trustee, Legal Services Commission of New South Wales, Department of Corrective Services, Department of Youth and Community Services, Parole Board, Bush Fire Council of New South Wales, Board of Fire Commissioners, State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation, Bush Fire Fighting Fund, Ombudsman of New South Wales, and Administrative Review Council; *Statistical Reports* of the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian Prisoners;* and the New South Wales Law Almanac.

10

LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT

THE LABOUR FORCE

Complete statistics in respect of persons in the labour force for Australia, States and Territories and small geographic areas are available only from periodic censuses of population and housing. Between censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia, for States and Territories and for certain regions of the States are obtained through the ABS program of population surveys (described in Appendix B). For census purposes, the labour force is defined as comprising all persons aged 15 and over who, in the week prior to the census, were employed (i.e. did any work at all for payment or profit, were temporarily absent from a job or business of any kind because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc., or were unpaid helpers in a family business usually working at least 15 hours a week) or unemployed (i.e. were actively seeking work or were temporarily laid off from work without pay).

The labour force status of persons in the State, as recorded at the Censuses of 1976 and 1981, is shown in the following table.

Labour Force Status of Persons, N.S.W.

	30 June 1976			*30 June 1981*		
Labour force status	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
In labour force —						
Employed —						
Employer	66,349	27,289	93,638	77,832	31,528	109,360
Self-employed	113,855	46,367	160,222	130,643	54,733	185,376
Wage or salary earner	1,116,927	634,497	1,751,424	1,185,433	733,988	1,919,421
Unpaid helper	5,457	20,224	25,680	3,790	15,149	18,939
Total employed	*1,302,587*	*728,377*	*2,030,964*	*1,397,698*	*835,398*	*2,233,096*
Unemployed	70,351	41,322	111,673	76,058	56,841	132,899
Total in labour force	**1,372,938**	**769,699**	**2,142,637**	**1,473,756**	**892,239**	**2,365,995**
Not in labour force	1,007,211	1,627,253	2,634,464	1,075,228	1,684,994	2,760,222
Total population	**2,380,149**	**2,396,952**	**4,777,101**	**2,548,984**	**2,577,233**	**5,126,217**

The labour force at 30 June 1981 absorbed 2,365,995 persons, or 46.2 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the labour force in 1981, 81.1 per cent were wage or salary earners, 4.6 per cent were employers, 7.8 per cent were self-employed, 0.8 per cent were unpaid helpers, and 5.6 per cent were unemployed.

The following table shows, for the 1981 Census, the distribution of employed persons among the main groups of industries.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in April 1985.

Employed Persons *(a)* by Industry Division *(b)*, N.S.W., 30 June 1981

Industry division	*Employed population*			*Proportion of employed population (per cent)*		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	79,000	31,203	110,203	5.7	3.7	4.9
Mining	29,504	1,544	31,048	2.1	0.2	1.4
Manufacturing	305,103	106,939	412,042	21.8	12.8	18.5
Electricity, gas and water	42,044	4,443	46,487	3.0	0.5	2.1
Construction	124,541	14,850	139,391	8.9	1.8	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	221,995	164,299	386,294	15.9	19.7	17.3
Transport and storage	103,395	20,504	123,899	7.4	2.5	5.5
Communication	33,543	11,935	45,478	2.4	1.4	2.0
Finance, insurance, etc.	111,945	102,737	214,682	8.0	12.3	9.6
Public administration and defence	83,656	30,520	114,176	6.0	3.7	5.1
Community services *(c)*	113,722	196,430	310,152	8.1	23.5	13.9
Entertainment, recreation, etc.	59,005	64,960	123,965	4.2	7.8	5.6
Not stated or inadequately described	90,245	85,034	175,279	6.5	10.2	7.8
Total	**1,397,698**	**835,398**	**2,233,096**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) See definition in text above previous table. *(b)* Classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which is described in the ABS publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1978, Volume 1 — The Classification* (Catalogue No. 1201.0). *(c)* Includes Education, Health services, Law and Order, and Religious and Social Welfare Services.

Population Surveys

Population surveys are household sample surveys conducted throughout Australia. The surveys enable the regular collection of data on demographic, labour force and other characteristics of the population.

The principal survey of the population survey program is the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). Other population surveys comprise supplementary collections on various topics, which are conducted in conjunction with the LFS, and Special Supplementary Surveys, conducted in some detail on various topics and independently of the LFS. For a description of the scope and methodology of the population surveys, see Appendix B: Population Surveys.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Scope and Definitions

The LFS includes all persons aged 15 and over, except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from censuses of population and housing and estimated population statistics, overseas residents in Australia and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Survey information is used to classify the labour force status of the population (i.e. as employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force), according to concepts and definitions which conform closely to those recommended by the International Labour Organisation. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his/her actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week (i.e. the week immediately preceding that in which the interview took place). Demographic information (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is also collected so that cross-classifications with the labour force data can be made. The questions asked each month are included in *Information Paper: Questionnaires used in the Labour Force Survey* (Catalogue No. 6232.0).

The principal LFS definitions, which relate only to those persons within scope of the survey, are as follows:

(a) The *labour force* comprises all those who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in *(b)* and *(c)* below.

(b) Employed persons comprise all those aged 15 and over who, during the survey week:
  (i) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), in a job or business, or on a farm; or
  (ii) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
  (iii) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their

place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or

(iv) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

(c) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those aged 15 and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

(i) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and: were available for work in the survey week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or

(ii) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

(d) *Persons not in the labour force* comprise all those persons who do not meet the criteria that would enable them to be classified as being in the labour force i.e. they are neither "employed" nor "unemployed".

For further details of this survey and of other surveys in the ABS population survey program, see Appendix B: Population Surveys.

Survey Results

Since the population surveys' estimates shown in the following tables are based on information obtained from occupants of only a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. This means that the estimates may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the relevant survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error. For information on the standard errors associated with population surveys' estimates, see Appendix B: Population Surveys. Reference should also be made to the technical notes included in the relevant publications containing results from these surveys.

Civilian Population Aged 15 and Over: Labour Force Status, N.S.W.
Month of August

Particulars	*Unit*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
				Males			
Civilian population aged 15 and over	'000	1,873.4	1,903.8	1,936.9	1,971.6	2,000.5	2,026.2
Labour force	'000	1,445.7	1,478.1	1,493.6	1,507.5	1,508.1	1,531.0
Employed	'000	1,384.1	1,409.3	1,432.4	1,413.5	1,340.8	1,386.6
Unemployed	'000	61.6	68.8	61.2	94.0	167.3	144.4
Not in labour force	'000	427.8	425.7	443.3	464.1	492.5	495.2
Unemployment rate *(a)*	per cent	4.3	4.7	4.1	6.2	11.1	9.4
Participation rate *(b)*	per cent	77.2	77.6	77.1	76.5	75.4	75.6
				Females			
Civilian population aged 15 and over	'000	1,946.0	1,977.9	2,010.7	2,045.0	2,075.6	2,099.1
Labour force	'000	800.0	856.3	859.5	874.6	890.0	936.5
Employed	'000	743.5	797.0	807.7	813.5	800.0	861.5
Unemployed	'000	56.5	59.4	51.8	61.1	90.0	74.9
Not in labour force	'000	1,146.1	1,121.5	1,151.2	1,170.4	1,185.6	1,162.6
Unemployment rate *(a)*	per cent	7.1	6.9	6.0	7.0	10.1	8.0
Participation rate *(b)*	per cent	41.1	43.3	42.7	42.8	42.9	44.6
				Persons			
Civilian population aged 15 and over	'000	3,819.4	3,881.7	3,947.6	4,016.5	4,076.1	4,125.3
Labour force	'000	2,245.6	2,334.4	2,353.1	2,382.0	2,398.1	2,467.5
Employed	'000	2,127.6	2,206.3	2,240.1	2,227.0	2,140.8	2,248.1
Unemployed	'000	118.0	128.1	113.0	155.1	257.2	219.4
Not in labour force	'000	1,573.8	1,547.2	1,594.5	1,634.5	1,678.1	1,657.8
Unemployment rate *(a)*	per cent	5.3	5.5	4.8	6.5	10.7	8.9
Participation rate *(b)*	per cent	58.8	60.1	59.6	59.3	58.8	59.8

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. *(b)* The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Employed Persons *(a)* by Industry Division *(b)*, N.S.W., Month of August ('000)

Industry division	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
			Males			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	88.7	91.5	87.9	87.4	96.7	93.6
Manufacturing	354.9	352.8	358.1	338.0	299.4	299.7
Construction	133.3	147.8	*(e)*147.6	157.1	109.1	136.3
Wholesale and retail trade	243.2	254.4	264.8	243.0	237.5	243.5
Transport and storage	105.2	113.0	*(e)*105.7	111.8	108.1	106.4
Finance, etc.	107.1	105.1	118.9	117.5	111.7	117.6
Community services *(c)*	121.1	119.1	126.3	124.4	127.9	134.5
Other industries *(d)*	230.6	225.7	*(e)*223.1	234.3	250.3	254.9
Total males	**1,384.1**	**1,409.3**	**1,432.4**	**1,413.5**	**1,340.8**	**1,386.6**
			Females			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18.0	23.6	30.1	28.3	23.5	29.3
Manufacturing	123.7	108.1	113.1	113.1	98.3	102.9
Construction	8.9	16.1	*(e)*14.3	13.9	12.6	14.6
Wholesale and retail trade	176.2	191.7	199.1	192.7	185.7	194.7
Transport and storage	19.7	20.3	*(e)*21.8	22.5	20.6	24.5
Finance, etc.	87.3	98.3	97.3	110.5	114.3	125.1
Community services *(c)*	195.6	218.2	205.7	204.5	216.2	242.0
Other industries *(d)*	114.1	120.7	*(e)*126.5	128.0	128.9	128.5
Total females	**743.5**	**797.0**	**807.7**	**813.5**	**800.0**	**861.5**
			Persons			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	106.7	115.1	117.9	115.7	120.2	122.9
Manufacturing	478.7	460.9	471.2	451.1	397.7	402.6
Construction	142.1	163.9	*(e)*161.9	171.0	121.7	151.0
Wholesale and retail trade	419.4	446.1	463.9	435.6	423.2	438.1
Transport and storage	124.9	133.3	*(e)*127.5	134.3	128.8	130.9
Finance, etc.	194.3	203.4	216.2	228.0	226.0	242.7
Community services *(c)*	316.6	337.3	332.0	329.0	344.1	376.5
Other industries *(d)*	344.7	346.4	*(e)*349.6	362.3	379.2	383.4
Total persons	**2,127.6**	**2,206.3**	**2,240.1**	**2,227.0**	**2,140.8**	**2,248.1**

(a) Aged 15 and over. *(b)* Classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which is described in the ABS publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1978 Volume 1 — The Classification* (Catalogue No. 1201.0). *(c)* Includes Education, Health Services, Law and Order, and Religious and Social Welfare Services. *(d)* Comprises Mining, Electricity, Gas and Water, Communication, Public Administration and Defence, and Recreation, Personal, and Other Services. *(e)* Figures from February 1981 are not comparable with those shown for previous periods due to a review of public sector activities which resulted in changes to the ASIC classification of some employees from Construction to Transport and Storage, Electricity, Gas and Water, and Public Administration and Defence.

Civilian Labour Force Aged 15 and Over: Unemployment Rate *(a)* and Participation Rate *(b)*, Regions of New South Wales, Month of August (per cent)

	Unemployment rate		*Participation rate*	
Region	*1983*	*1984*	*1983*	*1984*
New South Wales	10.7	8.9	58.8	59.8
Sydney Statistical Division *(c)*	10.3	7.7	60.5	61.0
Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney Subdivisions	12.0	9.1	61.6	61.8
Southern Sydney Subdivision	8.4	7.5	57.8	59.6
Southern Western Sydney Subdivision	13.3	7.5	65.6	66.3
Western Sydney Subdivision	12.7	9.2	61.6	61.8
Northern Sydney Subdivision	6.2	4.3	62.6	61.8
Balance of New South Wales *(d)*	11.5	11.0	56.0	57.7
Hunter Statistical Division	13.8	11.8	57.2	57.3
Newcastle Statistical District	14.5	12.5	57.3	56.7
Illawarra and South-Eastern Statistical Divisions	12.4	13.3	56.5	58.2
Wollongong Statistical Division	14.0	15.5	58.5	59.5
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast Statistical Divisions	15.1	13.3	49.2	55.4
Northern, North-Western and Central West Statistical Divisions	7.5	8.8	57.8	58.3
Murray and Murrumbidgee Statistical Divisions	9.7	7.0	58.4	60.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. *(b)* The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. *(c)* Includes Gosford-Wyong Subdivision. *(d)* Includes Far West Statistical Division.

The foregoing tables show labour force statistics derived from the LFS for New South Wales and regions of New South Wales. The estimates conform to population estimates which take account of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates from October 1982 are compiled wholly on a place of usual residence basis. Prior to October 1982, the estimates are based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

Supplementary Topics

A complete list of the supplementary topics covered, or proposed to be covered, in association with the LFS from 1982 to 1986 is given in Appendix B: Population Surveys. Survey topics are described in detail in the ABS publication *Information Paper: Population Survey Program, January 1985* which is available free, on request, from the ABS.

Statistics from a selection of supplementary topics covered regularly as part of the population survey program are shown in the following sections.

Persons Not in the Labour Force

The persons not in the labour force topic covers the civilian population aged 15 and over who are not in the labour force. Data from this survey are used to measure the potential labour supply not reflected in employment and unemployment statistics and, in particular, to measure the number and characteristics of discouraged job-seekers and others with marginal attachment to the labour force. The topic is covered twice-yearly.

The following table presents summary statistics on persons not in the labour force in March 1984.

Civilian Population Aged 15 and Over: Labour Force Status, N.S.W., March 1984

	Number ('000)			*Proportion (per cent)*		
Particulars	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Civilian population aged 15 and over	**2,016.3**	**2,089.5**	**4,105.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Labour force	**1,550.5**	**959.5**	**2,510.0**	**76.8**	**45.9**	**61.1**
Employed	1,398.7	851.5	2,250.2	69.4	40.8	54.8
Unemployed	151.8	108.1	259.8	7.5	5.2	6.3
Persons not in the labour force	**465.9**	**1,130.0**	**1,595.9**	**23.1**	**54.1**	**38.9**
Marginally attached to the labour force	47.0	212.5	259.5	2.3	10.2	6.3
Wanted to work and available to start work within four weeks	*46.1*	*212.1*	*258.2*	*2.3*	*10.2*	*6.3*
Were actively looking for work	*(a)*	*4.4*	*7.0*	*(a)*	*0.2*	*0.2*
Were not actively looking for work	*43.4*	*207.7*	*251.1*	*2.2*	*9.9*	*6.1*
Were actively looking for work but not available to start work within four weeks	*(a)*	*(a)*	*(a)*	*(a)*	*(a)*	*(a)*
Wanted to work but not available to start work within four weeks *(b)*	21.4	61.0	82.5	1.1	2.9	2.0
Did not want to work	356.0	799.2	1,155.1	17.7	38.2	28.1
Permanently unable to work	9.1	8.0	17.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
In institutions *(c)*	32.4	49.2	81.6	1.6	2.4	2.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. *(b)* These persons have not been actively looking for work. *(c)* Includes students boarding at school, some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and inmates of reformatories, gaols, etc.

Statistics on this topic, and the relevant concepts, definitions and standard errors which apply, are published in the ABS publication *Persons not in the Labour Force, Australia (including persons who wanted to work but who were not defined as unemployed)* (Catalogue No. 6220.0)

Labour Force Experience

The topic is designed to provide information on the labour force experience of the civilian population aged 15 and over during the year ending February and is the only source of data for labour force experience over a 12-month period. As a result, this topic is a major source of data for the analysis of the dynamic nature of the labour force.

The data are collected annually. The information shown in the following table relates to February 1984.

Persons Who Worked At Some Time During The Year Ending February 1984: Number of Weeks Worked and Number of Jobs Held By Age *(a)*, N.S.W., February 1984
('000)

Particulars	*Age group (years)* 15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	*Total*
Number of weeks worked during the year —							
1 and under 4	16.8	8.1	7.0	5.0	*(b)*	*(b)*	43.0
4 and under 13	39.2	19.9	26.1	13.1	9.7	8.3	116.3
13 and under 26	22.3	21.1	29.0	17.9	9.6	12.9	112.8
26 and under 39	24.2	28.5	42.6	32.3	13.4	16.2	157.3
39 and under 49	24.0	35.3	57.3	45.0	27.7	18.5	207.7
49 and under 52	10.1	21.6	40.7	22.7	16.0	11.8	122.9
52 weeks or whole period	91.0	226.1	442.8	423.0	321.8	196.2	1,701.1
Number of jobs held during the year —							
One	184.1	285.8	545.3	492.1	372.9	256.1	2,136.3
Two	30.3	55.3	74.1	49.9	22.2	8.2	240.0
Three	7.7	9.9	15.6	10.2	5.2	*(b)*	49.8
Four or more	5.5	9.6	10.5	6.7	*(b)*	*(b)*	35.0
Total persons who worked	**227.7**	**360.5**	**645.5**	**559.0**	**401.4**	**266.9**	**2,461.1**

(a) At the time of the survey. *(b)* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Statistics on this topic, and the relevant concepts, definitions and standard errors which apply, are published in the ABS publication *Labour Force Experience, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6206.0)

Employment Benefits

This topic provides information on a range of employment benefits (in addition to wages or salary) provided to employees by employers. The data are collected annually and, in conjunction with data collected on weekly earnings of employees, enable a more detailed analysis of the level and type of remuneration received by employees.

Information obtained in August 1983 and August 1984 on the employment benefits received by employees is shown in the following table.

Employed Wage and Salary Earners: Type of Benefit Received *(a)*, N.S.W., Month of August
('000)

Benefit	*1983*			*1984*		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Total employed wage and salary earners	1,102.6	698.6	1,801.3	1,128.5	754.2	1,882.7
No benefits *(b)*	347.2	384.2	731.4	64.6	117.4	182.0
One or more benefits *(b)*	755.4	314.5	1,069.9	1,063.9	636.8	1,700.7
Holiday expenses	47.5	14.5	62.0	50.8	19.3	70.1
Low-interest finance	33.3	12.6	45.8	40.2	13.3	53.5
Goods and services	186.4	119.1	305.5	221.1	157.6	378.7
Housing	45.2	8.6	53.7	54.8	9.3	64.1
Household fuel and/or power expenses *(c)*	28.3	9.3	37.5	30.2	10.8	41.1
Telephone	133.1	27.4	160.5	152.1	27.6	179.7
Transport	134.0	27.7	161.7	158.6	24.0	182.6
Medical	30.2	14.1	44.3	43.5	20.4	63.9
Union dues	36.5	5.6	42.1	45.2	11.2	56.4
Club fees	29.6	4.1	33.7	32.4	4.7	37.2
Entertainment allowance	81.5	12.3	93.7	98.6	13.5	112.1
Shares	24.5	6.5	31.0	25.5	7.4	32.9
Study leave	23.0	12.3	35.3	22.4	12.6	35.0
Superannuation	571.2	182.0	753.2	574.5	204.5	779.0
Children's education expenses	*(d)*	*(d)*	4.6	5.7	*(d)*	8.0
Sick leave	*(b)*	*(b)*	*(b)*	1,010.9	562.8	1,573.7
Annual leave	*(b)*	*(b)*	*(b)*	1,015.7	564.2	1,579.9
Long-service leave	*(b)*	*(b)*	*(b)*	825.2	429.1	1,254.2

(a) Most benefits were being received by the employee at the time of the survey. However, in the case of holiday expenses, low interest finance, goods and services and shares, the benefits had been taken up at some time while the employee was working for their current employer. In the cases of sick leave, annual leave and long-service leave, the provision of, rather than the receipt of, the leave was defined as an employment benefit received. *(b)* Information on sick leave, annual leave and long-service leave was not collected in the 1983 survey. Therefore, employees receiving only these types of benefits were recorded as receiving 'no benefits' in the 1983 survey but as 'receiving benefits' in the 1984 survey. *(c)* Includes electricity, gas, oil and firewood. *(d)* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Statistics on this topic, and the relevant concepts, definitions and standard errors which apply, are published in the ABS publication *Employment Benefits, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6334.0).

Job Vacancies

Statistics of job vacancies are compiled from sample surveys conducted in February, May, August and November each year by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. From November 1983, a new sample survey based on the ABS register of businesses replaced the previous survey which was based on a sample of employers subject to payroll tax. Background information for the introduction of the new survey is provided in Information Paper: *New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (Catalogue No. 6256.0). A summary of the results of these surveys for New South Wales is shown in the following table. More detailed results and notes regarding scope and coverage, definitions and standard errors are included in *Job Vacancies, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6231.0).

Job Vacancies: Sector and Industry, N.S.W.

	Number of vacancies ('000)					
Survey date	*Private sector*	*Government sector*	*Manufacturing industries*	*Other industries*	*Total*	*Job vacancy rate (a) (per cent)*
1983 —						
18 November	7.7	3.6	*(c)*	9.0	11.2	*(b)*0.7
1984 —						
17 February	16.0	3.7	*(b)*3.8	15.8	19.6	*(b)*1.0
18 May	11.2	3.5	*(b)*3.6	*(b)*11.1	14.7	*(b)*0.8
17 August	12.4	5.1	*(b)*3.0	14.5	17.5	1.0
16 November	8.9	6.0	*(b)*3.2	*(b)*11.7	14.9	*(c)*
1985 —				16.0	19.5	1.0
15 February	12.9	6.7	*(b)*3.6			

(a) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies. *(b)* Relative standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. *(c)* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the *New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations*. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration, conciliation, and ancillary legislation relating to employment within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements.

It is concerned with apprenticeship training and is responsible for safety and health in industry and for other matters of industrial welfare. It also deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a unit for research and the provision of information on industrial matters.

The role of the New South Wales Ministry of Employment is to provide advice on and develop initiatives to maximise the growth of employment, develop and manage Federal and State Government job creation programs and appropriate training and retraining schemes, and carry out detailed labour market analysis.

The *Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations* deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction (see the division "Industrial Arbitration" later in this chapter). The Department provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, and is also responsible for international labour relations. In addition, the Department is responsible for manpower and industry training policy and programs, economic and international aspects of manpower, employment services, and vocational guidance. It also administers the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides a job placement service and vocational advice to persons seeking employment or a change of employment and assists employers to obtain suitable personnel to meet their labour requirements. It provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), disabled persons, migrants, Aboriginals, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Security in issuing claims for unemployment benefits, is responsible for the promotion and implementation of employment and training programs, and provides labour market information.

Employment and Training Programs

The Commonwealth Government has introduced a range of general employment and training programs commencing with the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) in 1974. Since their inception, the programs have been rationalised and, in some instances, the program title has been changed. Details of previous program structures are set out in previous issues of the Year Book. The current programs (comprising Skills Training, Training for Special Groups, Youth Training Programs and Assistance for Long Term Unemployed Adults), which are administered by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (through the Commonwealth Employment Service) are designed to provide a broad and flexible system of training and re-training in skills in demand in the labour market, either in education or training institutions or by on-the-job training.

Skills Training Schemes consist of the General Training Assistance Program, the Skills-in-Demand Program and the Labour Adjustment Training Arrangements Program. Under General Training Assistance, full-time or part-time training allowances are paid to eligible unemployed persons to undertake formal training in an occupation which is in demand. Additional assistance includes living away from home allowances, moving allowances, payment of fees, allowances for books and equipment, and fares. Subsidies can also be paid to employers to provide on-the-job training where this is the most appropriate way to acquire skills. The Skills-in-Demand Program promotes various courses, which are mainly employer oriented, to improve work skills. The program provides for increased training in occupations for which there is a shortage of trained people and the tailoring of training arrangements to meet the needs of particular industries and employers. On-the-job training subsidies to employers are also provided where this form of training is the most appropriate way to develop skills. In addition, allowances are provided for trainees who were previously unemployed. The Labour Adjustment Training Arrangements recognise the special employment problems faced by workers in designated instances of large scale retrenchments concentrated in particular industries or areas. Packages of special assistance are developed in consultation with retrenching firms, relevant unions and training authorities which enable redundant workers to undertake vocational training to improve their employment prospects. Where necessary, special courses are provided. Assistance is also provided through the payment of allowances to eligible trainees.

The *Training for Special Groups Program* has been designed specifically to assist disabled persons and job-seekers with special needs, and members of the Aboriginal community. For disabled persons and job-seekers with special needs, formal training allowances and on-the-job training subsidies to employers are supplemented by assistance with tutorial expenses and local fares. Grants are also available to employers for the purchase of training aids for disabled persons. Steps taken to encourage the training and employment of Aboriginals include promotional activities to boost employment opportunities in private industry and skilled training and work experience in a wide range of occupations in Commonwealth and State Government departments and authorities.

Other training schemes exist under the *Youth Training Program*. The *Special Youth Employment Training Program* (SYETP) assists young people aged from 15 to 24, who are registered as unemployed and have been so registered and away from full-time education for four of the previous twelve months, to improve their job prospects by providing on-the-job work experience and training in a job on a full-time basis for a period of seventeen weeks. Extended SYETP assists young people, aged from 18 to 24 who are registered as unemployed and have been so registered and away from full-time education for eight of the previous twelve months, to improve their job prospects by providing on-the-job work experience and training in a job on a full-time basis for a period of thirty four weeks. Employers who participate in these schemes receive a weekly subsidy in respect of each person they employ. Under the *Commonwealth Work Experience Program*, subsidies are paid to Commonwealth Government departments and statutory authorities which provide 17 weeks work experience for unemployed young people aged 15 to 24.

Formal training for eligible unemployed young people aged 15 to 24 is provided through *Participation and Equity Program* (PEP) courses. The Commonwealth Government pays allowances to the participants, and in conjunction with the State Government, meets the cost of funding courses of twelve to eighteen weeks duration at a technical and further education college. A combination of formal training and work experience is also offered to unemployed young people aged 15 to 24 under the *Experimental Training Projects (ETP) Program*, in which the Commonwealth provides funds to institutions, employer groups and community organisations to run short courses designed to meet labour market demands.

Assistance for Long-term Unemployed Adults is the aim of the Adult Wage Subsidy Scheme. This program has the objective of providing a period of stable employment for long-term unemployed adults and takes the form of a wage subsidy payable to employers who undertake to provide employment for eligible job-seekers for a set period of time. Two levels of subsidy are available under the scheme. The standard subsidy is paid in respect of job-seekers aged 25 and over (who have been registered as unemployed and away from full-time education for eight of the previous twelve months) for a period of 34 weeks. The extended subsidy is paid in respect of job-seekers aged 45 and over (who have been continuously registered as unemployed and away from full-time education for at least 12 months) for a period of 52 weeks.

During 1983-84, the number of persons approved for training and payments made in New South Wales under the various schemes were: Skills Training Program 4,577 persons and $13.3m; Training for Special Groups 4,737 persons and $17.3m; Youth Training 34,421 persons and $40.7m; and Adult Wage Subsidy Scheme 5,012 persons and $7.5m.

National Training Council

The Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, through its Industry Training Services Program and acting on the advice of the National Training Council provides a range of financial and other assistance to tripartite Industry Training Committees and to a number of employer association training committees in N.S.W. and, through its Trainer Training Service, conducts courses for training officers employed in industry and commerce.

Community Employment Program (CEP)

CEP provides short-term grants to local authorities, community organisations and State/Territory and Commonwealth Government departments and authorities so that they may develop labour-intensive projects which provide appropriate temporary job opportunities for the long-term unemployed, while helping to improve community facilities and services.

Priority is given to projects which are suited to the employment of members of groups who are disadvantaged in the labour market (e.g. Aboriginals, migrants with English language difficulties, people with disabilities and the long-term unemployed). It is also an objective of the CEP that 50 per cent of the jobs created be for women.

In N.S.W. in 1983-84, 20,153 jobs were approved, with an average duration of 6 months. The average cost to the Commonwealth for each job was $9,721.

Community-based Youth Support Programs

The Commonwealth Government supports community activities aimed at improving young people's employment prospects. The *Community Youth Support Scheme* (CYSS) aims to encourage communities to assist local unemployed young people to develop their capacity for obtaining and retaining employment, and also to become more self-reliant during periods of unemployment. The *Volunteer Youth Program* (VYP) provides grants to community organisations to operate projects to assist unemployed young people maintain and develop their capacity for obtaining employment through their participation in voluntary community service activities. *Community Youth Special Projects* (CYSP) assists community organisations develop full-time structured training and employment-related training opportunities for young unemployed people.

State Government Schemes

The New South Wales Ministry of Employment administers a range of employment and training programs. The current programs comprise the Youth Employment Scheme, Technical Jobs for Women, Management Skills in the Community Sector, and the Youth Employment Payroll Tax Incentive Scheme.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Apprenticeship Act, 1981

The New South Wales Apprenticeship Council exercises a general oversight of the State apprenticeship system. The Council was established by the Apprenticeship Act, 1981. The Council consists of eleven members (the Director of Apprenticeship, who is chairman, the Director-General of Technical and Further Education, the Conciliation Commissioner for Apprenticeships, and four representatives each of employers and employees) and its duties include review of such matters as requirements for (and availability of) skilled tradesmen, availability of persons for apprenticeship and vacancies available for apprentices, the adequacy of training facilities, and measures to promote apprenticeship. It makes recommendations to the Industrial Commission and to Apprenticeship Training Committees (see below) on any matter concerning apprenticeship or relating to the training of skilled workers.

The Apprenticeship Act prohibits a term of apprenticeship from being in excess of four years, unless waived by the appropriate Apprenticeship Conciliation Committee where an extended period is necessary for adequate training. In some instances, the act provides for a reduction in the actual period of training normally applicable to a particular trade. This reduction is based on outstanding achievement by the apprentice in studies prior to commencing apprenticeship, in the employer's workshop, or at technical college. The Act also provides for recognition for trade training received in the armed forces.

The Apprenticeship Act also provides for Apprenticeship Training Committees. These comprise an equal number of employer and employee representatives, appointed by the Industrial Commission, the Director-General of Technical and Further Education or his nominee, and are chaired by the Director of Apprenticeship or his nominee. These Committees deal with matters relating specifically to the training of apprentices. Apprenticeship supervisors are appointed to supervise the adequacy of training of apprentices in an employer's establishment and to advise and assist employers in relation to the employment and training of apprentices and in the formation and conduct of group apprenticeship schemes. Supervisors also investigate complaints regarding conditions of employment of apprentices and alleged breaches of the Apprenticeship Act and regulations or the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940 and, where necessary, may initiate prosecution in appropriate cases with the authority of the Minister.

Wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeships in particular industries or callings within the State industrial arbitration system are prescribed by Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees (formed under the Industrial Arbitration Act), each comprising the Conciliation Commissioner for Apprenticeships (as chairman) and the employer and employee representatives appointed by the Industrial Commission to the corresponding Apprenticeship Training Committee. Committees make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees (see the division 'Industrial Arbitration' later in this Chapter). Control and administration of these awards is carried out by the Director of Apprenticeship. The Committees may also determine the trades or callings for which apprenticeship is to be prescribed, limitations on apprentices employed, terms of apprenticeship, and the extent of compulsory technical education (in co-operation with the Department of Technical and Further Education) and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during working hours. Appeals against decisions of Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees may be made to the Industrial Commission, which also has original jurisdiction with respect to apprenticeship matters in certain circumstances.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees — the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract. Generally, an indentured apprenticeship can be terminated only with the approval of the relevant Apprenticeship Conciliation Committee or by mutual consent of all parties to the indenture but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award (usually one or two weeks). Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Apprenticeship in Commonwealth Awards

Under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*, Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. In most Commonwealth awards, the State is authorised to supervise the apprenticeship provisions, apart from some exceptions involving awards in the printing, clothing, timber and textile industries.

Apprenticeship Schemes

The N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education is responsible for the educational component of trade training and provides over 80 trade courses through its network of 99 colleges. Apprentices may be required to be released by their employer for one day a week (or its equivalent) to attend a TAFE college to undertake this training.

Pre-vocational courses have provided an alternative over the past decade, whereby some trade education is first undertaken full-time at a TAFE college (usually for either six months or one year). On completion, the student seeks apprenticeship (for which level of entry is dependent on the employer) and enters the trade course with advanced standing.

Short-term apprenticeships are available for those who commence their apprenticeship when they are under 21 years of age, have been awarded the Higher School Certificate, and are employed under a Commonwealth award. Under this scheme, apprentices must undertake 18 weeks of full-time training at a technical and further education college before they commence on-the-job training. During the 18 weeks at college, they complete two-thirds of their trade course, the balance being completed by attendance of one day a week at the college during the second year of their apprenticeship. Under this scheme, the time taken to complete an apprenticeship is reduced by between six months and one year depending on the trade. The scheme is particularly aimed at trades such as motor mechanics, fitting and machining, and the electrical trades.

A *Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme* assists apprentices who are unable to attend day classes at a technical college because of the location of their homes. Under this scheme, apprentices receive an accommodation allowance from the State Government while attending full-time training courses conducted (or approved) by the Department of Technical and Further Education.

The Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, assists State apprenticeship authorities in promoting apprenticeships through various schemes. The largest of these is the *Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme*. Under the CRAFT Scheme, employers are eligible for tax-exempt rebates for the costs of releasing apprentices to attend (or to study for) basic trade courses in technical education institutions (the technical education rebate) or to attend full-time off-the-job training (i.e. training away from the production area by qualified instructors) in the first year of apprenticeship (the off-the-job training rebate). Employers who apprentice graduates of Pre-vocational Courses may also be eligible for a special CRAFT rebate. In addition, weekly living-away-from-home allowances may be paid to first and second year apprentices.

Under the *Group Apprenticeship Support Program* financial assistance is provided jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments for costs incurred in the administration of a Group Scheme. Under this scheme, an employer association indentures the apprentices and seconds them to its members.

Other Commonwealth schemes include the *Group One Year Scheme*, the *Special Assistance Program* and the *Special Trade Training Program*. Under the first scheme, surplus training facilities in Commonwealth Government departments and authorities are utilised to train apprentices for the whole of their first year, after which they commence work with the private employer who sponsored them for the Commonwealth training. The total costs (including wages) of the first year's training are met by the Commonwealth. Under the Special Assistance Program, financial assistance is provided to employers who otherwise may have to retrench apprentices or who employ retrenched apprentices and to retrenched apprentices to enable them to continue training by attending approved courses. The Special Trade Training Program has been developed to provide special assistance for the training of mature age apprentices in skills which are in demand.

Apprenticeship Statistics

Particulars of the apprenticeships approved in each of the last six years by the various (N.S.W.) Apprenticeship Committees are shown in the next table. These figures relate to original approvals only (i.e. initial entries to trade training) and thus exclude second or subsequent approvals (i.e. those relating to apprentices or probationers whose apprenticeship is cancelled with one employer and a second or subsequent apprenticeship is approved with a different employer). There were 2,299 second or subsequent approvals in 1983-84.

Apprenticeships Approved *(a)* by Trade, N.S.W.

Trade	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Building trades —						
Bricklaying, stone masonry, tile setting	244	354	568	408	240	264
Carpentry and joinery	1,348	1,589	2,035	1,613	892	1,127
Drafting	115	147	284	214	48	60
Painting and decorating	238	264	310	262	164	273
Plastering	68	95	130	94	67	54
Plumbing and gasfitting	561	551	858	689	411	481
Other	41	53	107	101	58	112
Food trades —						
Bread baking	92	102	95	82	88	108
Butchering and smallgoods making	344	409	383	370	336	358
Other	462	490	576	655	635	724
Furniture and associated trades —						
Cabinet and chair making	221	251	354	266	177	194
Upholstery, french polishing	213	97	101	88	53	64
Other		124	132	136	40	62
Metal trades —						
Blacksmithing	18	26	35	32	20	24
Boilermaking and structural steel working	723	897	1,098	1,084	565	482
Electrical —						
Fitting and mechanics	1,867	2,314	2,267	2,316	1,517	1,445
Radio and automotive mechanics	234	269	313	242	189	200
Other	32	312	55	280	247	363
Fitting and machining	2,326	2,788	2,580	2,430	1,222	1,490
Mechanics —						
Aircraft	3	15	26	25	36	14
Motor	2,028	1,773	2,048	1,957	1,279	1,579
Other	431	435	395	614	260	318
Moulding and coremaking	72	71	58	33	20	10
Precision instrument making	49	32	51	44	24	32
Sheet metal *(b)*	297	304	310	266	149	204
Welding	163	192	195	211	107	136
Other	66	120	111	73	154	245
Printing trades —						
Letterpress	44	19	13	2	—	—
Other	69	71	70	71	88	81
Vehicle industry trades —						
Painting	234	184	251	272	206	195
Panel beating	518	377	426	442	328	382
Other *(c)*	136	85	80	110	64	104
Bootmaking	46	22	24	8	13	16
Hairdressing	997	1,053	966	1,231	1,088	1,473
Ship and boat building	57	87	111	133	55	61
Other trades	347	386	537	581	582	495
All trades —						
Indentured apprenticeships	12,588	14,413	15,581	15,457	9,818	11,632
Trainee apprenticeships	2,116	1,945	2,372	1,978	1,604	1,598
Total apprenticeships	**14,704**	**16,358**	**17,953**	**17,435**	**11,422**	**13,230**

(a) Original apprenticeships approved by the various (N.S.W.) Apprenticeship Committees. Excludes (approved) second or subsequent apprenticeships, as well as apprenticeships with employers who operate under those Commonwealth awards for which the State is not authorised to supervise the apprenticeship provisions (see previous text). *(b)* Includes the metal polishing and spinning trades. *(c)* Excludes electrical, plant and motor mechanics.

Commonwealth — State Training Advisory Committee

This Committee aims to exchange information about the administration of systems of vocational training and to enquire into and report to the Conference of Commonwealth and State Labour Ministers on training matters referred to the Committee by the Conference. The Committee consists of a chairman, representing the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, and one senior representative of: each State and Territory training authority, technical education authority, the Commonwealth Department of Education and Youth Affairs, the TAFE Council, the National Training Council, the Confederation of Australia Industry and the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Various government organisations administer programs connected with occupational health. The *Commonwealth Department of Health*, in conjunction with the University of Sydney, provides a teaching, research and service facility in occupational disease through the Commonwealth Institute of Health. The Department's Social Health Branch operates a nationally oriented advisory service on occupational health services and measures.

The *Joint Coal Board* is responsible for occupational health in the coal mining industry.

The *Division of Occupational Health in the New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations* undertakes the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard the health of workers. An Advisory Committee on Personal Protective Equipment, consisting of representatives from the New South Wales Departments of Health and Industrial Relations, is responsible for approving new types of personal protective equipment and of methods of testing this equipment. The Department of Industrial Relations also operates the Londonderry Industrial Safety Centre which is primarily involved in the testing of equipment and materials for use in the mining industry, as well as the conduct of research.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the *Department of Industrial Relations*, and various conditions are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of an accident or any other matter which affects the health or safety of any person in the workplace.

The (State) Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1983 provides for the safety, health and welfare of all persons at work, as well as protecting persons who are not employees against risks to health and safety arising out of the activities at a place of work. The Act sets out safe working obligations imposed on employers and employees and provides for enforcement by the Division of Inspection Services in the Department of Industrial Relations. It embraces seven other Acts as associated pieces of legislation. These Acts are: Factories, Shops and Industries Act, 1962; Construction Safety Act, 1912; Dangerous Goods Act, 1975; Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1982; Mines Inspection Act, 1901; Mines Rescue Act, 1925; and the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1969.

The Act provided for the establishment of the Occupational Health, Safety and Rehabilitation Council of New South Wales, which consists of nine members representing employers, employees and the State Government. Its functions include carrying out investigations and making reports and recommendations with respect to any matter relating to occupational health and safety legislation.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act also provides for the establishment of safety and health committees at the workplace. Committees are required to be formed where twenty or more persons are employed and the majority of the employees request it, or where the Council specifically directs a committee to be formed.

In 1984, the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission was established to begin operating on a non-statutory basis. The Commission is responsible for developing and co-ordinating a national strategy on occupational health and safety.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment and must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation unless licensed by the State Compensation Board to undertake this liability in respect of their own employees. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926 and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942 and the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts are the most important. The Police Regulation

(Superannuation) Act, 1906 provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty or any circumstances in which a Workers' Compensation Act otherwise applies. Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to employees in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Commission, which previously administered the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, was disbanded and replaced by two separate organisations in December 1984. The first organisation, the Compensation Court of N.S.W. was created by the Compensation Court Act, 1984. The Court is a specialist tribunal which hears and determines all matters and questions which arise under statutory workers' compensation legislation in New South Wales. The second organisation, the State Compensation Board, was created by the Workers' Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1984. The Board assumed responsibility for the administrative and policy functions of the former Workers' Compensation Commission, including the administration of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926. (The functions of the Board and Court are described further in Chapter 9 "Law, Order and Public Safety".)

The administrative expenses of the Board and the Court are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by licensed self-insurers.

Two separate authorities (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to dust diseases contracted other than in coal mines (which are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act); these are the Joint Committee established under the scheme covering workers in the Broken Hill mines and the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board which administers the scheme covering all other workers except those in the coal mines. Appeals on questions of fact and of law from decisions of the Joint Committee and of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board may be made to the Compensation Court.

Workers' Compensation Act

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in the course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the nature of their employment was a contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in general, during any ordinary recess or authorised absence if temporarily absent from their place of employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by dust are compensable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Workers engaged by employers in New South Wales, but working outside New South Wales, are entitled to compensation.

Injured workers receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical, hospital and ambulance expenses, and damage to clothing and artificial aids. An injured worker is entitled to a lump sum payment, in addition to the weekly payments, for certain specified injuries including the loss (or partial or total loss of the use) of limbs or digits, sight, hearing or the power of speech. Where the injured worker has dependants and the period of incapacity is in excess of 26 weeks, the weekly payments may be increased.

Under the Act, the weekly amount of compensation payable for the first 26 weeks of incapacity is equal to the worker's current weekly award wage rate. For any period in excess of 26 weeks, the entitlement is a weekly payment calculated at 90 per cent of the worker's pre-injury average weekly earnings up to a maximum of $145.80, but with a minimum of $115.90; in addition, there is a weekly payment of $33.40 for an adult dependant and $16.70 for each dependent child under 16 years of age or full-time student under 21 years of age. The rates shown are operative from 1 October 1984 and are subject to automatic adjustment each October and April in accordance with movements in the statistical series Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Wage Earners, Adult Males, All Industry Groups, New South Wales' as published in the ABS publication Award Rates of Pay Indexes (Catalogue No. 6312.0) for June and December each year.

Where death results from an injury or (work related) disease, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is $57,000 plus a weekly amount ($28.50 from 1 October 1984, adjusted in October and April each year as described above) for each dependent child until the child reaches 16 years of age or, if a full-time student, until 21 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of $6,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of $6,000, but the Compensation Court may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to $2,500 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident and artificial aids such as dentures, spectacles, limbs, etc. or clothing are damaged, the cost of repairs or replacement to a maximum of $300, or to such further amount as is ordered by the Court, may be recovered.

Under the Act, an insurer or self-insurer must notify the Compensation Board of details with respect to a worker whose period of incapacity is known to exceed 12 weeks so that the Board can assess whether the injured worker would benefit from vocational rehabilitation. The Board must provide vocational rehabilitation services where appropriate.

Workers' Compensation Insurance

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless licensed by the State Compensation Board to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for an unlimited amount against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. Payments under the Uninsured Liability Scheme administered by the Board may be made in respect of workers whose employers have failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Scheme.

The recommended annual rates of insurance premium are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. These rates are set on the basis of a loss ratio (proportion of cost of claims to premium receipts) which is currently determined at 85 per cent. If, when renewing or issuing a policy, a licensed insurer levies a premium which exceeds the appropriate recommended annual rate for an employer, the employer so levied has the right of appeal to the Committee. In determining the issue, the Committee cannot recommend a rate of premium which is less than the appropriate determined rate.

The Insurance Premiums Committee has five members comprising the Chairman of the State Compensation Board (who is chairman), one member to represent the interests of licensed insurers, one member who must be an officer within the meaning of the Public Service Act, and nominated by the Minister, one member to represent the interests of employers, and one member to represent the interests of workers. The Committee is required to levy contributions from employers to also meet the cost of compensation under the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister.

A new workers' compensation premium system is proposed, which will apply to workers' compensation policies renewed or effected on or after 30 June 1985. It is expected that the new system will be more cost efficient and will lead to a reduction in the average premium level through the rationalisation and reduction in the number of insurers.

By an Order made under the Coal Industry Act, 1946 the Joint Coal Board requires employers in the coal mining industry to effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, insurance premiums vary according to the accident record of the policy holder.

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act, i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by licensed self-insurers, was $513m in 1980-81, $703m in 1981-82 and $959m in 1982-83. The average cost of insurance per $100 of wages paid to insured workers has been estimated at $2.21 in 1980-81, $2.81 in 1981-82 and $3.50 in 1982-83.

Workers' Compensation Act: Statistics

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the State Compensation Board in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all employment injuries to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and compensation is claimed only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act.

The following table shows for each of the last six years *(a)* the number of new cases of compensable injury reported during the year and *(b)* the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was first reported. Because of this difference in bases, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid.

Workers' Compensation Act: Cases and Compensation Paid, N.S.W.

Particulars	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Number of new compensation cases						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more —						
Death	333	341	320	319	306	299
Incapacity	124,791	125,540	133,141	143,861	144,814	118,515
Total	*125,124*	*125,881*	*133,461*	*144,180*	*145,120*	*118,814*
Incapacity for less than 3 days	47,225	50,215	52,361	57,421	54,510	50,307
Minor injury (medical treatment only)	71,980	74,114	76,915	73,847	79,447	75,693
Compensation paid *(a)* ($'000)						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more	182,333	234,249	278,175	338,973	414,319	508,459
Other	6,050	7,519	8,314	9,788	11,490	12,558
Total compensation paid	**188,383**	**241,768**	**286,490**	**348,761**	**425,809**	**521,017**

(a) Amount paid for all cases irrespective of when the injury was first reported. Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, and damage to clothing and artificial aids, but excludes legal costs, etc.

Of the new fatal compensation cases reported in 1982-83, 78 were in respect of injury by disease and 221 in respect of injury by accident. Of the other new cases reported in 1982-83 involving incapacity for three days or more, 14,809 were in respect of injury by disease and 103,706 in respect of injury by accident.

More detailed statistics relating to workers' compensation in New South Wales are contained in the annual bulletin *Workers' Compensation Statistics, New South Wales* issued by the State Compensation Board.

Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920, and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning-Broken Hill) Act, 1922. In cases of pneumoconiosis and/or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill (Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis) Compensation Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. In respect of compensation paid by mine owners, there were 43 cases at 30 June 1984 involving 10 workers and 44 dependants and the payments made during 1983-84 amounted to $94,456. In respect of compensation paid from the Fund, there were 19 cases at 30 June 1984 involving 19 widows (only) and payments in 1983-84 totalled $129,064.

Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust and other specified dusts is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered by Acts described earlier in this section).

The rates of compensation under the scheme are similar to those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, except that a widow receives a lump sum of $22,600 and weekly payments of $78.40 plus $27.40 per week for each dependent child who is under 16 years of age or is a full-time student under 21 years of age. The weekly rates shown are operative from 1 April 1984 and are subject to automatic adjustment each October and April on the same basis as payments under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers (other than employers of coal miners) covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee (see above). The rates of contribution, operative from 1 July 1984, per $100 of wages paid by employers are $4.00 in asbestos handling industries, $3.00 in other dust hazard industries, and 1 cent in all other classes of employment covered by the scheme (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita).

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund in the last six years are given in the following table.

Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund, N.S.W.: Income, Amount of Compensation Payments, and Number of Compensation Applications Submitted and Awards Made

Year	Income: employers' contributions (a) ($'000)	*Compensation payments (a)*				Number of compensation awards made	Number of compensation applications by workers
		To disabled workers and dependants ($'000)	To dependants of deceased workers ($'000)	Medical, hospital, etc. ($'000)	Total ($'000)		
1977-78	3,327	1,777	1,160	45	2,983	59	739
1978-79	3,789	1,947	1,313	54	3,314	52	792
1979-80	4,181	2,152	1,562	52	3,767	81	781
1980-81	4,320	2,145	1,580	77	3,802	48	1,174
1981-82	4,920	2,221	2,051	105	4,377	44	1,007
1982-83	5,525	2,527	2,205	121	4,854	79	770

(a) With the introduction of revised accounting guidelines from 1981-82, the basis for the compilation of these figures has been slightly changed.

As at 30 June 1983, 916 workers classified as suffering from a dust disease and 773 dependants of deceased workers were receiving compensation.

TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar.

The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940 provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation (unless the union is entitled to be affiliated with the organisation). Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the (Commonwealth) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the division "Industrial Arbitration" later in this chapter.

Associations of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The ACTU has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

The *Trade Union Training Authority Act 1975* provides for the establishment and operation of trade union training courses, conducted at the national and State level by the Australian Trade Union Training Authority. Details are given in Chapter 7 "Education".

Statistics of Employee Unions

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Commonwealth legislation.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia are compiled from data collected by the ABS direct from the unions. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation and show that in December 1984 there were 190 trade unions with 1,114,500 members in New South Wales. At the end of 1984, approximately 58 per cent of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (64 per cent of males and 48 per cent of females) were members of trade unions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes relate to disputes which involve a stoppage of work in which the total time lost at the establishment where the stoppage occurred is ten man-days or more. They include the time lost by employees who worked at those establishments but were not themselves parties to the disputes but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the following tables, statistics on the number of disputes for a particular year refer to disputes which started or were in progress during the year, irrespective of whether they had commenced in the year or had continued into the next year, whereas the statistics on the number of workers involved and of working days lost only relate to the current year. The statistics on the duration and causes of industrial disputes may differ because they refer only to disputes which ended in the year, irrespective of when they commenced. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

Working days lost refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by the parties to the dispute. For some disputes, working days lost are estimated on the basis of the estimated number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly between countries.

The number of working days lost per thousand employees for 1984 for New South Wales and Australia totalled 355 and 245 respectively. For 1983, the corresponding totals were 287 and 249.

Trends during the last six years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the following tables. In these tables, the industrial disputes are classified by industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which is described in Appendix B of the 1985 issue of the N.S.W. Year Book. The statistics for 1984 were compiled according to the descriptions contained in the 1983 edition of the classification. However, for the period 1980 to 1983, the statistics were compiled according to the 1978 edition of that classification. Prior to 1980, the statistics were compiled on the basis of the Preliminary Edition, 1969.

Industrial Disputes *(a)*: Principal Industries *(b)*, N.S.W.

		Manufacturing			*Transport and storage; Communication*			
Year	*Mining*	*Metal products, machinery, etc.*	*Other*	*Con-struction*	*Steve-doring services*	*Other*	*Other industries*	*Total, all industries*
				Number of disputes				
1979	225	449	83	43	49	84	139	1,072
1980	232	532	99	60	47	107	168	1,245
1981	299	736	120	116	35	94	137	1,537
1982	193	425	41	85	24	41	88	897
1983	189	315	28	92	30	31	61	746
1984	235	365	42	64	24	28	67	825
				Workers involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)				
1979	81.9	167.9	71.1	37.0	26.6	53.2	202.6	640.4
1980	60.6	96.5	34.7	20.8	17.9	25.9	126.8	383.1
1981	80.5	174.2	71.4	56.0	10.6	48.7	112.3	553.6
1982	89.0	90.7	16.0	21.4	5.8	14.7	81.1	318.9
1983	51.2	49.5	15.2	30.2	11.1	25.4	46.6	229.2
1984	55.9	62.9	13.4	22.2	5.6	13.7	133.4	307.1
				Working days lost ('000)				
1979	184.2	414.2	197.7	106.7	57.6	120.3	289.2	1,369.9
1980	358.7	209.2	252.2	79.9	42.4	32.1	234.1	1,208.6
1981	252.6	609.5	262.7	198.2	24.8	139.0	431.9	1,918.6
1982	452.6	142.3	51.2	53.4	6.5	41.8	213.8	961.6
1983	105.6	106.1	25.6	81.0	11.7	134.1	337.2	801.2
1984	181.5	84.1	46.8	44.8	7.1	73.5	220.3	657.9

(a) See text preceding table. *(b)* Industrial disputes are classified by industry according to ASIC, see text preceding table.

Working Days Lost in Industrial Disputes *(a)*: by Industry *(b)*, N.S.W. ('000)

Industry	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	48.5	4.4	0.2	70.5	278.5	0.5
Mining —						
Coal mining	153.3	351.5	199.9	452.0	104.8	99.5
Other mining	30.9	7.2	52.7	0.6	0.8	81.9
Total mining	*184.2*	*358.7*	*252.6*	*452.6*	*105.6*	*181.5*
Manufacturing —						
Food, beverages and tobacco	61.0	146.4	59.4	22.0	0.9	28.5
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	20.4	2.3	16.0	1.7	12.3	1.2
Wood, wood products and furniture	10.7	1.0	4.5	—	—	0.3
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	41.6	62.3	127.4	6.3	4.3	1.8
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	42.5	28.9	24.2	12.1	6.9	10.1
Metal products, machinery, etc.	414.2	209.2	609.5	142.3	106.1	84.1
Other manufacturing	21.6	11.3	31.2	9.0	1.2	4.9
Total manufacturing	*612.0*	*461.4*	*872.2*	*193.5*	*131.7*	*130.9*
Electricity, gas and water	26.1	41.5	52.2	42.1	12.1	19.4
Construction	106.7	79.9	198.2	53.4	81.0	44.8
Wholesale and retail trade	64.3	33.0	62.5	24.4	9.0	20.6
Transport and storage; Communication —						
Railway and air transport	47.8	21.9	77.1	20.4	129.1	69.5
Water transport —						
Stevedoring services	57.6	42.4	24.8	6.5	11.7	7.1
Other water transport	1.5	4.6	14.8	5.0	2.0	0.8
Road transport, other transport and storage; Communication	71.0	5.6	47.1	16.4	3.0	3.2
Total transport and storage; Communication	*177.9*	*74.5*	*163.8*	*48.3*	*145.8*	*80.6*
Entertainment, recreation, personal services, etc.	51.0	76.1	85.0	0.6	2.3	7.5
Other industries *(c)*	99.4	79.2	232.0	76.2	35.2	172.3
Total working days lost	**1,369.9**	**1,208.6**	**1,918.6**	**961.6**	**801.2**	**657.9**

(a) See text preceding tables. *(b)* Industrial disputes are classified by industry according to ASIC, see text preceding tables. *(c)* Includes Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services, Public Administration and Defence and Community Services.

Duration of Industrial Disputes (a), N.S.W.

Year	*1 day or less*	*Over 1 day but not more than 2 days*	*Over 2 days but less than 5 days*	*5 days but less than 10 days*	*10 days but less than 20 days*	*20 days or more*	*Total, all disputes*
			Number of disputes				
1979	544	221	159	87	49	11	1,071
1980	639	243	181	96	56	20	1,235
1981	779	245	243	150	77	38	1,532
1982	505	159	118	71	32	6	891
1983	401	140	93	59	41	9	743
1984	448	159	117	58	25	15	822
			Working days lost ('000)				
1979	298.3	168.1	419.0	196.9	233.9	55.1	1,371.3
1980	125.8	114.9	194.1	179.3	135.8	156.4	906.3
1981	157.9	72.3	548.8	505.1	633.7	229.0	2,146.7
1982	84.6	93.0	145.3	163.7	480.6	9.4	976.6
1983	84.2	63.1	89.7	202.9	127.0	290.6	857.5
1984	110.1	129.9	110.8	102.7	31.3	161.1	646.0

(a) See text preceding tables.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1984, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 74 per cent of the total number of disputes and accounted for 37 per cent of the total man-days lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented 12 per cent of the total disputes but accounted for 46 per cent of the total man-days lost.

Causes of Industrial Disputes *(a)*, N.S.W.

Cause of dispute (b)	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
			Number of disputes			
Wages	255	231	433	123	80	70
Hours of work	42	67	50	54	33	25
Managerial policy	380	478	549	350	292	311
Physical working conditions	250	299	328	228	172	212
Trade unionism	101	104	123	80	116	134
Other	43	56	49	56	50	70
Total disputes	**1,071**	**1,235**	**1,532**	**891**	**743**	**822**
			Working days lost ('000)			
Wages	758.6	413.9	916.1	616.1	59.4	121.0
Hours of work	36.0	32.6	547.9	60.5	35.5	27.1
Managerial policy	172.9	273.0	272.6	190.1	325.4	218.9
Physical working conditions	80.1	106.0	104.9	59.3	378.6	117.4
Trade unionism	60.1	47.0	41.0	17.5	21.3	77.9
Other	263.6	33.7	264.1	33.1	37.3	83.7
Total working days lost	**1,371.3**	**906.3**	**2,146.7**	**976.6**	**857.5**	**646.0**

(a) See text preceding tables. *(b)* See text below table.

The statistics on *causes* of industrial disputes relate to *the direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. The causes are grouped under six main headings as described below.

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers — for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions — for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning: employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Also included in the category *other* are disputes concerning: protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationships (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work and lack of adequate transport); non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees: the State system, which operates under the laws of New South Wales within its territorial limits; and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond New South Wales territorial limits. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make "awards" having the force of law.

The relationship between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*; all residual powers remain with the States. This Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and (except within a Commonwealth Territory) cannot bind by award any employer who is not a party to an interstate dispute. Additionally, disputes which do not extend beyond the limits of any one State can be dealt with by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission as part settlements of interstate disputes.

However, the Commonwealth Government has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer/employee relationships in particular industries other than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the maritime industries, waterside workers and various Commonwealth projects. By agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal has been established to deal both with interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry and with disputes confined to the industry in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the State basic wage for males and females has been varied in accordance with increases granted for 'total wages' by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Since May 1974, a minimum wage for adults has also been specified in State awards which has been the same as that granted under Commonwealth awards.

A survey conducted in May 1983, covering most private and government employees (other than those in the defence forces, agriculture or in private domestic service), showed that 37.9 per cent of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations and registered collective agreements, 45.1 per cent were covered by State awards, etc., and 16.2 per cent were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 21.5, 67.8, and 10.5 per cent, respectively.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last of these changes, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing *(a)* an Australian Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and *(b)* an Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. In 1977, the powers and functions of the Australian Industrial Court were transferred to the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904.*

The Federal Court of Australia, which is constituted under the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976*, is a superior court of record. The Industrial Division of the Court is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear cases in relation to "secondary boycotts" (in terms of the *Trade Practices Act 1974*), to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Industrial Division may direct the Industrial Registrar to make investigations and may order a new election. There is a right of appeal from a decision of a single judge to a Full Court, except in certain circumstances. There is also a limited right of appeal to the High Court where the High Court grants leave to appeal, although some decisions of the Full Court are final.

As at December 1984, the *Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission* comprised a President, thirteen Deputy Presidents and twenty nine Commissioners. The President must have been, on appointment, a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing. Deputy Presidents also must have this qualification or have held for at least five years a university degree or similar educational qualification in law, economics, industrial relations, or some other field relevant to the duties of a Deputy President, or have had experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government or industrial relations. The President and all Deputy Presidents comprise the presidential members.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State by conciliation or arbitration. It seeks to encourage and provide means for amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party.

Matters concerning standard hours of work, national wage cases, the minimum wage, annual leave, and long service leave may be dealt with only by a Full Bench of the Commission. A Full Bench is constituted by at least three members of the Commission nominated by the President, including at least two presidential members. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute but must consider the public interest, in particular the state of the national economy and the likely effects on the economy of any award.

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. Each industry, or group of industries, is assigned to a panel of members of the Commission consisting of a presidential member and at least one Commissioner and the function of the Commission in relation to that industry, or group of industries, is exercised by members of that panel. Members of the Commission are required to keep themselves acquainted with industrial affairs and conditions.

When a member of the Commission, a registered organisation, an employer, or a Minister becomes aware of the existence of an industrial dispute (which is defined in the Act to include a threatened, impending or probable dispute), the presidential member of the relevant industrial panel is notified. In the first instance, the dispute is generally referred for conciliation to a member of the Commission within the panel. His role is to bring the parties together and attempt to reach agreement between the parties by conciliation. An agreement so arrived at may be made into a memorandum of agreement and certified by the member as an award, provided he is satisfied that the principal terms of the agreement have been approved by the committee of management of each of the organisations and that those terms are acceptable to a majority of the members affected by the agreement, and provided that he is satisfied that such an agreement is in the public interest and that it conforms with guidelines laid down by the Commission. If the parties fail to reach agreement by conciliation, the member, unless a party objects to the member so doing, may proceed to deal with the dispute by arbitration; otherwise, that member reports to the presidential member of his panel and the dispute is then re-assigned by the presidential member and dealt with at arbitration. However, should the parties resolve their differences at this late stage, the presidential member or Commissioner may act as conciliator and certify a memorandum of agreement as an award.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Full Bench of the Commission, the panel member dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Full Bench of the Commission.

The Commission, as constituted for the purposes of conciliation or arbitration, may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise either a State Industrial Authority willing to act, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

The Commission may also appoint a Board of Reference to deal with minor disputes arising under either on order or an award.

Appeal may be made against an award made by a member of the Commission, against a member's decision not to make an award and against a member's finding in relation to the existence of, or parties to, an industrial dispute. An appeal also lies against a member's decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a member's decision to dismiss a matter on the grounds that it either appeared trivial or should be dealt with by a State Industrial Authority, or that it was in the public interest to dismiss it. Other grounds for appeal lie against the making of an order, or the refusal to make an order, by a presidential member in relation to the right of an organisation to represent employees. The appeal is heard by a Full Bench of the Commission. The Minister for Industrial Relations may apply for a review of an award, or a decision by a member to certify an agreement, where it appears to be contrary to the public interest.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the Commonwealth Public Service, the maritime industries, waterside workers, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime industries and waterside workers, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains, the Commonwealth Public Service and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

Industrial Organisations. Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), and an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920*, an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1984, there were 82 registered employer organisations and 148 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 2,492,536 members, representing 82 per cent of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

Industrial registries, established in all State and Territory capitals, are controlled by the Industrial Registrar and Deputy Industrial Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

The *Industrial Relations Bureau*, established in 1977, was abolished on 1 July 1983 by an amendment to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Some of the functions of the Bureau were retained and are now carried out by the Arbitration Inspectorate of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. Inspectors, who are officers of the Department, secure the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. They have power to enter premises, to inspect equipment, material and record books, and to interview employees.

Details of the introduction of joint sittings of the State and Commonwealth Industrial Tribunals to deal with industrial matters in the New South Wales oil industry and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coal mining industry are given later in this division.

A report on Australia's industrial relations system is due to be released in May 1985. The committee, headed by Professor Keith Hancock of Flinders University, has been given terms of reference directing it to report on Federal law relating to the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, employer organisations and unions, and the overlapping Federal and State industrial jurisdictions. It will be the first major review of the Australian industrial relations system in its 80-year history.

NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940.

The chief industrial tribunal is the *Industrial Commission of New South Wales*. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A barrister or solicitor of less than 5 years' or 7 years' standing respectively, where for a period of not less than 7 years that person was on either the roll of barristers or roll of solicitors, may also be appointed. A person may also be appointed if, in the opinion of the Governor, by reason of qualifications or experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government or industrial relations, that person was a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of a member of the Commission. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise specified powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions (including hours of work), adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters (including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Industrial Relations) must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member and there is no appeal from his findings, unless a question of jurisdiction is involved or by leave of the Commission in Court Session.

Conciliation Commissioners and Committees. A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and as many Conciliation Commissioners as the Governor thinks fit may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specific periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Conciliation Commissioners at least once every four months to discuss the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act and, in particular, the means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout or cessation of work has occurred, or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if summoned to sit) must investigate the merits of the dispute whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner (or Committee) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Conciliation Committees are established by the Industrial Commission for particular industries or callings; and comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 1 January 1985, there were 416 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and hours of employment for those industries or callings.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a Special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the Committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but, if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

Industrial Unions. Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, 1881 or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees) may be registered as an industrial union. At 1 January 1985, there were 115 employee unions and 304 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions of employees may make written agreements for a specified period not exceeding five years which, when registered with the Industrial Registrar and endorsed by the Commission, become binding industrial agreements between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. An Industrial Agreement may be rescinded or varied in writing by the parties at any time either before or during the period specified.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and registered industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Industrial Relations, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings regarding industrial agreements and ancillary legislation in relation to the Annual Holidays Act, 1944 and the Long Service Leave Act, 1955 may also be instituted by employees and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Employees may also proceed before industrial magistrates to recover wages or holiday pay. *Industrial magistrates*, whose powers are cognate with those of (Local Courts') magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements and statutes governing working conditions.

The *Registry of the Industrial Commission* is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work and other working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are usually regulated by the operation of federal awards under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*. An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals. There is a Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal to hear and determine appeals in relation to disciplinary matters, appointments and promotions.

The (State) Public Service Act, 1979 provides that the Public Service Board of New South Wales may enter into an agreement as to any industrial matter with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees and that any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement. The Board may also make determinations in respect of individual officers and employees.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the complementary State and Commonwealth Coal Industry Acts of 1946, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities.

The Coal Industry Tribunal has all the powers of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry.

The Local Coal Authorities, which are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years, have power to settle local disputes in the industry. They are required to report upon and, if so directed, to settle any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE OIL INDUSTRY

In 1980, complementary legislation was passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments to permit joint sittings of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the New South Wales Industrial Commission to deal with industrial matters in the New South Wales oil industry. Matters cannot be dealt with under the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act whilst they are subject to common negotiations under the Commonwealth Act.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION (COMPLEMENTARY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SYSTEM) AMENDMENT ACT, 1983

The (State) Industrial Arbitration (Complementary Industrial Relations System) Amendment Act enables the conduct of joint proceedings of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the reference of industrial matters from one Commission to the other. The Act became operational on 16 December 1983 with the passing of complementary legislation by the Commonwealth Government.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930 but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. If a strike or lockout which breaches an award occurs, or is likely to occur, the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia may order compliance with the terms of the award and may impose a maximum penalty of $1,000 (or $500 per day where the award provides for the breach being considered a separate breach for each day it continues). If a breach of an award is threatened or has occurred, the Industrial Division may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if a presidential member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has issued a certificate permitting the dispute to proceed to the Industrial Division. Before issuing a certificate, the presidential member is required to make every effort, by conciliation or arbitration, to settle the dispute between the parties.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:

(a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies;

(b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union of employees setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled; and

(c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal and a maximum penalty of $4,000 is prescribed. Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in, or assist, an illegal strike, the Industrial Commission may order the union to pay a maximum penalty of $4,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be commenced later than the expiration of fourteen days from the cessation of the strike to which the proceedings refer. In defence to any proceedings, the union may claim that it has tried, by means reasonable under the circumstances, to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike, or that the strike was provoked by unjust and unreasonable action by the employer. The Industrial Commission is also permitted to cancel a union's registration if it is satisfied that any of the union's members were taking part in, or aiding and abetting, an illegal strike in an essential service industry. (An essential service industry includes the supply of fuel or other commodity or service necessary for the conduct of such services as public transport, the supply of electricity, water or gas to the public, the provision of fire-fighting, the removal of garbage, sewerage, and drainage, and the conduct of prisons.) In lieu of cancelling a union's registration, the Commission may require the exclusion of a group or section of the union from eligibility for membership of that union.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union of employees.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Wage rates determined by all industrial arbitration authorities in Australia before July 1967 comprised two elements: a basic or foundational wage common to most rates of wage and a separate secondary wage for each occupation, or group of occupations, specified in each award. However, since July 1967, by decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards has been discontinued in favour of the specification of a 'total wage' for each occupation, etc. The New South Wales Industrial Commission and Tasmanian State Industrial Boards continue to specify basic wages and secondary wages separately.

The award wage for each occupation (i.e. sum of basic wage and appropriate secondary wage, or, if these elements are not specified separately, the 'total wage') is the lowest amount payable to employees in each award category, except where a higher 'minimum wage' has been declared (see below), but employers may pay amounts above those specified in awards.

Since July 1966, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has prescribed a 'minimum wage' representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. In May 1974, the Commission extended the minimum wage to adult females and awarded the same minimum wage to adult males and females, with the wage for females to be phased in over a period of about a year. This 'minimum wage' is in practice the lowest wage payable to adult males and females under any Commonwealth award but is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates for each occupation as a foundational element in the total wage. The practice of setting a 'minimum' award wage irrespective of occupation has also been adopted by arbitration authorities in all States.

Under all Commonwealth awards, there is now 'equal pay for work of equal value' for males and females. The operative date for the implementation of this principle was generally 30 June 1975. Similarly, for all State awards, males and females employed under any given award have received equal pay from August 1977, although this equality was progressively inserted in awards from May 1974 following a decision in that month by the New South Wales Industrial Commission. However, in the case of the adult female basic wage (under State awards), equality with the male basic wage has not yet been implemented, although both adult males and females have been receiving the same increases since May 1974.

WAGES UNDER COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS

The history of National Wage Cases and minimum wages under Commonwealth and State awards up until May 1982 is given on pages 276-282 of Year Book No. 68.

In December 1982, all Governments in Australia agreed that a wages pause was necessary on economic grounds and took action to stabilise pay and conditions in the public sector. The Commonwealth Government passed the *Salaries and Wages Pause Act 1982* suspending for twelve months from December 1982 any increase in remuneration to Commonwealth employees. At the same time, the Governments approached the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission seeking that it exercise its powers to extend the pause into that part of the private sector within the Commission's jurisdiction. On 23 December 1982, the Commission handed down its decision in favour of a general wage pause for a period of six months for wage and salary earners under Federal awards.

Following the decision handed down by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the New South Wales Industrial Commission introduced a general wage pause on 30 December 1982. The wage pause was introduced on the basis that there should be no increase in wages or salaries under State awards for the duration of the pause which was to operate from 23 December 1982 to 30 June 1983 and thereafter until rescinded by the Commission.

On 29 June 1983, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission commenced hearing submissions on the future of the wages pause. A subsequent decision by the Commission, on 23 September 1983, effectively lifted the wage pause and a return to wage indexation was announced. Under the new system, the Commission is to adjust the wages and salaries of persons employed under Federal awards every six months, in relation to the previous two quarterly movements in the Consumer Price Index (unless it is persuaded to the contrary). The principles of the new system are to be reviewed after a period of two years.

AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES

The award rates of pay indexes compiled by the ABS are designed to reflect movements in minimum award rates of pay for a representative sample of award designations. The indexes replace the previous 'Wage Rates Indexes' series which related solely to 'wage' earners and was based on the occupation structure that existed in 1954. Award rates of pay indexes have been compiled for both 'wage and salary' and 'wage' earners and they have been based on the occupation structure that existed in 1976.

All full-time adult wage and salary earners whose rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, determinations or registered collective agreements are covered in the indexes. Approximately 1 per cent of employees are covered by unregistered collective agreements and the rates prescribed in the more important of these have also been included in the indexes. Rates of pay applicable to approximately 11 per cent of full-time adult wage and salary earners who are not covered by awards, determinations, or registered or unregistered collective agreements are not covered by the indexes.

The indexes are based on awards covering private and government sector employees, except employees in the defence forces, agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and private households employing staff.

The source used to re-base the indexes was the May 1976 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, which obtained from a sample of approximately 70,000 employees details of the particular award classification under which they were employed. From these, a sample of 3,990 employee records was selected. The total number of different award classifications included in the indexes is 2,387 prescribed in 897 individual awards, determinations or collective agreements.

Further information on the new series is contained in the information paper *Award Rates of Pay Indexes: New Series to replace Wage Rates Indexes* (Catalogue No. 6343.0) and in the explanatory notes to *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6312.0). For further information on the previous wage rates series, see page 283 of Year Book No. 68.

The previous Wage Rates Indexes publication included details of indexes expressed in monetary amounts. This practice has been discontinued in respect of the Award Rates of Pay Indexes publication, although index numbers expressed in monetary amounts for the base period (June 1976), were published in Appendix A of the February 1983 issue.

The following table shows indexes of award rates of pay for New South Wales (all industry groups) for the last 6 years. In some cases, when awards etc. are varied, the new award rates are made retrospective. Also, there is generally an unavoidable, and sometimes considerable, delay in the receipt of notification of changes in award rates in respect of the classifications included in the indexes. Because of these factors, the figures are subject to revision.

Indexes of Weekly Award Rates of Pay, N.S.W., 31 December
Base: Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Award Rate, June 1976 = 100.0

Employees (a)	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
			Wage earners			
Adult males	131.1	145.1	168.8	185.1	194.1	202.9
Adult females	129.5	145.7	167.9	184.2	192.5	201.9
Adult persons	*130.7*	*145.3*	*168.6*	*184.9*	*193.7*	*202.6*
			Wage and salary earners			
Adult males	130.2	144.5	167.6	184.1	193.3	201.2
Adult females	128.9	145.4	166.5	183.7	192.3	200.6
Adult persons —						
Under Federal awards, etc.	*132.0*	*146.0*	*171.9*	*187.8*	*196.3*	*204.6*
Under State awards, etc.	*128.7*	*144.2*	*164.8*	*181.4*	*191.0*	*199.1*
Under all awards, etc.	**129.8**	**144.8**	**167.3**	**184.0**	**192.9**	**201.0**

(a) Excludes employees in the defence forces, agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and private households employing staff.

Further indexes of award rates of pay (including industry dissections) are given in the publication *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6312.0).

EARNINGS

The Average Weekly Earnings series, based on payroll tax and other returns, is no longer compiled. A new series of estimates compiled from a survey of employers is shown in the following table. Background information on the reasons for the change from the payroll tax data to a direct collection of employers is given in *Information Paper: Review of ABS Employment Statistics* (Catalogue No. 6239.0), while an introduction to the new series is provided in *Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (Catalogue No. 6256.0). The publication *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Catalogue No. 6302.0) provides information on a method of linking the old and new series for Australia, as well as details of survey definitions, scope and coverage, and a note regarding standard errors. Further information is available on request to enable links to be made at State level.

Average Weekly Earnings of Employees, N.S.W. *(a)*
($)

	Males			*Females*			*Persons*		
	Full-time adults		*All males*	*Full-time adults*		*All Females*	*Full-time adults*		*All employees*
Quarterly period (b)	*Weekly ordinary time earnings*	*Weekly total earnings*	*Weekly total earnings*	*Weekly ordinary time earnings*	*Weekly total earnings*	*Weekly total earnings*	*Weekly ordinary time earnings*	*Weekly total earnings*	*Weekly total earnings*
1983:									
September	363.30	387.80	361.20	277.80	285.10	233.00	334.30	353.00	309.20
December	376.20	401.70	372.00	294.90	301.90	242.50	348.40	367.60	318.20
1984:									
March	382.70	408.20	379.80	300.00	306.90	251.30	354.90	374.10	328.80
June	392.20	422.60	390.70	312.30	320.10	260.70	364.90	387.60	338.20
September	400.60	429.70	396.40	314.60	322.80	261.90	371.40	393.40	342.00
December	407.60	440.20	403.30	322.20	331.40	263.00	379.50	404.40	346.40

(a) New series — see text preceding table. *(b)* Weekly earnings are based on a specified pay period falling within the quarter shown.

For the December quarter each year, a more detailed dissection of earnings and additional information on hours paid for is collected in the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings. A summary of the results of the December quarter 1984 survey for New South Wales is shown in the next table. More detailed results and notes regarding scope, coverage, definitions and standard errors are included in *Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6304.0).

Full-time Non-managerial Employees, Average Earnings and Hours, Principal Industries, New South Wales
December Quarter 1984 *(a)*

		Non-manufacturing industries				
Employees	*Manufacturing industries*	*Retail trade*	*Finance, property and business services*	*Public administration, etc*	*Total, non-manufacturing industries*	*All industries*
		Average weekly earnings ($)				
Adult males	397.50	316.40	391.60	444.10	429.40	420.50
Junior males	208.10	189.70	212.20	228.10	216.70	214.50
Adult females	299.30	275.10	311.90	358.20	335.90	328.80
Junior females	181.60	180.70	204.00	210.00	195.70	194.30
		Average weekly hours paid for				
Adult males	41.5	41.3	39.8	37.8	39.5	40.1
Junior males	38.9	41.2	38.9	43.9	40.5	40.1
Adult females	39.0	39.5	37.3	36.9	37.6	37.9
Junior females	38.1	39.1	38.2	37.6	38.3	38.3
		Average hourly earnings ($)				
Adult males	9.60	7.70	9.80	11.80	10.90	10.50
Junior males	5.40	4.60	5.50	5.20	5.40	5.40
Adult females	7.70	7.00	8.40	9.70	8.90	8.70
Junior females	4.80	4.60	5.40	5.60	5.10	5.10

(a) Relating to the last pay period ending on or before 16 November 1984.

Statistics on earnings and hours of employees are also compiled by the ABS from a sample survey conducted in May each year (biennially from 1981). A summary of the results of the May 1983 survey for New South Wales is shown in the following table. More detailed results and notes regarding scope, coverage, definitions and standard errors are included in *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6306.0).

Full-time Non-managerial Employees: Composition of Average Weekly Earnings and Average Weekly Hours Paid for, N.S.W., May 1983

	Average weekly earnings ($)					*Average weekly hours paid for*		
		Ordinary time						
Employees	*Overtime*	*Award etc. pay*	*Payment by measured result (a)*	*Other pay*	*Total*	*Overtime*	*Ordinary time*	*Total*
Adult males	26.20	314.90	6.60	11.30	359.10	2.0	38.0	40.0
Junior males	8.20	182.10	2.50	4.90	197.80	1.1	38.6	39.6
Adult females	5.10	284.60	0.80	6.10	296.60	0.5	37.7	38.2
Junior females	2.40	173.80	*(b)*	2.20	178.70	0.4	38.3	38.7

(a) Includes payment by piecework, task bonus and commission. *(b)* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

WORKING CONDITIONS

HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, the Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work. The history of the reduction of the standard working week to 40 hours is shown on page 515 of Year Book No. 63.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1 July 1947. In its judgment, announced in September 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards etc., from the first pay-period commencing in January 1948.

The 40-hour week is still regarded as the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for Crown employees, bank officials, teachers, coal miners) prescribe less than 40 hours per week and, since early 1981, a campaign by trade unions has resulted in the extension of shorter working hours to more industries. Normally, the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken.

Overtime worked by employees and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first three hours under Commonwealth awards (although generally for the first two hours under State awards) and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only "reasonable" overtime.

Statistics on overtime hours worked by employees are compiled from sample surveys conducted in February, May, August and November each year by the ABS. A summary of the results of these surveys for recent periods for New South Wales is shown in the following table. More detailed results and notes regarding scope, coverage, definitions and standard errors are published in *Overtime, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6330.0).

Overtime *(a)*, N.S.W.

Survey month	Average weekly overtime hours per employee in the survey		Average weekly overtime hours per employee working overtime	Percentage of employees in the survey working overtime (per cent)
	Manufacturing industries	All industries		
1983:				
November	2.22	1.03	6.51	15.89
1984:				
February	1.98	0.97	6.58	14.79
May	2.01	1.01	6.65	15.13
August	1.93	0.97	6.54	14.76
November	2.38	1.08	6.65	16.28
1985:				
February	2.23	1.01	6.87	14.67

(a) Based on a specified pay period falling within the month shown.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

Public Holidays

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are: New Year's Day (1 January); Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia, usually observed on the last Monday in January); Good Friday; Easter Saturday; Easter Monday; Anzac Day (25 April); Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June); Labour Day (first Monday in October); Christmas Day; and Boxing Day (26 December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the first Monday in August is a bank holiday, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities; however, State authorities must provide a service to the public on that day. This day is also observed as a holiday under some other awards. Also, various days are prescribed as holidays for persons employed under specific awards.

The Governor may also proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

Annual Leave

The history of the granting of paid annual leave to workers in New South Wales is set out on pages 517 and 518 of Year Book No. 63.

Four weeks' paid annual leave was granted to employees of State governmental authorities in 1964, to employees of local government authorities in 1965, to employees of the Australian Public Service in 1973, and to workers under State awards and agreements and workers not covered by an award or agreement in 1974. Most employees under Commonwealth awards are now entitled to four weeks' paid annual leave. However, some employees under both Commonwealth and State awards receive more than four weeks' paid annual leave. Loadings on payment for annual leave (generally at a rate of 17.5 per cent of annual leave entitlement, with a fixed maximum amount) have been extended to most awards.

Sick Leave

Employees under Commonwealth and State awards are usually entitled to between one and two weeks' sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer, although some awards allow for more than two weeks. In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer. Since 1968, automatic accumulation of sick leave entitlements for a period of at least three years has been inserted in State awards on the application of industrial unions of employees.

Maternity Leave

For many years, some awards governing employees in New South Wales have contained provisions to provide compulsory unpaid maternity leave for women workers before and after childbirth and to disallow discrimination in employment or dismissal because of pregnancy. Under the maternity leave provisions of the N.S.W. Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1980, female employees under State awards are entitled to unpaid maternity leave for a period not exceeding 52 weeks (including a period of 6 weeks after a confinement) provided the employee has had at least 12 months continuous employment with the same employer immediately preceding her absence. The Act also provides for certain safeguards in respect to re-employment following the return of the employee from maternity leave.

In 1968, the New South Wales Public Service introduced paid maternity leave. Currently, this consists of a minimum of four weeks (with an entitlement of six weeks) on full-pay prior to the birth and six weeks (on half-pay) after the birth. Unpaid leave is also available to bring the leave period up to a maximum of 12 months.

In 1979, the Full Bench of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted women employed in private industry under Federal awards the right to six weeks compulsory unpaid maternity leave with the option of extending the period of leave taken up to 12 months. Employers must re-engage these employees after completion of the leave.

The Commonwealth Government introduced legislation for Commonwealth Public Servants in 1973 under the Maternity Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1973. Under the Act, an officer is entitled to a maximum of 12 weeks maternity leave on full pay (and 40 weeks leave without pay) provided that, preceding her absence, she has had at least 12 months continuous Commonwealth employment. Those without 12 months service can utilise leave without pay, subject to the standard provisions covering granting of such leave.

Long Service Leave

The history of the granting of long service leave to workers in New South Wales is given on pages 284 and 285 of Year Book No. 67.

The provisions of the (State) Long Service Leave Act, 1955 apply, generally to: employees who are not entitled to long service leave benefits under a Commonwealth Award; or to employees who do not have more favourable leave benefits under another State Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provision on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities. The Act also provides for three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each subsequent 10 years of service; leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason; and leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least five years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (apart from serious misconduct) or by the employee because of illness, incapacity or pressing necessity. The long service leave entitlement of an employee whose service with the one employer began before April 1963 would be the sum of the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 20 years' service) for his service before April 1963 plus the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 15 years' service) for his service from April 1963.

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began generally to insert long service leave provisions in Commonwealth awards in 1964 and the provisions now apply to all workers under Commonwealth awards. The leave entitlements which apply in respect of continuous service with the one employer are: 13 weeks' long service leave to accrue at the rate of 13 weeks for 20 years' service in respect of service before May 1964 (April 1963 in New South Wales) and at the rate of 13 weeks' leave for 15 years' service in respect of service after that date; leave on a pro rata basis for each subsequent 10 years of service; and leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason (other than serious misconduct) or by the employee because of illness, incapacity or pressing necessity. Employees on long service leave are paid at award rates applicable during the period of leave.

State public servants are entitled to two months' long service leave after 10 years' service and 15 calendar days for each subsequent full year of service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to 3 months' long service leave after 10 years' service and 3/10ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service.

In terms of the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Act, 1974, long service leave benefits are available for specified workers in the building and construction industry in New South Wales who, because of lack of continuity of employment with the one employer, do not qualify for long service leave under the provisions of the Long Service Leave Act. (Workers employed by government, semi-government and local government authorities are excluded from these benefits.) Benefits are in the form of payments made from the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Funds, established under the Act, to which employers make contributions in respect of their workers whether or not those workers are registered with the Fund.

It is the worker's responsibility to register with the Fund if he wishes to become eligible for payments and at 30 June 1984 the number of workers registered was 102,730. Benefits begin to accrue from the date of registration. The Fund is administered by the Long Service Payments Corporation which is responsible to the Under Secretary of the N.S.W. Department of Industrial Relations. Registered workers become entitled to 13 weeks' long service pay after 15 years' service in the industry, and pro rata entitlements apply for those leaving the industry after 5 years' service (other than as an apprentice) and in respect of invalidity.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *The Labour Force, Australia (Preliminary)* (Catalogue No. 6202.0), *The Labour Force, Australia (Monthly)* (6203.0), *The Labour Force, Australia (Annual)* (6204.0), *Labour Mobility, Australia (Preliminary)* (6208.0), *Labour Mobility, Australia* (6209.0), *Multiple Jobholding, Australia* (6216.0), *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (including persons who wanted to work but were not defined as unemployed) (Preliminary)* (6219.0), *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (including persons who wanted to work but were not defined as unemployed)* (6220.0), *Transition from Education to Work, Australia* (6227.0), *Job Vacancies, Australia* (6231.0), *Information Paper: New Statistical Series : Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0), *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (Preliminary)* (6301.0), *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (6302.0), *Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia* (6304.0), *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306.0), *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (Preliminary)* (6309.0), *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (6310.0), *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0), *Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia* (6315.0), *Industrial Disputes, Australia (Monthly)* (6321.0), *Industrial Disputes, Australia (Annual)* (6322.0), *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0), *Overtime, Australia* (6330.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 1302.1), *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1), *The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales* (6201.1), *Information Paper on the Sources of Labour Statistics* (6101.1).

Other Publications: *Workers' Compensation Statistics, New South Wales* and Annual Reports of the (Commonwealth) Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, Commissioner for Employees' Compensation, Joint Committee administering the Broken Hill Mines (Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis) Compensation Scheme, Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board, State Compensation Board, the (New South Wales) Department of Industrial Relations, Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, President of the Industrial Commission and the Industrial Registrar.

11

LAND USE

Land in New South Wales is deployed for a variety of uses such as agriculture, mining, housing, transport, forestry, manufacturing and energy production and these and other aspects of land use are described in the relevant chapters of this Year Book. A summary description of the geography and land use in statistical divisions of the State, including topographical, climatic, agricultural, industrial, and economic features of each division, is given in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment".

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in previous editions of the Year Book. The review of land settlement given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered and indicates the class of tenures under which land is held.

Land use planning and protection of the State's environment are the principal objectives of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. This Act provides for planning objectives and priorities to be established at various levels of government and, within these guidelines, for local government authorities to be responsible for land use planning and the development that occurs in their areas, ensuring that it takes into account economic efficiency, community satisfaction, and environmental quality consequences. Legislation has also been enacted in respect of pollution control aspects of environmental protection.

The responsibility for actively promoting urban and regional development in the State lies mainly with the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation and with the Land Commission of New South Wales. The Department is responsible for initiating, co-ordinating and implementing the State Government's economic development and decentralisation policies in the Macarthur Growth Centre in the Sydney Region and in the ten non-metropolitan regions of the State and liaises and monitors the two growth centre corporations of the State — the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga Development Corporations. The Land Commission has the responsibility of acquiring and developing land in anticipation of demand to ensure a continuity of supply of moderately priced allotments. It also works with private industry and other arms of government to promote orderly economic development.

Responsibility for most pollution control aspects of environmental protection in New South Wales rests with the State Government, which has enacted legislation to control the operations of government and private enterprises that may have a deleterious effect on the environment. Commonwealth legislation is responsible for pollution control in respect of the operations of its own departments and authorities within the State. The Commonwealth also undertakes research and investigations into environmental problems and is responsible for the development and co-ordination of policies and the administration of national programs relating to the protection of the environment. In addition, various voluntary organisations have been established to encourage public awareness of environmental protection and planning.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared March 1985.

LAND SETTLEMENT

LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

The principal responsibility for the administration of land resources in the State lies with the Department of Lands. The Department's functions include land management and administration, land information, land survey, land registration, and mapping and surveying.

Land Divisions

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions — the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions — bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 24,549,010 hectares, covers the Coastal and Tableland Statistical Agricultural Areas and about one-third of the Slope Areas. The Central Division (23,089,682 hectares) embraces the remainder of the Slope Areas, and most of the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. The Western Division (32,504,087 hectares) almost coincides with the Western Plains Area. The total area of New South Wales including Lord Howe Island is 80,142,779 hectares, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 78,942,406 hectares (789,424 square kilometres).

The administration of Crown Lands within the Eastern and Central Divisions is conducted by the Crown Lands Office. The lands of the Western Division are administered separately by the Western Lands Commission. The Catchment Areas Protection Board has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State.

In 1981 a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to enquire into the Western Division of New South Wales was established. The Committee released reports during 1983 and 1984 on *(a)* land use in the Western Division including relevant historical matters, land management, land tenure and administration, also having regard to the management and administration of arid lands elsewhere in Australia; *(b)* matters relating to the environment and strategies for the conservation and utilisation of natural resources within the Division; and *(c)* the needs of the community generally, and the relevance and effectiveness of government structures and schemes of assistance within the Division.

Land Boards

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, and these Districts are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coomealla, Coleambally, and Tullakool Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District is a Local Land Board which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Department of Lands who sits on a number of Boards) and two local members. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of the Local Courts, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members.

Land Titles Office

The Land Titles Office (prior to March 1985 known as the Registrar General's Office) administers the State's systems of registration of land titles and plans of subdivisions (including preparation and issue of certificates of title and conversion of land held under Old System Title to Torrens Title), Bills of Sale, and mortgages of stock and liens on wool and crops. The main features of the Torrens Title system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession.

Board of Surveyors

The Board of Surveyors comprises the Surveyor-General, who is an ex-officio member and president of the Board, and six members appointed by the Governor. The Board registers all practising land surveyors and controls their standards of performance and duties throughout New South Wales.

Lord Howe Island Board

The Lord Howe Island Board is described in Chapter 1, "Natural Environment".

Central Mapping Authority

The Central Mapping Authority is responsible for the production of topographic and cadastral maps of New South Wales, geodetic surveys, the supply of aerial photographic coverage, digital mapping, project cartography, map printing and the sale of maps. Complete topo-cadastral map coverage of New South Wales now exists at the scale 1:25,000 (Eastern seaboard and ranges), 1:50,000 (Central) and 1:100,000 (Western Division). Urban mapping at scales of 1:4,000 or 1:2,000 has also been completed for towns of population greater than 2,000.

Valuer-General's Department

The functions of the Valuer-General include the production of valuations for use by local government, water boards and the Land Tax Commissioner, valuation of interests in land for stamp duty, and the valuation of claims for compensation where land is acquired for public purposes. Further details on valuation of property are given in Chapter 23, "Public Finance" in the subdivision "Valuation and Rating of Property in Local Areas".

The data contained in the following table have been determined following a study of prices paid for real estate throughout New South Wales. Details of completed property transactions are notified to the Valuer-General's Department by a "notice of sale" completed by the purchaser. Values listed are not a mathematical average of the property sales but are estimates made by the Department's valuers of the fair market value at 30 June for a typical property.

Index of Property Values, New South Wales
Base of each Index 1976=100 *(a)*
(*Source*: Valuer-General's Department)

	Index at 30 June								*Average value at 30 June 1984*
Type of property	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*$*
Residential — standard serviced allotments *(b)* —									
Inner Sydney suburbs	108	126	167	250	328	361	349	405	93,265
Middle-distance Sydney suburbs	110	126	164	241	301	313	305	346	79,490
Outer Sydney suburbs	104	112	143	200	273	277	260	290	39,630
Newcastle urban area	109	117	129	147	198	317	308	315	26,091
Wollongong urban area	109	122	147	184	259	293	258	272	28,538
Coastal towns	108	114	127	145	225	308	298	325	24,375
Major inland cities	108	118	124	133	162	190	188	227	16,647
Retail shop site (Base: 1978=100) —									
Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong	n.a.	100	111	138	162	174	199	220	49,680
Country towns and cities	n.a.	100	116	133	165	179	180	203	14,715
Industrial site, 2,000 sq metres —									
Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong	101	105	107	147	195	243	237	289	212,143
Country towns and cities (Base: 1977=100)	100	107	127	142	179	237	232	257	31,333
Western grazing properties	104	112	127	149	192	233	254	333	355,000
Wheat and sheep properties	110	123	142	167	224	303	322	327	448,690
Grazing properties	104	112	125	149	192	242	250	277	376,666

(a) Unless otherwise indicated. *(b)* Vacant residential land for the Sydney Metropolitan Area has been grouped in three categories, namely Inner Suburbs (0-6 kilometres), Middle Suburbs (6-25 kilometres), and Outer Suburbs (over 25 kilometres).

Real Estate Valuers Registration Board

The Real Estate Valuers Registration Board, which is constituted under the Valuers Registration Act, 1975, comprises the Valuer-General, who is chairman and four members (three registered valuers and a legal representative) who are appointed for a five year term by the Governor. The Board is responsible for the registration of all real estate valuers in New South Wales, regulates the qualifications for registration and implements other provisions of the Act.

Land and Environment Court

The Land and Environment Court makes orders on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Western Lands Act, 1901, and other land tenure, valuation, rating, and compensation matters. Further particulars regarding the Court are given in Chapter 9, "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

LAND TENURE

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1825, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. From 1895, the disposal of Crown land was governed by the principles of pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance and are now of minor significance. Closer settlement, described later in this subsection, was an important factor in providing for new settlers, until suspended upon the introduction of rural reconstruction schemes in 1971.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. In recent years, the State Government has taken steps to reduce the number and variety of Crown land titles. At 30 June 1984 28,734,212 hectares of the State had been alienated from the Crown, 1,884,752 hectares were in the course of alienation under the instalment system, 8,510,654 hectares were held in perpetual leases, 30,374,545 hectares were held in Western land leases and 1,054,692 hectares were held in other than perpetual leases. A description of the various types of tenure and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book No. 49.

Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands

The area of land (in thousand hectares) alienated from the Crown in New South Wales at the end of each decennial period since 1861 is as follows.

At 31 December		*At 30 June*		*At 30 June*	
1861	2,892	*1911*	14,663	*1951*	20,690
1871	3,493	*1921*	16,058	*1961*	22,568
1881	7,938	*1931*	17,837	*1971*	25,089
1891	9,584	*1941*	20,349	*1981*	27,189
1901	10,687				

An analysis of alienated land in recent years is shown in the following table.

Area of Alienated Lands, N.S.W.
(*Source*: Department of Lands)
('000 hectares, at 30 June)

Area of land	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alienated	29,514	29,773	30,036	30,963	31,284	31,634
Resumed or reverted to Crown	2,814	2,833	2,847	2,861	2,866	2,900
Remaining alienated	26,700	26,940	27,189	28,101	28,417	28,734

The area which had been alienated by 30 June 1984 (31,634 thousand hectares) comprised 21,196 thousand hectares sold by conditional purchase, 2,892 thousand hectares granted or sold before 1862, 4,746 thousand hectares sold by auction or under deferred payments since 1862, and 2,799 thousand hectares disposed of by other forms of alienation.

Alienated lands resumed or reverted to the Crown at 30 June 1984 are detailed in the following table.

	Area (hectares)
Under Closer Settlement Acts	2,367,156
For Water Resources Commission purposes	375,835
Under Western Lands Act	5,249
For afforestation purposes	96,661
For national park purposes	54,712
Total alienated lands resumed or reverted to the Crown	**2,899,613**

Land Tenure in the Western Division

Almost all the lands in the Western Division are held under lease. Western Division tenures at 30 June 1984 were as follows.

	Area (hectares)
Permissive Occupancies	105,354
Western Lands Leases	30,374,545
Conditional Leases	65,249
Preferential Occupation Licences	8,132
Occupation Licences	2,415
Homestead Grants	436
Road Permits	505
Homestead Selection	405
Closer Settlement Leases	148

Aboriginal Lands

Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983

Under the (State) Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983, Local Aboriginal Land Councils are being established throughout New South Wales to hold freehold title to Aboriginal land within their geographical area. Previously the Aboriginal Lands Trust, which was established in 1973 and abolished in 1984, assumed corporate ownership of land on behalf of Aboriginals of New South Wales. The Aboriginal Land Rights Act provides for the transfer to the appropriate Local Aboriginal Land Council of all titles to land held by the former Aboriginal Lands Trust (about 4,400 hectares in 1982) for Aboriginal land rights claims to be made in respect of certain Crown land, for the provision of funds to enable Aboriginal communities to acquire and develop land, and for the Land and Environment Court to settle disputes arising out of this legislation.

Aboriginal Land Councils. The Act establishes a three tiered structure to facilitate administration of Aboriginal Land Councils whose major purpose is to hold the freehold title to Aboriginal lands. Each local council comprises all adult Aboriginals living within a particular geographical area, and is responsible for the management, use, control and development of lands and community enterprises, including negotiations in respect of mining. The second tier comprises Regional Aboriginal Land Councils composed of representatives of each local council within a region. Their major functions are to give financial and other assistance to local councils for community development, housing and other commercial enterprises, as well as assisting local councils with preparation and submission of land claims. The third tier is the New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council composed of representatives (elected annually) of each regional council. Its major function is the allocation of funds to local and regional councils for acquisition of lands and administration costs. The State Council also oversees such matters as land claims, the management of land, and mining royalties.

Land Rights. Under the Act, an Aboriginal land right claim may only be granted if the land claimed is Crown land which is not in lawful use or occupation, and not needed nor likely to be needed for essential public purposes. There is no right to claim private lands. Aboriginal Land Councils have the right to purchase private lands on the open market using funds provided by the Act. Aboriginal Land Councils receive freehold title to all lands transferred to them, but this land may not be subsequently sold, mortgaged, or transferred, although it may be leased. Title to Aboriginal lands includes the right to all minerals except gold, silver, coal and petroleum. The Aboriginal Land Council has the right to refuse permission for exploration and mining on its land (except in relation to gold, silver, coal and petroleum), and that decision is final. Where approval is given for mining, the parties will enter into negotiations for payment of royalties.

New South Wales Government Funding. The Aboriginal Land Rights Act provides for annual funding from the consolidated fund up to and including 1998. The amount payable for each year is 7.5 percent of those land tax collections (received in that year and the previous year) which relate to the previous year. Payment in the initial year to 30 June 1984 totalled $9.5m. Of the moneys received as a portion of land tax collections, regulations under the Act require one half to be invested by the N.S.W. Council and this amount together with the interest received, shall not be disbursed. At 30 June 1984 total investments were $3m.

The Role of the Environment Court. The jurisdiction of the Environment Court has been extended to enable it to determine all disputes arising under the legislation. The Act also contains a provision for the appointment of Aboriginal assessors to assist the judge in certain circumstances.

Land in Irrigation Areas

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable land in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

Reserves

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

Closer Settlement

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement scheme instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book No. 36. The manner of provision and disposal of land under these schemes is described on page 832 of Year Book No. 49.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations. For a detailed description of the schemes for the settlement of ex-servicemen, see page 744 of Year Book No. 61.

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme were similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances were not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent per annum) were higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme. Further details of this Scheme are given on page 936 of the Year Book No. 63.

The Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, made a significant change to the General Closer Settlement Scheme. Under the main provisions of this Act, applicants could apply for a Settlement Purchase title instead of a Closer Settlement Lease, and all holders of Closer Settlement Leases, Settlement Purchase Leases, and Group Purchase Leases (all formal leases in perpetuity without conversion rights) could apply for conversion of their leases to Settlement Purchase, and thereby obtain freehold title.

The General Closer Settlement Scheme was suspended in 1971, and was replaced by the Marginal Dairy Farms and Rural Reconstruction Schemes which were later replaced by the Rural Adjustment Scheme in 1977. This Scheme is described in Chapter 15, "Agriculture" in the division "Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs".

LAND USE PLANNING AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Authorities and legislation have been established in New South Wales to facilitate a process by which land use planning and development decision making, at all levels of government, can be undertaken. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, through the operations of the Department of Environment and Planning, provides for planning objectives and priorities to be established at various levels of government and within these guidelines for local government authorities to be responsible for land use planning and the development that occurs in their areas. Land use planning and proposed developments must take into account economic efficiency, community satisfaction, and environmental quality consequences and encourage an optimal mix of these factors.

Pollution control is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, whose legislation controls the operations of government and private enterprises that may have a deleterious effect on the environment. Commonwealth legislation is responsible for pollution control in respect of the operations of its own departments and authorities within the State.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT, 1979

In New South Wales, the legislation which provides the framework for integrating land use planning with environmental protection is the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. This Act provides for the questioning of environmental impacts, nominates decision makers on land use, and provides processes whereby decisions can be made, implemented, and monitored. Under the Act, the environment is defined as including all aspects of the surroundings of man, whether affecting him as an individual or in his social grouping.

The objects of the Act include:

(a) to encourage the proper management, development, and conservation of natural and man-made resources (including agricultural land, forests, minerals, water, and cities) for the purpose of promoting the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment;

(b) to share the responsibility for environmental planning between the State Government and local government; and

(c) to provide an opportunity for public participation in environmental planning and assessment.

The Act provides for the making of environmental plans and policies at State, regional, and local government levels, and a system of evaluation and consent for development which complies with the land use specified in those plans or policies. Provision is made for public involvement in the formulation of these plans and policies and in the process of evaluating development proposals before consent is given.

Environmental Planning Instruments

The Minister for Planning and Environment or the Director of Environment and Planning can initiate the preparation of a *State Environmental Planning Policy* or a *Regional Environmental Plan.* State Policies generally relate to those matters which are of significance for environmental planning at the State level. Regional Plans, on the other hand, relate to defined regions, the coverage of which may vary depending upon the issue being covered by the Plan. In preparing either of these types of instruments, public participation is generally involved, however, the extent of such action is at the discretion of the Minister.

At the local government level each local council has prime responsibility for making *Local Environmental Plans.* The Act provides the mechanism to ensure that there is consistency between these local environmental plans and regional environmental plans and State environmental planning policies. Local environmental plans for each area will eventually take over from the previous town and country planning schemes and interim development orders, and these plans are being developed by each council in consultation with its electorate and public authorities. Draft local environmental plans, and any environmental study leading to the plan, are exhibited and community submissions may be made before the final plan is prepared. A plan may make provision for the protection or improvement of the environment, including control over the demolition of buildings and the protection of trees or vegetation, as well as the reserving of land for open space or for public places. A plan, once approved by the Minister, is used by the local council as the basis of decisions as to whether or not a development proposal in the area should proceed.

Development Control

In terms of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, development is regulated generally by local government councils under a system called "development control". As defined in the Act "development of land" includes "the erection of a building on that land; the carrying out of a work in, on, over, or under that land; the use of that land or of a building or work on that land; and the subdivision of that land".

When permission is sought to carry out development, the controls and procedures that apply will depend on the way in which the development is categorised in the local environmental plan. Some development is permitted by a local plan without development consent. However, most other development requires local government consent. Some development applications are required to be advertised by the Council, and adjoining residents notified, so that citizens may exercise their right to make submissions to the council before a determination is made on for the proposal. The Minister for Planning and Environment may direct that some development applications be referred to him for decision. In these cases the Minister may decide to hold a "Commission of Inquiry" (which is open to the public) or a hearing can be requested. A report on the development is then made to the Minister, who makes the final decision whether the proposal is to be approved by the issuing of a development consent. There is no right of appeal against development decisions taken by the Minister.

The Act also provides for a more detailed examination of the impact of two other classes of development. Development may be either "designated" or "an activity". Further details of the requirements for obtaining approval for these forms of development are provided in the following section on "Environmental Assessment".

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act specifies those matters which local councils must consider when determining whether a development application should be approved or refused. The considerations include:

(a) the provisions of any existing or draft local or regional environmental plan and State policy;
(b) the means that may be employed to protect the environment or to mitigate any harmful environmental effects;
(c) the effect on the scenic quality of the landscape;
(d) the social and economic effects on the locality;
(e) the character, location, siting, shape, size, height, and appearance of the development;
(f) the suitability of the development to the site in view of possible bushfires, floods, or other risks which could possibly occur there;
(g) the provision of vehicle access, parking, and loading within the development;
(h) the amount of traffic likely to be generated and its probable effect on the road network;
(i) whether utility services are adequate for that development;
(j) the provision of landscaping and preservation of trees and vegetation; and
(k) the existing and likely future amenity of the neighbourhood.

Applicants must provide such information with their development applications to demonstrate that consideration has been given to the likely impact of the development on the environment.

An applicant who is dissatisfied with a Council's decision on the application may lodge an appeal with the Land and Environment Court. Application to the Land and Environment Court may also be made by any person for an order to remedy or restrain a breach of the Planning and Environment Act (e.g. if development is carried out without consent or is inconsistent with the terms of the consent given).

Environmental Assessment

The Act provides for the "designating" of certain types of development i.e. the construction of new (or alterations to old) establishments involved with abattoirs, heliports, canning and bottling, cattle feed lots, cement, concrete and ceramics, chemicals, mining, marinas, piggeries, metallurgy, petroleum products works, paper, pulp, plastic or rubber manufacture, and woodmilling. These forms of development are considered likely to have an adverse effect on the environment (unless there are adequate environmental safeguards). Therefore for "designated" development it is mandatory for an Environmental Impact Statement to be prepared and for the proposal to be advertised for public comment. An Environmental Impact Statement is required to outline the objectives of the proposal, the justification of the proposed activity in terms of environmental, economic and social considerations, any feasible alternatives to carrying out the proposed activity, the reason for the choice of the preferred alternative, and details of the environmental safeguards proposed.

Provision is also made in the Act for public authorities, such as government departments and local councils, to consider the environmental effect of any "activity" or "project" they propose to undertake and for which development consent is not required. Where such an activity is likely to have a significant effect, an Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared and exhibited before a decision to proceed is made.

The factors which public authorities must consider when assessing the environmental impact of an activity include:

(a) any environmental impact on a community;
(b) any environmental impact on the ecosystem of the locality;
(c) the possible diminution of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific, or other environmental quality or value of the locality;
(d) the endangering of any species of fauna or flora;
(e) any long-term effects on the environment;
(f) any pollution of the environment;
(g) any environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste;
(h) any increased demands on resources, natural or otherwise, which are, or are likely to become, in short supply; and
(i) any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities.

Public comments on environmental impact statements may be submitted and must be considered by the public authority or a council (in the case of designated development) in its decision making. Any person who has made a written objection to a designated development application and is dissatisfied with the decision reached can lodge an appeal to the Land and Environment Court within 28 days of the announcement of approval of the development.

STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH LAND USE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

Department of Environment and Planning

The Department of Environment and Planning is responsible for the co-ordination and promotion of land use and resource management in New South Wales. It was established in 1980 when the functions of the former Planning and Environment Commission were transferred to it. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 gives the Department, through its Director, the main responsibility for ensuring that planning decisions reflect the general aim that all land use should be based on the wise management of the environment and the social and economic needs of the community. To achieve this, the Director advises the Minister on policies that need to be established at the State and regional level relating to the distribution of resources and the provision of services.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act established three *co-ordination and advisory committees* and provides for others to be formed as the need arises. The Director of the Department of Environment and Planning is the Chairman of each of these three Committees:

(a) *The Advisory Co-ordinating Committee,* comprising representatives from Government bodies concerned with such matters as resource management,transport, energy and public services, advises the Minister for Planning and Environment on the means of ensuring effective co-ordination of public authority programs.

(b) *The Local Government Liaison Committee,* the members of which include persons from the Local Government and Shires Associations, Local Government Planners' Association, Town Clerks' Society, State Pollution Control Commission and the Department of Local Government. The Committee advises on the procedures for local councils in carrying out their responsibilities relating to environmental planning.

(c) *The Environment and Planning Advisory Committee,* with membership of persons with backgrounds in housing, education, conservation and community welfare and services. This Committee provides advice on the administration of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.

Other committees established include the Urban Development Committee (which is described later in this chapter), the Environmental Education Advisory Committee, the Urban Consolidation Committee and the Western Sydney Planning and the Development Committee.

To meet the responsibility for the preparation of regional environmental plans the Department has created two planning divisions — "Planning Division North" and "Planning Division South" — containing eleven regional planning teams, eight of which are located at regional offices and the remainder at the Head Office in Sydney. In its task of drawing up regional environmental plans, the Department is required to prepare an environmental study and place this, together with aims of the draft plan, on public exhibition. Submissions from the public on the study and aims are then considered by the Director before deciding the aims and objectives and preparing a draft regional environmental plan in consultation with councils and relevant government departments. The draft plan is exhibited and public submissions on the draft plan are considered by the Department. The Director may arrange for a Commission of Inquiry before the final plan is prepared. Regional Environmental Plans require ministerial approval before gaining statutory status by being published in the New South Wales Government Gazette.

By January 1985, the Department had finalised ten State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP). These policies relate mainly to limiting development standards enforced by local councils in order to streamline planning processes, reduce delays, extend opportunities for medium density dwellings, and to break down unreasonably rigid interpretations of what can be located in residential areas. For example, SEPP No. 5 is designed to encourage the development of housing for aged and disabled persons and to extend their choice of different types of accommodation in all residential areas of the State. SEPP No. 8 provides for the Minister to consent to the development of surplus public land in order to ensure that such land does not remain idle while government services are underutilised. The aim of SEPP No. 9, "Group Homes", gazetted in 1983, is to facilitate the establishment of permanent and transitional group homes which provide accommodation and care for people with disabilities, whether physical, intellectual or social, and assist and encourage them as far as possible to follow a normal style of life. SEPP No. 10, "Strata Subdivision of Buildings Used for Residential Purposes", (gazetted in 1984) facilitates the conservation of rental accommodation provided in buildings used for residential purposes for people on low to moderate incomes (this policy is confined to 16 local government areas which include areas where there have been significant numbers of conversions of rental flats to strata title and contiguous areas).

Regional Environmental Plans have been gazetted for the Sydney Region (Nos. 1 and 2 on dual occupancy, No. 3 on Kurnell, No. 4 on Homebush Bay, No. 5 on Chatswood Town Centre, No. 6 on Gosford Coastal Areas) and for the Hunter Region (the Hunter Regional Plan No. 1).

Information on earlier regional planning proposals, such as the non-statutory Sydney Region Outline Plan which was prepared by the Department's predecessors but which are now administered by the Department, are described later in this Division.

Sydney Region

In 1968, the State Planning Authority, which preceded the Planning and Environment Commission and Department of Environment and Planning, published the Sydney Region Outline Plan. This Plan set out the principles, policies, and broad strategies to guide the future urban expansion of the Region to the year 2000. (The Sydney Region covers the same area as the Sydney Statistical Division, which is described in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment".) The Outline Plan envisaged a considerable growth of population in the Region. Although it is not a statutory plan, it has been widely accepted as a guide by statutory authorities and the community generally. The former Planning and Environment Commission undertook a review of the progress made under the Plan, an evaluation of its assumptions, and a review of its proposals in the light of current growth expectations and published its report "Sydney Region Outline Plan Review" in 1980.

The Sydney Region Outline Plan placed primary emphasis on an orderly approach to the process of land release in order to accommodate the expected rapid growth in population. This urban land release and phasing program was co-ordinated with the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board so that water and sewerage services were also provided. There were four releases of rural land for urban purposes between 1968 and 1974 to provide an estimated 115,000 homesites.

The Plan also contains special planning and development initiatives in the South-west, Gosford-Wyong, and Western Sectors. A complex of new cities in the South-west Sector with a population of 500,000, centred on Campbelltown, Camden and Appin, was contained in a Structure Plan adopted in 1973. In 1975 a Structure Plan and rural lands proposal for the Gosford-Wyong area were published providing for urban expansion and conservation of the rural areas in that sector.

Since 1975 however, several changes have occurred which have resulted in many of the assumptions and policy proposals of the Sydney Regional Outline Plan no longer being appropriate. Economic conditions changed from boom to economic uncertainty and Commonwealth funds available for urban programs were dramatically reduced over a short space of time. A greatly reduced level of urban development has occurred in both residential and industrial activity. Changes in State and regional population growth rates resulted in lower projections for the Sydney Region than were anticipated in 1968. (On present indicators it is now thought that the 5.5 million population expected for Sydney by the year 2000 is more likely to be around 4 million.) Commuting to and within, the new urban areas (which lack extensive public transport links) became more expensive as a result of changing supply and price conditions for petroleum. At the same time the extended commuter trips by car contribute to pollution of the Sydney Region airshed, which is prone to the production of photo-chemical smog.

In recent years therefore, there has been an increase in measures taken outside the Plan to increase existing urban densities through programs of urban renewal, improvement of public transport facilities in urban areas, encouragement of inner city residential development, improvement of open spaces in inner areas (including rehabilitation of harbour foreshores), and the introduction of a policy of "dual occupancy" (which allows the addition of an attached self-contained dwelling to an existing house, or the conversion of an existing house into two dwellings.)

The *Sydney Region Outline Plan Review* published in 1980, evaluates the Plan from an historical perspective and suggests issues to be addressed in the future planning of the Sydney Region. The Review lists the assumptions which underlie the 1980 re-assessment of the Sydney Region Outline Plan and develops these in a statement of objectives and proposals based on an analysis of trends since the original publication of the Plan in 1968. Among the issues seen as being important in influencing the development of new policies and plans, are the current population estimate for the Sydney Region by the year 2000 of being 4 million; the nexus between residential and employment opportunities; the effects of predicted increases in costs and uncertainty of supply of energy; access of all citizens to the whole range of opportunities and services in the Sydney region; access to a choice of housing at a reasonable cost for all sections of the community, particularly low income earners; and the need to strengthen the Newcastle-Sydney-Wollongong economic complex. The Review proposed the discontinuation of the phasing plan for the release of new urban areas; deferment of development in some areas (Appin and the North-west Sector at Castle Hill and Rouse Hill-Maraylya); and the need to reconsider commitment to rapid residential growth in the Western Sector, including the Blue Mountains, because of the lack of employment opportunities.

Hunter Region

The Hunter Region covers the same area as the Hunter Statistical Division which is described in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment". Newcastle, located about 120 kilometres north of Sydney, is the principal city of the region. The Region is important to New South Wales because it contains a substantial part of the State's coal resources. These resources are the basis of the Region's major contribution to power generation, manufacture of steel, aluminium and heavy engineering products, coal exports, and shipping services. The Port of Newcastle is the second largest port in the State.

The *Hunter Regional Environmental Plan No. 1*, released in 1982, is the first environmental plan, for an overall region, completed since the commencement in 1980 of the new environmental planning legislation in New South Wales. Much of the work on the Plan, including public consultation was, however, completed before the commencement of this new legislation.

The Plan establishes a broad settlement pattern for the Region, based on anticipated population growth; a general policy framework to guide future public and private development over the next 20 years; and an implementation process to manage growth and change, and the effects of these as they occur.

The aims and objectives of the Plan are to provide for the development of the Region in physical, social and economic terms, the improvement of its urban and rural environments, and the optimum use of land for economic development consistent with the conservation of important natural and man-made features. Specifically, the objectives of the Plan are:

(a) the location of new urban development so as to maximise the use of existing infrastructure and minimise development costs;

(b) the provision of a wide range of housing stock with special emphasis on low cost housing in appropriate locations;

(c) the provision of adequate social and community facilities and services in locations readily accessible to users;

(d) the provision of a greater diversity of industrial and commercial development to broaden the Region's economic base and increase the range and quality of job opportunities, while reducing the Region's sensitivity to fluctuations in the external markets;

(e) the provision of new industrial and commercial undertakings in locations accessible to the workforce and close to suppliers and markets;

(f) the provision of effective transport facilities (with special reference to the Port of Newcastle), to meet demand for the movement of people and goods, and increase the use of public transport;

(g) the protection and effective development and utilisation of the Region's renewable and non-renewable resources including prime agricultural land, water, coal, extractive materials, forests and other natural resources;

(h) the upgrading of urban and rural environments to provide better living conditions;

(i) the diminution of pollution;

(j) the protection of the natural coastal regime and developments therein, and the prevention of erosion; and

(k) the protection of areas of outstanding natural beauty and of buildings and places of scientific, historic, prehistoric or architectural significance.

In addition to setting these policies, the Plan also presents strategies for their implementation and lists the public authorities involved in the implementation process. In this way the Plan aims to provide guidance to:

(a) local councils in the preparation of local environmental plans;
(b) the Department of Environment and Planning in the processing of local environmental plans;
(c) public authorities of the likely future needs of the Region;
(d) the private sector in terms of future development opportunities and requirements;
(e) consent authorities and determining authorities as to how development applications and activity proposals, respectively, ought to be determined; and
(f) the community of the manner in which the effects of growth and change are proposed to be managed.

Land and Environment Court

The Land and Environment Court Act, 1979 established the Land and Environment Court. The Court hears appeals under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, the Local Government Act, the Heritage Act, the Aboriginal Land Rights Act, and other acts relating to land tenure, valuation, compensation, and pollution control. Further details on the Land and Environment Court are given in Chapter 9 "Law, Order and Public Safety".

STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

State Pollution Control Commission

The State Pollution Control Commission is constituted under the State Pollution Control Commission Act, 1970. The Commission consists of the Director of the Commission, the only full-time member, and eleven part-time members who represent local government associations, secondary industry, commerce, primary industry, recreational activities, and conservation interests.

The Commission is responsible for supervising, controlling, and advising on the prevention, control, abatement, and mitigation of pollution, the control and regulation of the disposal of waste, and the protection of the environment from defacement, defilement, or deterioration. The Commission may order any public authority to do anything within the power of that authority which will contribute to pollution control, waste disposal, or environmental protection.

The Commission supervises the implementation of pollution control standards; formulates and promotes plans for practical programs of pollution control; advises the Minister on the effectiveness of existing measures and the need for new or modified legislation; carries out, commissions, and co-ordinates surveys, investigations, and research, conducts enquiries and investigations, and administers the pollution control legislation of the State. In addition, the Commission has developed an educational, promotional and publications program to inform the community on pollution-control and other environmental issues.

Air Pollution

The Clean Air Act, 1961 is concerned with the prevention and abatement of air pollution from premises and motor vehicles in New South Wales. Air pollution, as defined in the Act, includes emission into the air of any air impurity including smoke, dust (including fly ash), cinders, solid particles of any kind, gases, fumes, mists, odours, and radioactive substances.

Certain categories of premises, "scheduled premises", such as oil refineries, primary metallurgical works, coal industry and coke works, cement, ceramic and concrete works, and some bulk cargo handling facilities must be licensed. A fee of up to $3,000 may be charged for a licence and conditions designed to prevent, or reduce, air pollution can be imposed. Scheduled premises are supervised by the State Pollution Control Commission while local councils have primary responsibility for all other premises.

The Act prescribes that certain works may not be carried out without approval, that occupiers must maintain air pollution control equipment in efficient working order, and that they must carry out any control work as ordered by the Commission or a local government body. Penalties under the Act provide maximum fines of $40,000 for a single offence and $20,000 for each day the offence continues. Emission standards are prescribed for some types of air impurities and where no standards apply occupiers are required to use the best practical means to prevent or minimise air pollution. The Minister may order the closure of any operation which is likely to be injurious to public health or to cause discomfort or inconvenience to persons.

The Clean Air Act also provides for the control of emissions from motor vehicles. The Act prohibits the sale or use of any motor vehicle that emits air impurities in excess of prescribed standards. It also prevents the sale or use of specified classes of motor vehicles not fitted with prescribed anti-pollution devices and requires that such devices be properly maintained. From 1 July 1985, petrol stations will be required to stock unleaded petrol. All vehicles made or imported on or after 1 January 1986 must be designed to use only unleaded petrol. Certain motor vehicles produced prior to 1 January 1986 can operate on unleaded petrol without modifications. Regulations under the Act, provide for the progressive application of increasingly stringent controls on the full range of emissions from new motor vehicles.

Water Pollution

The aim of the Clean Waters Act, 1970 is to prevent and abate pollution in the State's rivers, streams, lakes, natural or artificial watercourses, dams or tidal waters (including estuaries, ocean beaches, and the sea), and underground or artesian waters. Pollution in terms of the Act, includes placing in or on waters any refuse, or debris whether solid, liquid, or gaseous which changes the physical, chemical, or biological condition of waters. It includes any matter that may make the waters unclean, noxious, poisonous or detrimental to the health, safety, welfare, or property of persons or is harmful to animals or aquatic life.

The State Pollution Control Commission issues licences to persons who discharge pollutants into waters. The licences are issued annually and impose conditions on the licensee regarding the discharge, including the type and quantity. A person may appeal to the Land and Environment Court against any licensing decision. It is an offence for a person to pollute any waters, and penalties under the Act provide for maximum fines of $40,000 for a single offence and $20,000 per day for continuing offences. A person may discharge matter into waters where he holds a licence and the discharge is in accordance with the licence provisions.

An integral part of the Clean Waters Act is the system of classifying waters according to their use. Waters are classified after a study is undertaken to establish the existing and likely future uses of the waters. The proposed classification is advertised and objections may be lodged with the Land and Environment Court. Waters may be reclassified at a later date through the same procedures.

The Prevention of Oil Pollution of Navigable Waters Act, 1960 applies to the control of oil pollution from vessels and land installations into waters lying within the territorial limits, ports, tidal rivers, and inland navigable waters of New South Wales. It is complementary to Commonwealth legislation, and is administered by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. The Act provides for penalties up to $50,000 for offences relating to the discharge of oil into waters.

Noise Pollution

The Noise Control Act, 1975 aims to prevent, minimise, and abate noise in the community. Provision is made in the Act for quantitative standards to be set for noise emitted from articles, vehicles, and premises, and for action to be taken to protect persons from "offensive noise". Offensive noise is defined as noise that by reason of its level, nature, character or quality, or the time at which it is made, is likely to be harmful to, to offend or to interfere unreasonably with the comfort or repose of persons. The Act applies to public and private places.

The State Pollution Control Commission has overall responsibility for the administration of the Act and has sole responsibility for noise control at scheduled premises (i.e. those premises where a large volume of noise is likely to be emitted), sporting activities, public places, and works being undertaken by other government departments. Local councils deal with industrial premises that are not scheduled premises and noise problems of a neighbourhood nature are generally handled by local councils, and the police. The control of noise from boats is the responsibility of the Maritime Services Board.

Provision is made for the licensing, by the Commission, of scheduled premises and the Commission's approval must be obtained before certain works are undertaken on scheduled premises. The occupiers of premises may be required to install and maintain noise control equipment, to adequately insulate the site, and to undertake certain activities only during specified times.

A right of appeal exists in relation to noise control measures of the Commission. Penalties may be imposed on corporations and individuals for offences against the Act, with maximum fines of up to $5,000 for an offence with additional fines for continuing offences.

Chemicals and Waste Management

The Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act, 1985 is designed to create comprehensive controls in New South Wales of all chemicals which can adversely affect human health and the environment. The Act, which has still to be implemented at the time of writing, enables the State Pollution Control Commission to regulate the introduction, manufacture, storage, transport, use and disposal of chemicals, and to control chemical wastes. Its provisions complement a proposed national scheme for notification and assessment of new chemicals, and also complement existing poisons and pesticides legislation.

The Act provides for an inventory of chemicals to be maintained by the Commission. The use, manufacture, sale and receipt of unlisted chemicals are prohibited by the Act. Application may be made to the Commission for Assessment of an unlisted chemical, or a prohibited activity. The Commission may also initiate an assessment of any chemical or activity involving chemicals.

The Act provides for the State Pollution Control Commission to assess chemicals for their potential risk to the environment (based upon the information supplied by the applicant and upon any other information that comes to the Commission's notice). The matters to be considered include the toxicological effects, propensity to degrade or affect soil, likely safeguards to be employed, disposability, and the availability of substitutes. After assessment, the Commission may apply a chemical control order, in which case the chemical will be considered to be an environmentally hazardous chemical.

The Commission is empowered to apply a chemical control order to any chemical or chemical waste, under which prohibition or limitations may be placed upon the use, handling or disposal of a chemical or a "declared chemical waste". In some cases a control order may require a licence from the Commission, imposing appropriate conditions to activities involving the chemical affected by the order.

The Commission is also empowered to act in the case of chemical contamination of places and premises (including vessels), or where it considers contamination is likely to occur. Remedial action in the event of misadventure may be specified as a condition of a licence; in some cases lodging of a security may be required. Where contamination has actually occurred, the Commission may direct specific remedial action, including restoration of land, to be carried out.

Appeals against the outcome of assessments, licensing decisions, or directions by the Commission may be made in the Land and Environment Court. Fines of up to $40,000 in the case of corporations, and $20,000 in the case of individuals, may be imposed for offences against the Act.

The Act provides for a Hazardous Chemicals Advisory Committee to be formed, with representation from government bodies concerned with pollution, environment and planning, health, industrial relations, agriculture, waste disposal, emergency services, consumer affairs and local government; organisations involved with manufacturing, labour, and environmental protection; a representative of users; and representatives with appropriate professional or technical qualifications. The Committee will advise the Commission on assessment of chemicals and declaration of chemical wastes, and on the extent and type of regulation needed. It will investigate and report on any incidents causing chemical contamination of the environment, and carry out research and report to the Commission on any matters concerning chemicals and the environment.

Protection of Land and Ecosystems

Recreational Vehicles. The recreational use of off-road vehicles such as four-wheel drive vehicles, trail and mini bikes and dune buggies has increased in recent years. An inquiry by the State Pollution Control Commission into their use identified a number of environmental problems including noise and the disturbance of vegetation, sand dunes, fire trials and archaeological relics. The Recreational Vehicles Act, 1983, provides for the regulation of the off-road use of motor vehicles. The Act enables areas to be designated as "recreation vehicle areas" and provides for the control of vehicles used in these areas. The Act enables owners of recreational vehicles to apply to have those vehicles registered under the Act. Only such vehicles, or vehicles registered under the Motor Traffic Act may be used in "recreation vehicle areas".

The Act empowers authorised officers to order persons using motor vehicles in "recreation vehicle areas" or upon "restricted land" to leave such areas or land.

Waste Disposal

Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority

The Authority was established under the Waste Disposal Act, 1970 with the objective of ensuring that waste generated in the Sydney region is collected, transported, treated, stored, and disposed of in an efficient and environmentally acceptable manner. The Authority provides waste disposal facilities for solid waste from domestic and commercial sources as well as for solid and liquid industrial wastes. The management of liquid wastes includes ensuring that all industrial liquid wastes which cannot be reclaimed and re-used are converted to a form which presents no hazard to the environment when deposited as landfill. The Authority also encourages the recycling of selected wastes and waste exchange between companies. Research undertaken by the Authority is currently directed towards improved methods of liquid waste disposal and recycling and resource recovery of all wastes. Plans for the establishment of an industrial liquid waste treatment plant in the Sydney region are well advanced.

Sewage Treatment

In the Sydney region, the South Coast (as far south as Kiama) and the Blue Mountains area, the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board is the main authority responsible for the provision of sewerage services. Sewerage in the lower Hunter region is controlled by the Hunter District Water Board and statutory boards control sewage treatment services in Broken Hill and Cobar. In other areas of the State sewage treatment services are provided by local government authorities. Revenue, expenditure and capital debt of these authorities and of the Hunter and Metropolitan Water Boards are given in Chapter 23, "Public Finance".

At 30 June 1984 the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board provided sewerage facilities to 1,050,132 improved properties and to an estimated 3,186,000 people in the Board's area. A population of 2,492,450 is served by primary treatment works (i.e. providing screening, grit-removal, grease-removal and sedimentation) at major and minor ocean outfalls in the Sydney and South Coast areas. Construction has commenced on a project to provide long deepwater submarine outfalls at Malabar, North Head, and Bondi to replace the major cliff-face outfalls currently in use at those locations. At inland plants of the Sydney region, secondary treatment is provided either by biological filtration or the activated sludge process and chlorination. In most cases some form of tertiary treatment, such as retention in oxidation ponds, is also provided before discharge into creeks and rivers.

Coastal Protection

The Coastal Protection Act, 1979 makes provisions relating to the use and occupation of the coastal region and facilitates the construction of certain coastal protection works.

The Act allows the Minister for Public Works to choose to approve any development which may adversely affect the waters or foreshores in the "coastal zone". In addition, the Act provides for the Public Works Department to undertake selected programs to preserve, protect, maintain, restore, or improve the coastal area and to oversee and advise on developments in the area.

The *Coastal Council of New South Wales*, which was established under the Act, advises the Minister for Planning and Environment on the policies which should be adopted by public authorities concerning the management of the coastal region and co-ordinates the activities of public authorities on these matters. It also advises the Minister about coastal lands which should be publicly acquired for protection, access, or recreational purposes. The Council consists of ten members including representatives from State government departments involved with the coastal region, a representative of local government, and two persons with a special knowledge of coastal protection.

During 1983-84, the Council continued work on a comprehensive study of coastal erosion and its management. It also proceeded with its estuarine wetlands project which will produce a data base on coastal wetlands.

Heritage Council of New South Wales

The Heritage Act, 1977 established the *Heritage Council of New South Wales*, which makes recommendations related to the conservation and enhancement of the environmental heritage of New South Wales. The term "environmental heritage" means those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, social, cultural, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance to the State. The Act provides for the making of interim and permanent conservation orders. These orders require that any demolition, damage, or alteration to the buildings, works, relics or places to which they apply must have the prior consent of the Heritage Council. If an applicant is dissatisfied with a decision of the Heritage Council, an appeal may be made to the Minister for Planning and Environment. The Act also makes provision for emergency controls to prevent the demolition of buildings which are not the subject of conservation orders, but which may prove on further investigation to warrant the making of an interim or permanent conservation order. In cases of urgency, when demolition appears imminent, an order can be made to halt demolition for a period of up to 28 days pending further investigation. The Act also provides for a fund from which grants and loans may be made available for conservation projects.

The Heritage and Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning services the Heritage Council. The Branch undertakes liaison with local councils, other authorities, community groups and the general public on the broad range of heritage issues throughout the State. In particular, it provides detailed advice to councils on the preparation of environmental planning instruments with a view to conserving and enhancing heritage items in local areas.

National Parks and Wildlife Service

The *National Parks and Wildlife Service* is responsible for the conservation of natural and cultural resources in New South Wales. The Service is involved with the conservation of wildlife, the natural environment historic sites and Aboriginal sites, places and artefacts.

Further information on the National Parks and Wildlife Service and on the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974 is given in Chapter 8 "Culture and Recreation".

The Service aims to preserve, preferably in free-living and self-perpetuating populations, all species of plants and animals which are native to the State. This work includes the determination of the distribution of all species of native wildlife and the initiation of species management plans; the regulation of the use of native fauna and protected flora; and the dedication or reservation of lands to be managed for wildlife conservation.

The Service cares for, preserves and conserves a range of natural environments and phenomena. It is involved in the management and preservation of national parks, nature reserves and wildlife refuges.

The conservation and management of national historic sites and places such as Captain Cook's landing place and Hartley and Hill End Historic Sites are also the responsibility of the Service.

The Service conserves and manages a representative sample of Aboriginal sites of public or research value and sites of significance to Aboriginals in co-operation with the Aboriginal community. It undertakes research into the location and significance of Aboriginal sites and the acquisition of sites.

COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Constitutionally, the States and Territories have primary responsibility for environment protection. However, the Commonwealth Government has particular responsibilities relating to its own jurisdiction and it responds to concerns which are national in character. Generally these responses are developed in collaboration with the States and Territories, through Ministerial Councils and through working relationships between the relevant government agencies. The Commonwealth has a particular role in providing links between environmental activities in Australia and in other countries.

Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment

The Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment is responsible for the development and co-ordination of policies and the administration of national programs relating to the protection and management of the environment and conservation management. It also undertakes research and investigations into environmental problems.

Commonwealth and State Ministerial Councils

The *Australian Environment Council*, which includes the Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers for the environment, provides consultation and co-ordination between governments on environmental matters. The *Council of Nature Conservation Ministers* consists of the Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers who are responsible for wildlife conservation and national parks. The Council develops co-ordinated policies for nature conservation and for the reservation and management of adequate areas of land for this purpose.

Environmental Assessment Legislation

The major legislation administered by the Department in regard to environmental planning is the *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974*. The Act makes provisions for the protection of the environment in relation to projects and decisions of, or under the control of, the Commonwealth Government. It requires that developments which may, directly or indirectly, significantly affect the environment be identified and fully examined, environmental impact statements prepared if necessary, and public comment sought and considered.

The Act applies to all developments and changes proposed by Commonwealth Government departments and authorities, projects financed in part or in full by the Government, and private sector projects which require some Commonwealth Government approval. The granting of export licences or exchange control permission to import foreign capital may constitute Commonwealth Government approval. The Act also applies to projects jointly funded between the Commonwealth and other levels of government and to proposed State projects which receive direct Commonwealth financial assistance. The Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment may decide if an environmental impact statement is required. The draft impact statement is normally made available for public review. After the expiry of the period in which public comment is sought, the proponent of the proposal redrafts the statement taking into account comments made by the public and then submits the final environmental impact statement for examination by the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment. Following this, the Minister may make comments or recommendations regarding the environmental aspects of the proposal. At any stage of the assessment process, the Minister may direct a public inquiry into the proposal. In administering the Act, the Department works in co-operation with the States and in general only one impact statement is required to meet all governments' requirements. No impact statements on development in New South Wales were released in 1983-84.

Financial Assistance to the States

The *Environment (Financial Assistance) Act 1977* provides that the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment may, on behalf of the Commonwealth, agree with a State upon financial assistance to be provided by the Commonwealth in respect of projects related to the environment. Study assistance may be provided to State government authorities, local governing bodies or any body corporate constituted for purposes other than the acquisition of gain by its individual members.

Under the *Captains Flat (Abatement of Pollution) Agreement Act 1975*, the Commonwealth Government made available $2.5m to New South Wales for programs of capital works to abate pollution of the Molonglo River from the mine waste dumps at Captains Flat. Expenditure to date has been approximately $2.0m. In 1984-85 a program of capital works of $294,000 was carried out.

The Department administers a program of grants to voluntary conservation bodies to assist them with their administrative expenses.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization carries out scientific research on the Australian environment and the results of this research are used by industry and government. The Organization's work includes research on Australia's biological resources, resource management, and climate. Land use research includes investigations aimed at a better understanding of physical, biological, and socio-economic processes. It also conducts investigations into the movement of pollutants in the environment with special reference to plants, soils, and the lower layers of the atmosphere.

Australian Heritage Commission

The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* established the Australian Heritage Commission as the Commonwealth's principal advisory body on the "national estate". The national estate includes those components of the natural and cultural environment which have aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance, or other special value, for present and future generations. The Commission maintains a register of such places, encourages research and public understanding of the national estate, and advises the government on action and funding to conserve, improve, and present the national estate. Under the Act, Commonwealth Ministers, departments, and public authorities must ensure, where prudent and feasible, that their actions do not adversely affect places in the register and must notify the Commission of any action which might significantly affect a place in the register and allow reasonable time for comment in that action.

International Agreements

Australia is a signatory to a number of international conventions related to the National Estate including the Australia-Japan Migratory Birds Treaty, the International Convention for the Protection of Birds, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, the International Plant Protection Convention, the Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region, and the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ("World Heritage Convention").

The World Heritage Convention requires parties which are signatories to it to adopt general policies, establish appropriate organisations and services, and develop suitable legal, technical, scientific and financial measures for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage. Each signatory is also required to submit an inventory of property suitable for the World Heritage List, which includes sites. The two New South Wales sites which have been included on the World Heritage List are the Willandra Lakes Region and the Lord Howe Island group.

Willandra Lakes Region.

The Willandra Lakes Region is a system of fossil lakes in western New South Wales. Their outstanding universal value lies in both their natural and cultural heritage value. They provide archaeological evidence of human occupation dating back more than 30,000 years. Skeletal remains found there are among the oldest evidence of homo sapiens anywhere in the world and establish the antiquity of Aboriginal man in Australia. The Willandra Lakes evidence is also important because it enables a reconstruction of the economic life of early modern man, showing a remarkable adaptation to local resources and the interaction between culture and the changing environment. The region is a fine example of a semi-arid environment unmodified by the processes of glaciation or eustatic sea-level changes and has global significance in the study of past climatic processes.

Lord Howe Island Group.

The Lord Howe Island Group includes Lord Howe Island itself, which is described in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment", Balls Pyramid and adjacent islands to the south and the Admiralty Islands to the north, all part of an island system developed from submarine volcanic activity. The group has not only exceptional beauty but also an enormous diversity of landscapes. Because of the high proportion of endemic animals and plants, Lord Howe Island provides an outstanding example of independent evolutionary processes and is of great scientific and conservation interest. The islands include the most southerly coral reef in the world and provide, on the peaks of the main island, the habitat of one of the world's rarest birds, the Lord Howe Island Woodhen (Tricholimnas sylvestris).

URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The New South Wales authorities with major responsibility for State urban and regional development are the Department of Environment and Planning, the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, the Hunter Development Board, Industry Development Boards, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Land Commission of New South Wales. Local government councils are responsible for making planning decisions about development in their areas but these must be consistent with State and regional planning policies (see earlier text in this chapter).

STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN SYDNEY

Department of Environment and Planning

The Department of Environment and Planning is involved in the production of strategies for the planning and development of the Sydney region, including existing policies and programs, new initiatives for metropolitan development and structural options for the physical growth of Sydney over the next few decades. For some years, the Government has been concerned about the declining population in established areas and about the high cost of peripheral expansion of Sydney. This has led to the adoption of two major urban development policies:

(a) urban consolidation with the purpose of reducing the cost of urban expansion to the community, meeting the changing housing needs of the population and containing the rate of increase in housing costs, and

(b) an urban development program which establishes a land release process based on the demand for land and the capacity of public authorities to provide the necessary services such as water, sewerage, transport and education.

Urban Consolidation Policy

The urban consolidation policy of the New South Wales Government is aimed at increasing both residential densities and the supply of sites for multi-unit housing throughout the Sydney Region. The objectives of the policy are:

(a) to meet the diverse housing needs of aged persons, single parent families and other types of households who need specific housing types and locations which are most appropriate to their needs;

(b) to direct some growth away from the urban fringe and into established areas in order to reduce the costs that urban expansion creates in the provision of schools, hospitals, public transport and other infrastructures;

(c) to ensure that existing infrastructures in established areas are more efficiently utilised; and

(d) to reduce the rate at which housing costs are rising by increasing the supply of dwellings.

The Government plans to achieve urban consolidation by a variety of measures including the use of vacant sites, dual occupancy, and re-cycling non-residential buildings for residential use. Towards this end, a number of State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP) have been finalised. In October 1982, a draft medium density planning policy was released to permit medium density housing up to two storeys in height in all residential zones in New South Wales. In January 1983, following public debate on the draft policy, the Minister for Planning and Environment invited Councils to prepare alternatives to the draft SEPP. On the basis of the initiatives the Councils put forward and their positive response, the Minister withdrew the draft policy. Targets, setting out the minimum number of dwellings which local government authorities should approve in the next five years, were released. Under this policy, the individual authorities would be able to choose the nature and location of the medium density developments in their area.

While Councils now have the responsibility for local urban consolidation initiatives the Department of Environment and Planning has a role in monitoring the progress and success of Councils in achieving their targets.

Urban Development Program

The Urban Development Committee provides a co-ordinated forum to advise the Government through the Minister for Planning and Environment on all matters of urban development, particularly the supply of residential land, the need for land releases, and the scheduling of necessary planning, servicing, provision and financing of roads and utilities, public transport and community facilities and services. Membership of the Committee is drawn from a number of State Government agencies involved with urban development and a representative of local government. The Urban Development Committee now schedules the planning, servicing and lot production of new releases by way of the Urban Development Program. The Program covers a five year period and is rolled forward by one year each June (i.e. at the end of each financial year, one year is added to the current five year period so that five year development schedules are maintained). In formulating the Program, consideration is given to:

(a) subdivision and dwelling production during the previous year;
(b) projections of housing demand and supply;
(c) the development potential of new areas for possible inclusion in the Program to meet anticipated demand; and
(d) the capacity of relevant agencies and authorities to provide services to facilitate and accompany development.

In addition to scheduling a program to cover the five year period, the Committee also considers medium to long term options. This involves consideration of areas which are suitable for inclusion in the Program in the medium term and which form part of the long term strategy. In March 1983, the Government accepted the recommendation of the Committee that the North-West Sector of Sydney be given top priority for medium-term development. The North west Sector was suggested as a possible growth area in the Sydney Region Outline Plan.

Western Sydney Planning and Development Committee. The Committee was formed under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, and has the role of advising the Minister on a range of environmental planning and development matters in order to secure the orderly and economic development of Western Sydney. This includes consideration of transport, social community development, public utility services and co-ordination of relevant public and private sector activities.

STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation

In the role of decentralisation, the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation is responsible for initiating, co-ordinating, and implementing the State Government's economic development and decentralisation policies in the Macarthur Growth Area of the Sydney Region, and in the eleven non-metropolitan regions of the State. The Department also liaises with the two growth centre corporations (the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga Development Corporations) and monitors their budgetary, planning and development activities. In carrying out its role in the country regions the Department is assisted by Industry Development Boards appointed by the Minister.

The Macarthur Growth Centre is administered as a division of the Department, whilst the administrative needs of the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation in respect of his statutory responsibilities in relation to the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga Growth Centres are also met by the Department. In addition, the Department meets the administrative needs of the Minister in respect of his responsibility for the operations of the Hunter Development Board. The Department operates through the State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966, the Country Industries (Payroll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977, and the Small Businesses' Loans Guarantee Act, 1977.

The State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act vests in the Minister the powers to encourage and assist the establishment of a Country Industries Assistance Fund. For the purpose of qualifying for assistance from the Fund, decentralised (or 'country') industries are defined as industries located outside the County of Cumberland and the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or wholesaling of any goods, or for a purpose approved by the Minister.

Depending upon the merits of a particular proposal, the range of assistance potentially available to selected decentralised industries includes loans for the purchase of land and erection of factory premises; provision of factory premises under lease arrangements; provision of guarantees for loans raised for the erection of premises and purchase of plant; assistance in housing key personnel, payroll tax rebates (provided for in the Country Industries (Payroll Tax Rebates Act)); freight subsidies; training of labour subsidies; preference over metropolitan tenderers for State Government contracts; and relocation and removal assistance. Either independently, or jointly with local councils, the Department also develops land for industry, with the aim of ensuring the continued availability of serviced sites at reasonable prices. Expenditure from the Country Industries Assistance Fund in the last six years is shown below.

Expenditure from Country Industries Assistance Fund (\$'000)

Type	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Factory loans, leases, and general loans	13,556	4,706	8,000	8,905	7,271	2,547
Pay-roll tax rebates	7,477	8,254	10,061	11,788	15,979	16,593
Housing loans	2,150	3,453	2,502	1,364	241	—
Industrial land purchase, etc.	169	90	1,679	381	100	1
Freight subsidies	410	610	436	487	325	398
Grants and other subsidies	644	1,940	1,834	1,305	407	346
Other	1,009	1,130	1,253	1,463	2,167	2,709
Total expenditure	**25,415**	**20,183**	**25,765**	**25,693**	**26,490**	**22,594**

Macarthur Division

The Macarthur Growth Area of Campbelltown-Camden-Appin is a major project of the New South Wales Government to plan and develop three relatively self-contained new cities for up to 500,000 people by 2015. The Growth Area is located 38-70 kilometres south-west of Sydney.

In 1975, an agreement was signed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments for the development of the Sydney South-West Sector of Campbelltown, Camden, Appin and Holsworthy as the Growth Area. The area was initially administered by the South-West Planning Board, the objectives of which were to plan, co-ordinate, and implement the New Cities Project. The Board was later renamed the Macarthur Development Board and operated as a Division of the Department of Environment and Planning. In 1981, responsibilities for the area were transferred to the Macarthur Division of the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation. In addition to encouraging and promoting private investment, the Division has the role of acquiring, planning, managing, developing, and marketing selected land for industrial, commercial, residential, and recreational purposes. The Macarthur Development Board now acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation.

Approximately 6,300 hectares of land has been acquired for Growth Area purposes. Of this, approximately 2,056 hectares were acquired under provisions of the *Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act 1974,* with the remainder purchased on the open market. A large proportion of this land has been used to provide industrial estates at Minto and Ingleburn, leased sites for large commercial complexes at Campbelltown and Minto, and sites for various government services such as education and health. Land administered by the Macarthur Division for residential purposes has the capacity for about 20,000 lots, principally in the Camden and Appin New City areas.

Funding was initially provided by the Commonwealth Government under the *Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act 1974*, which provided financial assistance for urban expansion and development. Between 1975 and 1978 the Commonwealth Government provided loan funds of $28m with a ten year rest period before repayments, and with a repayment period of 20 years. The Commonwealth withdrew its support in 1978 and the N.S.W. Government has since taken over full responsibility for providing loan borrowing allocations. As at June 1985, the State will have provided loan allocations amounting to $62m. In 1984-85 the State Government provided a loan allocation of $7m as part of the Macarthur Division's overall $21m project program. These funds have been augmented by income received from the disposal of residential, industrial and commercial sites. Nearly 60 per cent of funds have been applied to development works to open industrial estates and the Campbelltown Regional City Centre, in order to expand local employment opportunities. The remainder has been absorbed by servicing and repaying loans, acquisitions and administration costs.

From the outset, structural planning for the Macarthur Growth Area recognised the attributes of providing a broad range of housing opportunities including medium density, normal residential, and larger rural holdings. Surrounding the cities, vast areas of pasture land have been zoned so as to provide for continued rural activity and a permanent country setting with areas of open space extending right into the heart of the residential areas. Prices for land are much cheaper than those in areas closer to the centre of Sydney.

The population of the Macarthur Growth Area in 1985 is estimated by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation to be in excess of 160,000. Australian Bureau of Statistics population data for the City of Campbelltown and the Municipality of Camden, which are part of the growth centre, are given in Chapter 3, "Population".

A total of 124 sites in the industrial estates established at Minto and Ingleburn have been sold. The potential workforce required when these sites are fully developed is estimated by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation to be in excess of 9,000. The Department estimates that 75 factories are currently operating on the estates employing approximately 2,900 people.

The major emphasis of the Macarthur Division's planning activities has now turned to the Elderslie-Narellan sector of the Camden New City to allow development to take place from 1984 onwards. Initial population expansion from this development is planned to be 40,000 persons over approximately 10 years.

Industry Development Boards

Excluding the Sydney Metropolitan Area, there are eleven distinct regions which have been defined for developmental purposes. Ten of these are staffed by a "regional manager" from the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation. These officers are located at Grafton (Northern Rivers Region), Wauchope (Mid North Coast), Armidale (New England), Dubbo (Orana), Broken Hill (Far Western), Albury (Murray), Narrandera (Riverina), Orange (Central Western), Goulburn (South-Eastern), and Wollongong (Illawarra). The Hunter Region, the eleventh, is serviced by the Hunter Development Board which is described below.

(This division into Regions is compatible with the system of statistical divisions used for general statistical purposes in the State and which is separately described in Chapter 1, 'Natural Environment'.)

In the ten regions, Industry Development Boards, consisting of up to nine part-time members associated with industry, commerce, and local government, have been established.

The role of the Boards is to actively encourage the development and expansion of industry and commerce and the creation of employment opportunities within their respective Regions by mounting specific promotional programs, and by providing advice and assistance to the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation, in respect of *(a)* the identification of regional investment opportunities *(b)* the attraction to the Region of new industrial and commercial development projects *(c)* the encouragement of expansion within the Region's established industries and *(d)* the planning and execution of promotional strategies designed to achieve the above aims.

Hunter Development Board

The Hunter Development Board, which was established in 1977, is a company limited by guarantee with the aim of assisting in the balanced development of the Hunter Region of New South Wales. The Board has five representatives of private enterprise within the region (including the Chairman), four local government representatives, two trade union representatives, and two representatives of State Government instrumentalities. Funds for the Board's work are provided by the State Government, per capita contributions from local government councils in the region, and sponsorship from the private sector. In assisting with balanced development, the Board is involved with industrial promotion and the encouragement of good communications, co-operation, and co-ordination between all levels of Commonwealth, State and local government, the private sector, and the community. The ultimate aim is to maximise investment appeal and expand job opportunities in the region.

The Board has completed a series of investigations into the economic and industrial potential of the Hunter Region and is currently marketing the results of these investigations with potential investors both within Australia and overseas. Recently, the Board has pursued the further development of export trade, the attraction of defence and offset contracts, and development of technology exchanges. With Commonwealth Government assistance, the Board has established a training and development program which assesses training needs within the Hunter Region and assists industry by implementing training programs. A group apprenticeship scheme is operated by the Board employing approximately 80 apprentices. In addition, the Board has devised and established special training programs for unemployed (out-of-trade) apprentices. The Board maintains comprehensive information on industrial land availability and provides assistance to investors and existing industries when contemplating establishment or relocation.

Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation

In 1972, the New South Wales Government announced its decision to create a growth centre in the Bathurst-Orange area comprising the Cities of Bathurst and Orange and parts of the Shires of Blayney, Cabonne, and Evans. The Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation was established in accordance with the Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act, 1974 and is directly responsible to the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation and consists of a part-time chairman and seven other part-time members and a general manager. Details of the activities of this Corporation since 1974 are contained in previous editions of the Year Book. In 1979, the Corporation moved away from the development of housing construction and has since concentrated on introducing manufacturing employment creation organisations to the Growth Centre. However, the downturn in manufacturing activity generally in Australia in recent years has meant that this new activity has not been marked by success.

Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation

In 1973, it was agreed that the Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victorian Governments would jointly develop a new growth complex in the general area of Albury-Wodonga, on the New South Wales-Victorian border. A Ministerial Council was established to provide the machinery for co-ordination between the three governments at the ministerial level.

The Albury-Wodonga area covers approximately 5,000 square kilometres and comprises the City of Albury and Shire of Hume, in New South Wales, and the Rural City of Wodonga, Shires of Beechworth and Chiltern, and part of the Shires of Tallangatta and Yackandandah, in Victoria. Albury is about 590 kilometres south-west of Sydney and Wodonga is about 305 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. The Hume Highway and the rail line, which both connect Sydney to Melbourne, pass through the area.

The estimated resident population of the Albury-Wodonga Statistical District (comprising both the New South Wales and Victorian parts) and of Albury City in recent years is shown below. The Albury-Wodonga district is one of the largest inland centres in Australia.

	1976	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984p*
Albury-Wodonga Statistical District	65,350	73,750	74,750	77,950	79,350
Albury City	34,050	37,350	38,100	38,650	39,150

The Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement was signed in 1973 and approving legislation was later passed in the Commonwealth and the two State Parliaments. The New South Wales legislation is the Albury-Wodonga Development Act, 1974.

The Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation is the statutory authority constituted, under the legislation passed by the three participating governments, for the purpose of planning and developing the growth complex. The Corporation comprises, in fact, three corporations viz., the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation. The principal functions of the State Corporations are to acquire, hold, manage, and provide lands in the areas designated for development, together with the provision of municipal-type services and the levying of charges in new urban areas. The three Corporations have a common identity in that the Chairman, Deputy Chairmen and members of the Development Corporation also function as members of the two State Corporations. Staff is common to all three Corporations which, in practice, work as a single entity responsible to the Ministerial Council. The administrative expenses of the Corporation are shared by the three governments.

The Development Corporation consists of a chairman (nominated by the Commonwealth Minister), two deputy chairmen (nominated by the respective State Ministers), and five part-time members, two of whom represent the local communities, the mayors of the City of Albury and the Rural City of Wodonga, and a businessman of national standing.

General financial arrangements are for each government to continue to provide funds for facilities and services that it normally provides. In addition, the Commonwealth Government makes special loan funds available to the States for on-lending to the appropriate Corporation for land development, infrastructure services, and selected building works. The Development Corporation generates an income of about $13m a year from the sale of land, leases and rentals. A further $430,000 is raised in administration expenses from the three member governments. The income to date, has been re-invested in Corporation projects in Albury-Wodonga.

New residential and industrial estates have been developed mainly on the fringes of existing urban areas and new cities are planned for Thurgoona (to the north-east of Albury) and Baranduda (to the south-east of Wodonga) with development work currently concentrated on Thurgoona. Significant development at Baranduda is not expected for several years.

Land Commission of New South Wales

The Land Commission of New South Wales is constituted under the Land Commission Act, 1976. Its main functions as set out in the Act, are *(a)* to acquire land for present or future urban development and for public purposes *(b)* as circumstances require, to develop or to make available for development by others, the land acquired for urban development and for public purposes *(c)* to carry out or promote research or investigations into matters connected with urban development and *(d)* to make reports or recommendations to the Minister or any other person or body in relation to urban development. The Act also provides that the Commission shall "make residential land available at the lowest price the Commission considers practicable having regard to the cost incurred by the Commission in relation to the land and the financial resources available for the Commission's continued operation; and promote orderly and economic urban development".

At the end of June 1984, total funds employed by the Commission amounted to $109m, including loans raised through the Treasury Corporation of $44m and private loans of $7m. Assets (after provisions for decrease in value, write-downs, and provisions for future costs) included undeveloped land, $51m, land under development, $19m and developed land, $20m. Income from the sale of 2,448 lots in 1983-84 amounted to $73m, while the number of lots developed in that year was 2,406.

The Commission is undertaking urban development in the local government areas of Blacktown, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Gosford, Ku-ring-gai, Lake Macquarie, Maitland, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Penrith, Shellharbour, Sutherland, Sydney and Wollongong. In addition to carrying out its own programs, the Land Commission oversights the development and disposal of homesites subdivided by the Department of Lands from Crown land in the Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra regions.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual Reports of: Auditor-General, Valuer-General, Central Mapping Authority, New South Wales Department of Environment and Planning, New South Wales Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, Department of Local Government, Department of Lands, Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, Land Commission of New South Wales, State Pollution Control Commission, Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, Coastal Council of New South Wales, Heritage Council of New South Wales, (Commonwealth) Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment, National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Australian Heritage Commission. Commonwealth Government Directory, Volume 2 FO1 Statements: Arts, Heritage and Environment Portfolio. *New South Wales Real Estate Market* Valuer-General's Department. *Hunter Region Regional Environmental Plan No. 1:* Department of Environment and Planning, March 1982. *Sydney Region North West Sector Regional Environmental Study*, 2 Volumes, Department of Environment and Planning, 1984. *Urban Development Program, Summary Sydney Region, 1984-85 to 1988-89*, Department of Environment and Planning. Reports of the Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly into the Western Division of New South Wales (1983 and 1984).

12

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

CENSUS OF DWELLINGS

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained from householders' schedules collected during the censuses of population and housing now conducted every five years.

For purposes of the census, an 'occupied private dwelling' is defined as 'any habitation occupied on census night by a household group', and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building. A 'household group' is 'a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements'. The number of 'occupied private dwellings' and the number of 'households' are therefore identical by definition.

An 'unoccupied dwelling' is defined as a structure built specifically for private living purposes and which is habitable, though unoccupied, at the time of the census. Unoccupied dwellings include 'week-enders', holiday homes, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

Particulars of the status of private dwellings in areas of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1981 Census of Population and Housing, are shown in the next table.

Status of Private Dwellings *(a)*, N.S.W.

Statistical Area	*Status of private dwellings (a)*		
	Occupied	*Unoccupied*	*Total dwellings*
	At 30 June 1976		
Total, N.S.W.	1,491,826	152,960	1,644,786
	At 30 June 1981		
Sydney Statistical Division *(b)*	1,065,079	82,575	1,147,654
Newcastle Statistical District *(b)*	126,242	10,239	136,481
Wollongong Statistical District *(b)*	69,734	4,370	74,104
Rest of N.S.W.	401,703	56,067	457,770
Urban centres *(c)*	1,517,506	126,731	1,644,237
Rural areas *(c)*	145,252	26,520	171,772
Total, N.S.W.	1,662,758	153,251	1,816,009

(a) For definition, see text above table. *(b)* See text in the division 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'. *(c)* See text in Chapter 3 'Population'.
NOTE: The figures shown in the table exclude non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, and institutions.

Between 1976 and 1981, the number of occupied private dwellings in New South Wales increased by 170,932 (or 11.5 per cent). In 1981, 64 per cent of the occupied private dwellings in the State were situated in the Sydney Statistical Division, 12 per cent were in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, and 24 per cent were in the rest of New South Wales.

Manuscript of this section prepared in January 1985.

The following table shows the number of households by the type of private dwelling as recorded in New South Wales at the 1981 Census.

Households in —	*Number of households*	*Per cent*
Separate house	1,235,501	74.3
Semi-detached house	41,364	2.5
Row, terrace house	29,224	1.8
Other medium density	256,529	15.4
Flats (more than 3 storeys)	47,021	2.8
Caravan, houseboat	6,628	0.4
Other	19,262	1.2
Not stated	27,229	1.6
Total households	**1,662,758**	**100.0**

The nature of occupancy of private dwellings in New South Wales by number of households and number of persons from the 1981 Census is shown in the following table.

Nature of Occupancy of Private Dwellings in N.S.W., 1981

Nature of occupancy	*Households*		*Persons*	
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Owner	564,836	34.0	1,516,079	30.9
Purchaser	520,234	31.3	1,839,492	37.5
Owner/purchaser undefined	29,793	1.8	84,460	1.7
Tenant				
Housing authority	84,135	5.1	273,932	5.6
Other	345,793	20.8	897,441	18.3
Other (n.e.i.)	65,630	4.0	180,925	3.7
Not stated	52,337	3.1	116,892	2.4
Total occupancies	**1,662,758**	**100.0**	**4,909,221**	**100.0**

The results of the censuses of population and housing conducted between 1947 and 1961 reveal a marked trend from the renting to the owning of dwellings, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. However, from 1961 to 1981 the percentage of dwellings occupied by tenants has fallen only slightly from 29 per cent in 1961 to 26 per cent in 1981. The trend since 1947 (the first post-war census) is illustrated below.

Occupied Private Dwellings *(a)* Recorded at Censuses of Population and Housing, N.S.W.

At 30 June	*Total dwellings*		*Dwellings occupied by tenants*		
	Number	*Increase since previous Census (per cent)*	*Number*	*Increase since previous Census (per cent)*	*Proportion of total dwellings (per cent)*
1947	732,510	25	352,916	30	48
1954	900,159	23	340,873	(—) 3	38
1961	1,048,222	16	304,305	(—)11	29
1966	1,178,587	12	324,723	7	28
1971	1,356,533	15	379,651	17	28
1976	1,491,826	10	395,058	4	26
1981	1,662,758	11	429,928	9	26

(a) Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966.

Particulars of tenanted private dwellings at the Census of 30 June 1981 according to the amount of weekly rent being paid is shown below.

Tenanted Private Dwellings in N.S.W. — Weekly Rent *(a)*, Census 30 June 1981

		Proportion of tenanted dwellings (per cent)	
Weekly rent	*Number of dwellings*	*Individual group*	*Cumulative*
Less than $10	7,196	1.7	1.7
$10 to $19	33,101	7.7	9.4
$20 to $29	40,738	9.5	18.8
$30 to $39	41,225	9.6	28.4
$40 to $49	65,580	15.3	43.7
$50 to $59	63,729	14.8	58.5
$60 to $69	53,533	12.5	71.0
$70 to $79	41,655	9.7	80.7
$80 to $89	29,491	6.9	87.5
$90 to $99	14,388	3.3	90.9
$100 to $109	8,848	2.1	92.9
$110 to $129	10,544	2.5	95.4
$130 to $148	4,401	1.0	96.4
$149 and over	6,203	1.4	97.8
Not stated	9,296	2.2	
Total tenanted private dwellings	**429,928**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Includes both furnished and unfurnished dwellings.

STOCK OF DWELLING UNITS

A geographical distribution of the stock of dwelling units in areas of New South Wales in the years 1975-76 to 1980-81 is given in the next table. The figures for 1976 and 1981 were derived from the Census of Population and Housing. Whereas the figures for 1976 relate to the private self-contained dwelling stock, those for 1981 include private non self-contained dwellings. The estimated stock figures shown for intercensal years were derived by up-dating the stock in the previous year on the basis of recorded statistics of *(a)* new dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) completed, *(b)* other dwelling units added to the stock (by the conversion of existing houses into flats, etc.), and *(c)* losses of dwelling units from the stock (demolitions, etc.).

The stock of dwelling units includes all houses and other self-contained dwellings (and for 1981, private non self-contained dwellings, e.g. improvised and mobile homes), whether occupied or unoccupied. Each self-contained dwelling in a block of flats or home units, or in a group of town houses, etc., is counted separately. Non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, boarding houses, etc. and institutions such as hospitals, boarding schools, and prisons) are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

Stock of Dwelling Units in Areas of N.S.W.
(Number of Dwelling Units)

		Hunter Statistical Division		Illawarra Statistical Division			
Year ended 30 June	*Sydney Statistical Division*	*Newcastle Statistical District*	*Balance*	*Wollongong Statistical District*	*Balance*	*Rest of N.S.W.*	*Total N.S.W.*
1976	1,042,472	121,636	19,600	66,580	25,010	340,914	1,616,212
1977	1,059,628	124,049	20,228	67,841	26,038	351,243	1,649,027
1978	1,076,473	126,345	20,678	69,069	27,018	360,351	1,679,934
1979	1,094,485	128,518	21,149	70,335	27,991	369,101	1,711,579
1980	1,116,375	131,183	21,893	71,912	29,132	379,474	1,749,969
1981 *(a)*	1,147,654	136,481	25,592	74,104	31,646	400,532	1,816,009

(a) See text preceding table for details of the change in the series.

RENTS AND RENT CONTROL

Leased premises in New South Wales are now only subject to rent control in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948 if they relate to dwellings erected before 16 December 1954 and residential units (units created by the conversion of dwellings into self-contained flats) which were in existence before 1 January 1969 and if these dwellings or units have not been subject to a lease (known as a 'section 5A lease') registered with the Rent Controller.

Administration of Rent Control

The administration of rent control is undertaken by the State Rent Controller and Fair Rents Boards.

Within the County of Cumberland, rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on certain increased outgoings (rates, insurance, interest on overdrafts, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are mainly determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

Rental Bond Board

The Landlord and Tenant (Rental Bonds) Act, 1977 provides for the establishment of the Rental Bond Board to act as custodian of tenants' rental bonds. The Act requires all rental bonds on residential tenancies to be deposited with the Board within seven days of receipt, and sets maximum amounts that landlords may demand as a bond. The Act also makes provision for refunds to tenants and landlords, and the determination of payment in the event of a dispute. Rental bonds held by the Board are invested in permanent building societies, government inscribed stock, bank bills, and other interest bearing deposits. After deducting the costs of operating the Board, income from investments is used to provide a free Rental Advisory Service for tenants and landlords and to provide loans to low income earners for new project housing approved by the Board. The Board also contributes to the State First and State Second Mortgage Loans Schemes and participates in a joint venture agreement with the Housing Commission of New South Wales and the Government Insurance Office for the provision of low cost rental accommodation.

Fixation of Rents

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed either by a determination by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller, or by an agreement entered into by the lessor and lessee and registered with the Rent Controller. If a rent is not fixed by a determination or an agreement, there is no fixed rent prescribed for leased premises subject to rent control. A rent fixed by determination may be varied by a subsequent determination or by written agreement between the lessor and lessee.

Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee. Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of 'basic rent plus increased outgoings', which represents the rent at 31 August 1939, or at the date of erection (whichever is later), plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, interest, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the above relevant date and the date of the determination.

A lessor may apply to a Fair Rents Board to have the rent of leased premises determined at their current value rental if the annual income attributable to a lessee amounts to $10,000 or more. Broadly, 'current value rental' is the weekly equivalent of one and one-ninth times the last assessed annual value of the premises. The annual income attributable to the lessee is *(a)* the aggregate income, from all sources, of the lessee and residents of the premises (except boarders, lodgers, persons under sixteen years of age, and sub-lessees), less expenses incurred in earning that income and *(b)* $208 for each boarder or lodger. A current value rental may not be varied because of a subsequent change in the financial circumstances of the lessee.

Recovery of Possession

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948 imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit, and must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. Details of the Housing Agreements 1945-46 to 1970-71, the Housing Arrangements 1971-72 to 1972-73 and the Housing Agreement 1973-74 are given in Year Books 62, 64 and 68 respectively.

THE 1978 AGREEMENT

The *Housing Assistance Act 1978* operated from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1981. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth Government provided States with funds for rental housing and home purchase assistance during the three years 1978-79 to 1980-81. As with the 1973-74 Agreement, the amount of advances made to each State under the 1978 Agreement was determined by the Minister for Housing and Construction. New South Wales received $84m in 1980-81, comprising $62m for the New South Wales Housing Commission of New South Wales and $22m for the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The 1978 Agreement removed the restriction that, in general, only 30 per cent of the funds provided in a year could be allocated for lending to private home buyers. The advances under the Agreement were repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 5 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Housing Commission and at 4.5 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The 1978 Agreement removed the restriction on sale of dwellings built by the Housing Commission, provided under the previous Agreement.

Loans from the Home Purchase Assistance Account were to be made to persons who were not able to obtain finance in the open market or from other sources. The 1978 Agreement allowed approved lenders receiving funds from the Home Purchase Assistance Account to adopt more flexible lending patterns than under previous Agreements. In determining the amount of a loan and of the repayments, individual circumstances such as family income, assets, and the standard of the dwelling were taken into account.

THE 1981 AGREEMENT

A Housing Agreement, authorised by the *Housing Assistance Act 1981*, has operated from 1 July 1981. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth Government provides the States and the Northern Territory with a base level of $200m per annum for rental housing and home purchase assistance during the five years 1981-82 to 1985-86. The advances, apportioned among all States, include $54m per annum in non-repayable grants to assist disadvantaged groups in the community.

As under previous Agreements, funds were made available to the New South Wales Housing Commission for various purposes, with an emphasis on the assistance of those 'in most need' and including some provision for support of approved voluntary, non-profit, or charitable housing management groups.

The advances under the Agreement to the Housing Commission and to the Home Purchase Assistance Account are to be repayable over 53 years, with interest at 4.5 per cent per annum. Untied funds provided by the Commonwealth are to be matched dollar for dollar by funds allocated by the State to Housing Agreement programs in the same financial years.

A major change initiated by the 1981 Agreement was the requirement that each State housing authority progress to charging full market rents for public rental dwellings by June 1986. The impact of this will be mitigated by the States' rental rebate policy for tenants of limited means. The Agreement also provided that uniform rental rebate policies be adopted by all States. The terms under which moneys were made available for home purchase assistance remained substantially the same as those of the 1978 Agreement.

THE 1984 AGREEMENT

A new Housing Agreement, introduced by the *Housing Assistance Act 1984*, will replace the 1981 Agreement and is intended to operate for ten years (1984-85 to 1993-94) with provision for review at least every three years.

In its first year, the 1984 Agreement provides base funding of $530m to the States and the Northern Territory, with a guaranteed minimum of $510m for each of the following two years. Thereafter, funding will be determined by the Commonwealth on an annual basis.

The 1984 Agreement sets out principles to guide the development of public housing over the next decade, its twin objectives being to alleviate housing related poverty and to ensure that housing assistance is, as far as possible, delivered equitably to persons resident in different forms of housing. The objectives have been endorsed by all State housing ministers.

Some specific features of the 1984 Agreement are:

(a) it introduces the principle of 'cost rents', whereby rents for public housing are to be set on the basis of what it actually costs to provide and maintain them, but with rental rebates still being available. The 1981 Agreement contained a 'market rents' requirement whereby, although rental rebates were available, rents had to be assessed as a percentage of private sector rents for equivalent dwellings and with the further requirement that full market rents had to be achieved within the life of the Agreement;

(b) it provides in the first full year, the full amount of Commonwealth base funds as grants, and expresses an intention that in future years these will be made available in the proportions of 75 per cent grants and 25 per cent loans. The 1981 Agreement provided that Commonwealth base funding, for each of its five years, would be made available in the proportions of 30 per cent grants and 70 per cent loans;

(d) it introduces eligibility of youth and single persons for public housing assistance; and

(e) it provides for the Commonwealth support of specific housing assistance projects, each subject to its own guidelines and with funds being made available as an addition to Agreement base funding. Such projects include the Crisis Accommodation Program, the Local Community Housing Program, the Pensioner Housing Program and the Mortgage and Rent Relief Scheme.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth Government in the years 1978-79 to 1983-84 under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, and particulars of the dwellings provided under these Agreements are summarised in the following tables. Advances made by the Commonwealth under additional arrangements (not included in the tables) for 1983-84 include: Servicemen Housing, $2,597,000, Emergency Accommodation Housing, $1,323,000 and Special Employment Relief (for housing purposes) $17,492,000.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements: Commonwealth Government Advances to N.S.W.
($'000)

	Commonwealth Government Advances to N.S.W.						
Year ended 30 June	*Erection or purchase of houses etc. for rental or sale (a)*	*Pensioner housing (b)*	*Aboriginal housing (b)*	*Building societies etc.*	*Total advances (c)*	*Advances outstanding to Commonwealth Government at end of year (d)*	*Interest paid by State*
1979	72,605	5,695	3,022	31,116	109,416	1,353,501	58,424
1980	53,168	12,132	9,605	15,754	81,054	1,395,445	62,127
1981	49,860	12,421	9,607	21,860	84,141	1,135,956	52,215
1982	47,395	12,430	9,087	13,639	82,551	1,500,171	65,419
1983	69,034	12,171	9,088	13,804	104,097	*(e)*1,115,009	50,490
1984	119,207	11,897	12,345	13,941	157,390	*(f)*1,138,525	53,286

(a) Includes grants and loan funds. *(b)* Commonwealth funding outside the agreements existing prior to (i) 1978-79 for pensioner housing, (ii) 1981-82 for aboriginal housing. *(c)* Excludes funding under other arrangements. *(d)* Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the Defence Service Homes administering authority of liability for dwellings taken over by that authority. *(e)* Excludes an amount of $20m advanced under the complementary States (Works and Housing) Assistance Act, 1982. *(f)* Excludes $19.903m of *(e)* above, also excludes a further amount of $20m advanced under the States (Works and Housing) Assistance Act, 1983.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements: Dwellings Provided in N.S.W. with Commonwealth Funding (Year ended 30 June)

Dwellings	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Government dwellings *(a)*—						
Houses and flats completed —						
General housing program	2,322	2,283	1,206	651	1,010	n.y.a.
Pensioner housing program *(b)*	151	220	529	631	184	n.y.a.
Aboriginal housing program *(b)*	57	184	217	160	178	n.y.a.
Total government dwellings *(c)*	**2,473**	**2,503**	**1,735**	**1,442**	**1,372**	**n.y.a.**
Private houses acquired *(d)* —						
By erection	274	282	236	215	162	230
By purchase —						
New	*907*	*832*	*813*	*695*	*582*	*1,044*
Other	*930*	*892*	*999*	*606*	*545*	*890*
Total private houses acquired	**2,111**	**2,006**	**2,048**	**1,516**	**1,289**	**2,164**

(a) Dwellings erected for or acquired by the Housing Commission of New South Wales *(b)* Commonwealth funding outside the agreements existing prior to (i) 1978-79 for pensioner housing, (ii) 1981-82 for aboriginal housing. *(c)* Excludes completions under other arrangements. *(d)* Private houses partly financed under the Home Purchase Assistance Account from advances made to building societies and other approved institutions.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

In December 1982, the Housing (Amendment) Act, 1982, reconstituted the Housing Commission of New South Wales by consolidating earlier legislative provisions relating to the Commission's establishment and operational powers within the Housing Act, 1912. The Commission is composed of a part-time Chairman, full-time Chief Executive, who heads the Commission's permanent staff and is responsible for policy implementation, and five other part-time members. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of housing for rental to persons in the lower to moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government ordinances, provide assistance to private home buyers, undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials and to acquire and subdivide land and dispose of home sites. Other functions are to grant leases of land, and to enter into joint ventures and involve the development, management or disposal of land for residential, business, public or other purposes.

The permanent dwellings provided by the Commission are erected and purchased under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements or from State loans and grants. The majority of dwellings are erected by private builders under contract with the Commission. The Commission's projects extend throughout the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla areas, and many country centres, and involve the construction of cottages, apartments, townhouses, units for pensioners and a range of community facilities. Details regarding the provision of rental accommodation are given in the subdivision 'Welfare Housing' in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.

Particulars of the house and flat dwellings (including pensioner units) completed for the Housing Commission in the six years to June 1983 are:

	Year ended 30 June —					
	1978	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Number of houses and flats completed	2,682	3,265	3,352	3,399	2,405	2,090

The 2,090 dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in 1982-83 included 1,707 for general housing, 184 for pensioners, 178 for Aboriginals and 21 for other government departments and authorities.

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure and balance sheet in the last six years are given in the following tables.

Housing Commission of New South Wales
Income and Expenditure (Year ended 30 June) ($'000)

Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Income —						
Rents	134,701	158,895	184,007	213,616	272,130	296,809
Less rebates	20,297	31,309	40,598	51,152	83,674	96,010
Interest	17,440	16,886	17,018	17,664	19,517	20,029
Other	5,800	6,520	6,186	9,964	8,325	6,097
Total income	**137,644**	**150,992**	**166,613**	**190,092**	**216,298**	**226,925**
Expenditure —						
Administration	12,417	13,241	15,615	18,984	21,020	23,776
Rates	23,575	26,164	29,837	35,912	41,700	47,675
Fuel, cleaning, etc.	3,481	3,905	4,695	5,268	6,703	10,381
Provision for —						
Maintenance	28,361	31,637	35,486	37,102	41,834	53,427
Depreciation, etc.	7,271	8,144	9,703	10,830	12,735	14,150
Interest	48,306	52,740	56,699	62,329	64,996	65,984
Total expenditure	**123,411**	**135,831**	**152,035**	**170,425**	**188,988**	**215,393**
Surplus	**14,233**	**15,161**	**14,578**	**19,667**	**27,310**	**11,532**

Balance Sheet at 30 June ($'000)

Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Liabilities —						
Repayable advances —						
Commonwealth Government	1,015,012	1,043,710	1,066,684	1,089,211	1,115,009	1,138,525
State Government	124,435	179,185	178,156	177,147	204,852	270,760
Public loans raised by Housing Commission	18,881	16,497	17,020	17,744	18,720	19,941
Commonwealth Government grants	41,871	76,390	113,183	179,760	258,884	388,313
State grants —						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	9,590	9,670	9,750	10,594	10,674	10,754
Other *(a)*	18,200	19,200	20,200	40,577	41,620	42,620
Provision for maintenance of properties, etc.	9,912	12,825	21,979	25,692	26,601	28,137
Accumulated surplus	125,126	140,608	151,347	172,272	199,583	208,923
Sundry creditors *(b)*	19,068	22,388	34,042	68,486	46,985	54,766
Assets —						
Land, property, etc.	1,152,712	1,283,383	1,427,890	1,602,186	1,753,856	1,996,888
Home purchase debtors	204,153	188,377	172,206	159,959	149,265	137,581
Current	25,230	48,713	12,265	19,338	19,807	28,270
Total assets, liabilities	**1,382,095**	**1,520,473**	**1,612,361**	**1,781,483**	**1,922,928**	**2,162,739**

(a) Mainly from proceeds of poker machine taxes. *(b)* Mainly for purchase of land and work-in-progress.

OTHER GOVERNMENT HOUSING ASSISTANCE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE

Defence Service Homes

The Commonwealth Government, under the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918*, assists certain former and serving members of the Defence Forces to acquire a home on concessional terms.

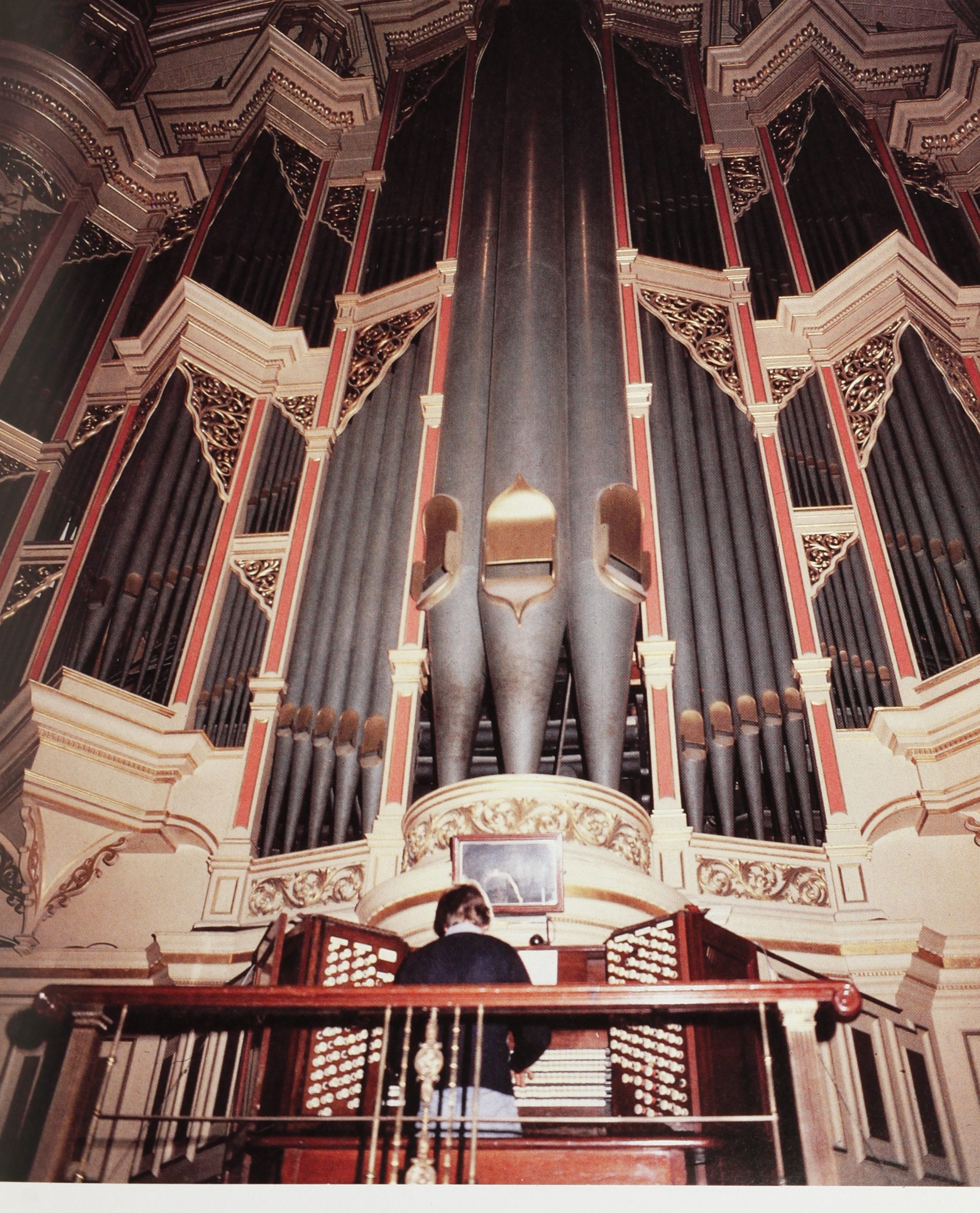
Details of the operations of the Defence Service Homes scheme are given on page 337 of Year Book No. 67.

The following table shows the number of loans granted in New South Wales under the Defence Service Homes Act, the capital expended under the Act, the total capital receipts, and the number of loan accounts in each of the last five years.

Defence Service Homes Scheme: New South Wales (a)

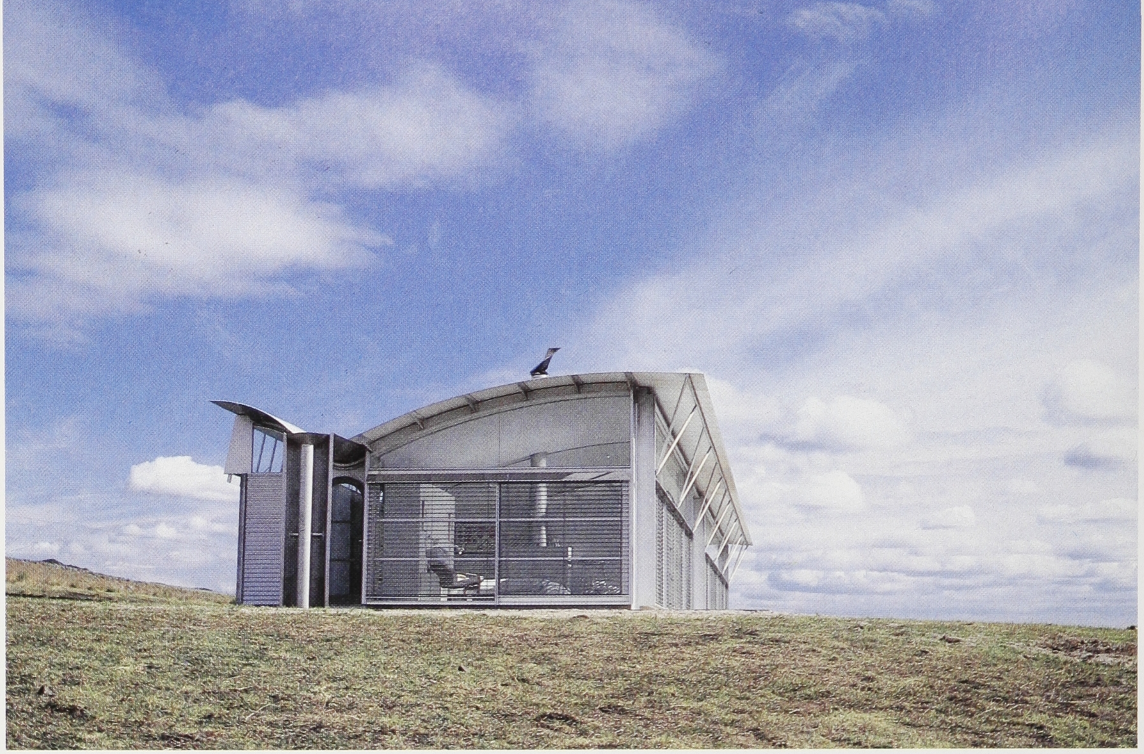
Year ended 30 June	*Number of loans granted*					*Total capital expenditure $'000*	*Total capital receipts (b) $'000*	*Total number of loan accounts (c)*
	Home construction	*Purchase of new homes*	*Purchase of previously occupied homes*	*Enlargement of existing homes*	*Total*			
1979	544	142	933	38	1,657	23,842	29,928	62,255
1980	489	141	1,068	53	1,751	25,035	33,425	60,839
1981	481	106	886	53	1,526	26,174	32,251	58,371
1982	621	109	734	105	1,569	34,364	25,823	53,332
1983	555	110	779	108	1,552	36,677	23,748	52,166

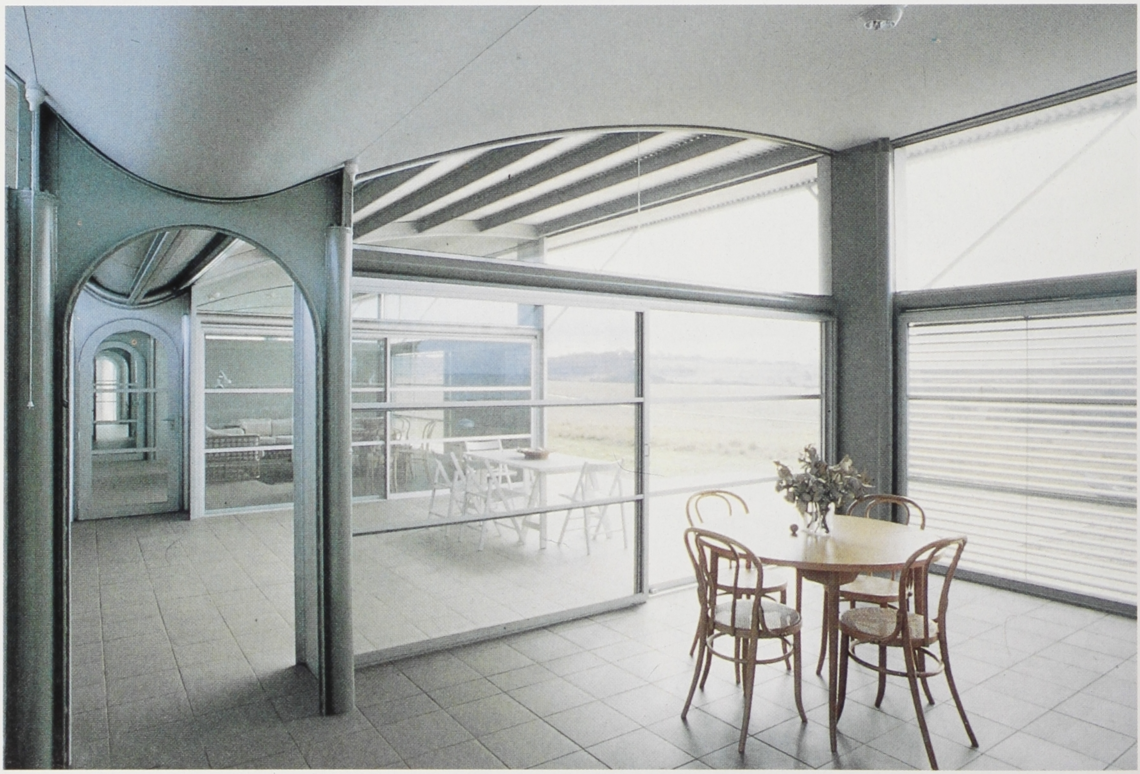
(a) Includes Norfolk Island. *(b)* Includes personal loan principal, property sales and rent, miscellaneous receipts and recovered excess credits through Special Appropriation. *(c)* Includes A.C.T.



Restoration of the Grand Organ in Sydney Town Hall was completed in 1982. This organ is a superb example of late nineteenth century organ-building and is considered one of the largest and finest Romantic organs in the world. It comprises five manuals with pedal organ, providing a total of 141 registers, and its 9,904 pipes range in speaking length from 3/8 inch to 64 feet. Wind is conveyed to the reservoirs by a blower plant, which is installed in the Lower Hall of the Town Hall and is driven by two motors with a total of 30 horse power. Original construction of the organ, by Hill and Sons of London, began in 1886 and took more than three years to complete. The opening performance took place in August 1890.

Sydney City Council Photographer





Michael Nicholson, by courtesy of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, N.S.W. Chapter

A holiday house designed by Glenn Murcutt won the 1985 Wilkinson Award for Housing. Set overlooking a deserted stretch of southern N.S.W. coastline, the house exemplifies Murcutt's pioneering form of a low-scaled building externally clad in corrugated iron. Minimal detailing and untreated materials relate it to the austere landscape, while glass walls on three sides, with adjustable metal venetians for control and variety of light, allow closeness to the elements yet protection from them. The house was judged to be exceptional as a harmonious response to a demanding setting. It was the fourth Wilkinson Award to be won by Glenn Murcutt.

Pier 4/5 Walsh Bay, a finger wharf built in 1914, was restored and converted to become the home of the Sydney Theatre Company in 1984. It houses the company's second theatre, the Wharf Theatre, as well as providing rehearsal, workshop and administrative facilities. The restoration and conversion of the disused wharf, a project of the N.S.W. Government Architect's Branch, shared the 1985 Sulman Award for public buildings, and also won the 1985 President's award of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects for recycled buildings.

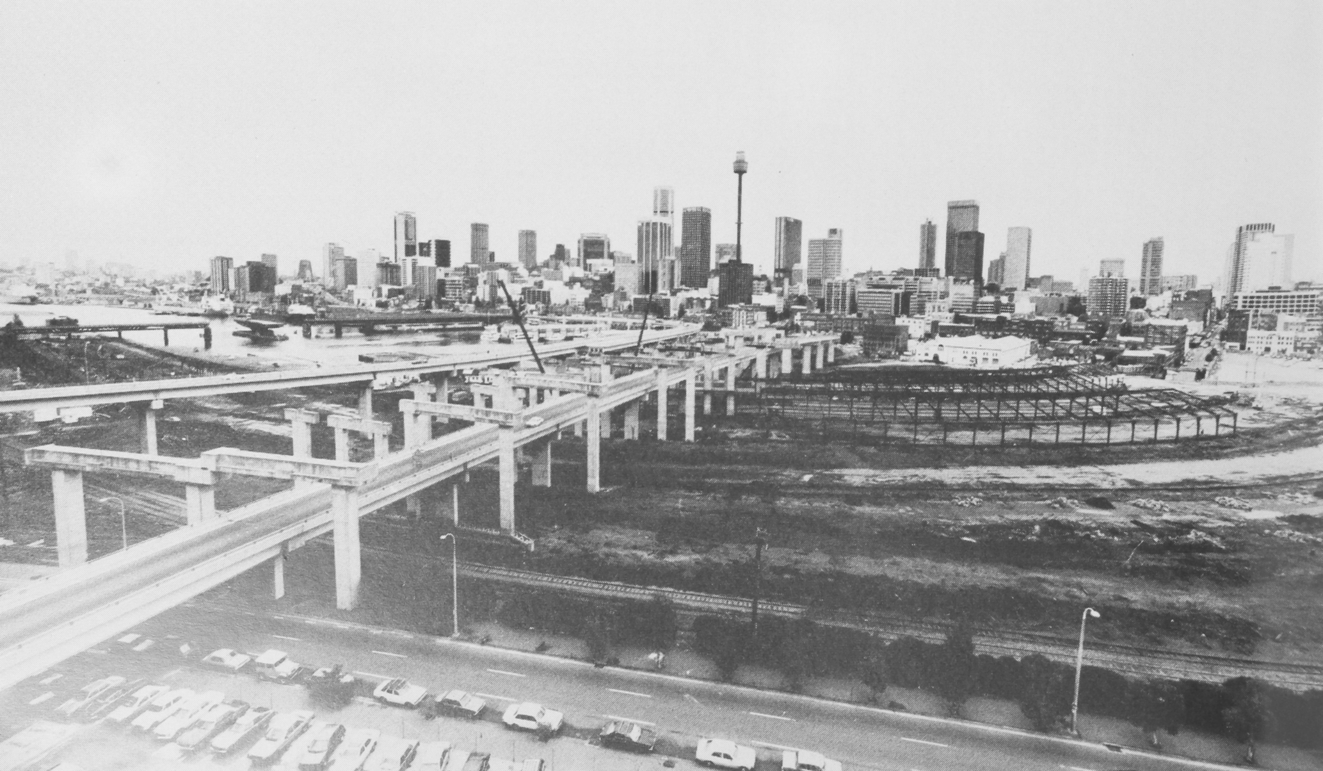
Sydney Morning Herald

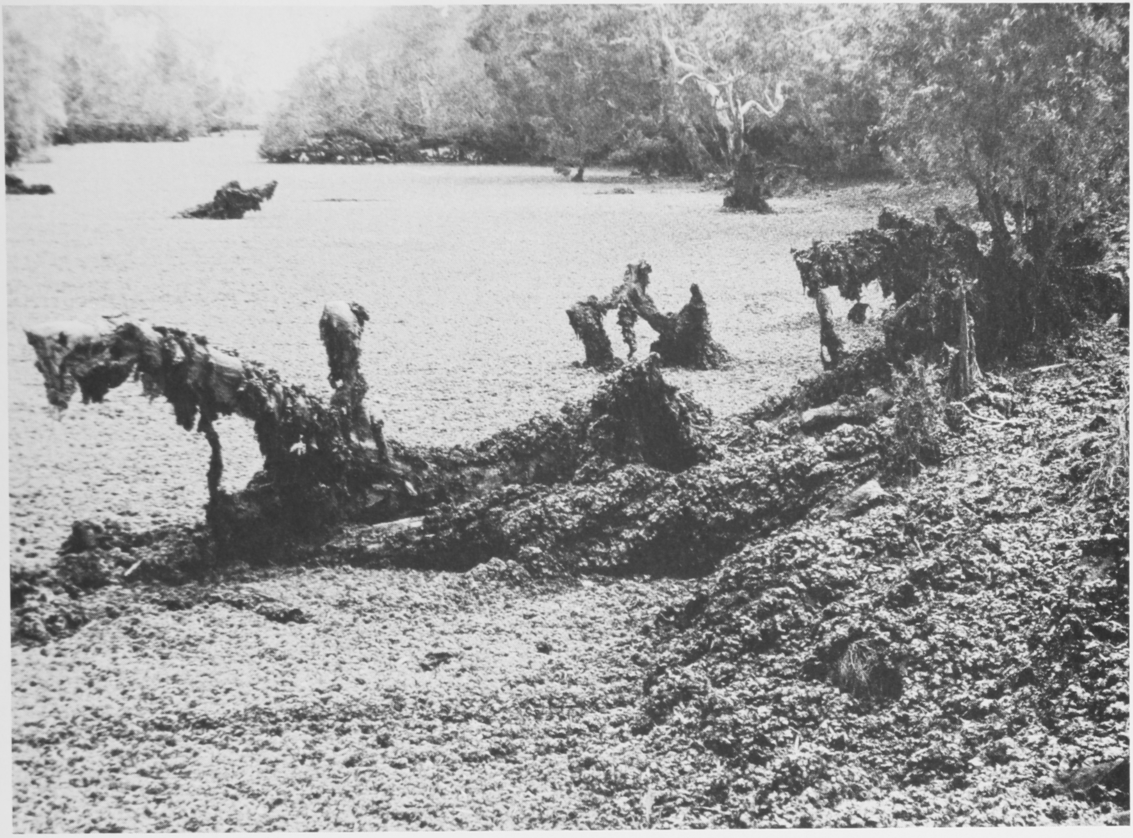
Below: A rehearsal in progress.

The State's new maximum security prison at Parklea (a western Sydney suburb) has been designed to eventually accommodate 220 prisoners. The above picture shows the central control wing and its centrepiece, a large metal sundial. The design of this prison was awarded the 1984 Sulman Medal for architecture in New South Wales.

Sydney Morning Herald

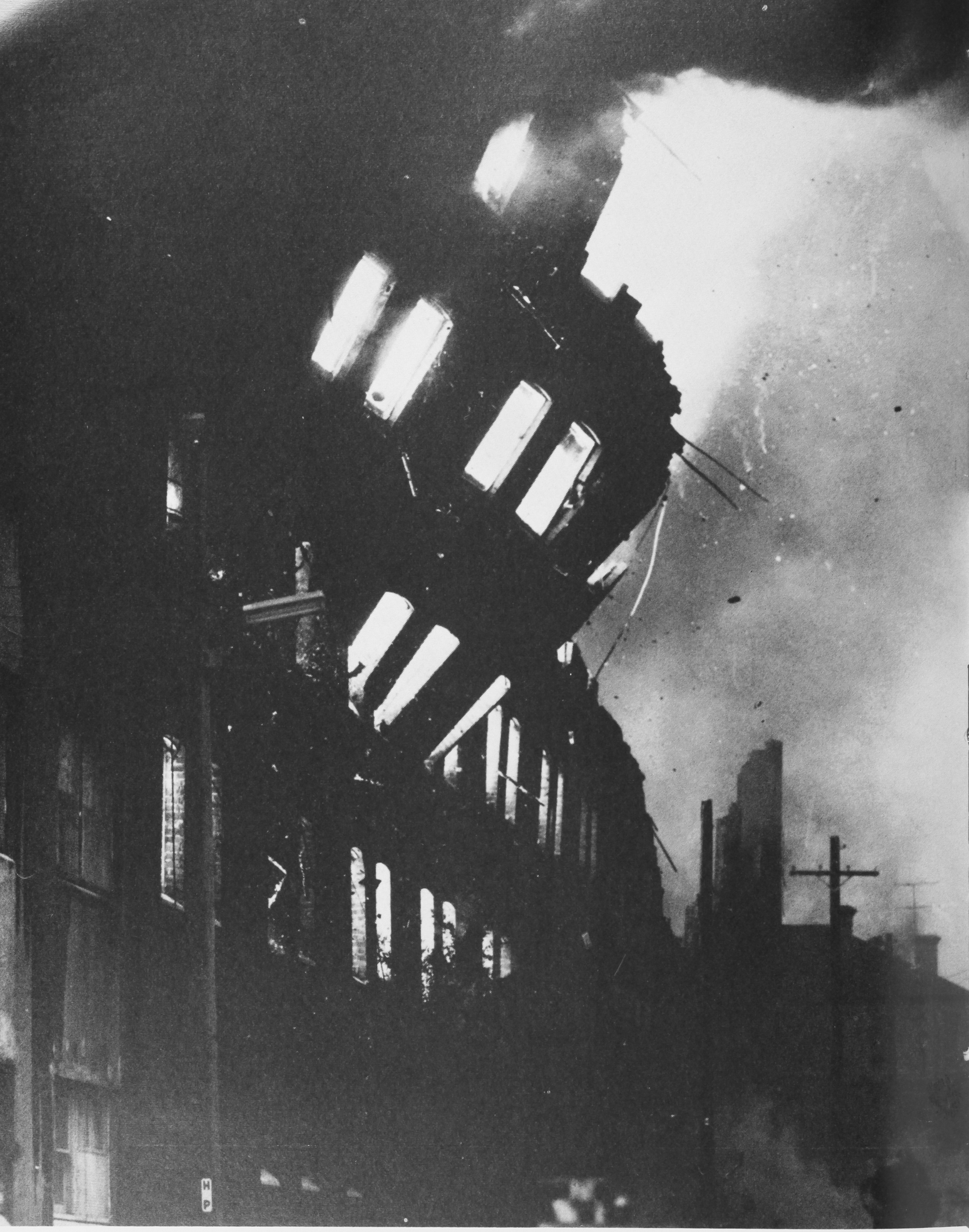
The N.S.W. Government's development proposals for Darling Harbour include an exhibition centre, the National Maritime Museum, a waterfront promenade, Chinese gardens, a market and an international hotel and casino, with a monorail link to the centre of Sydney. In February 1985, demolition on the site was almost complete.





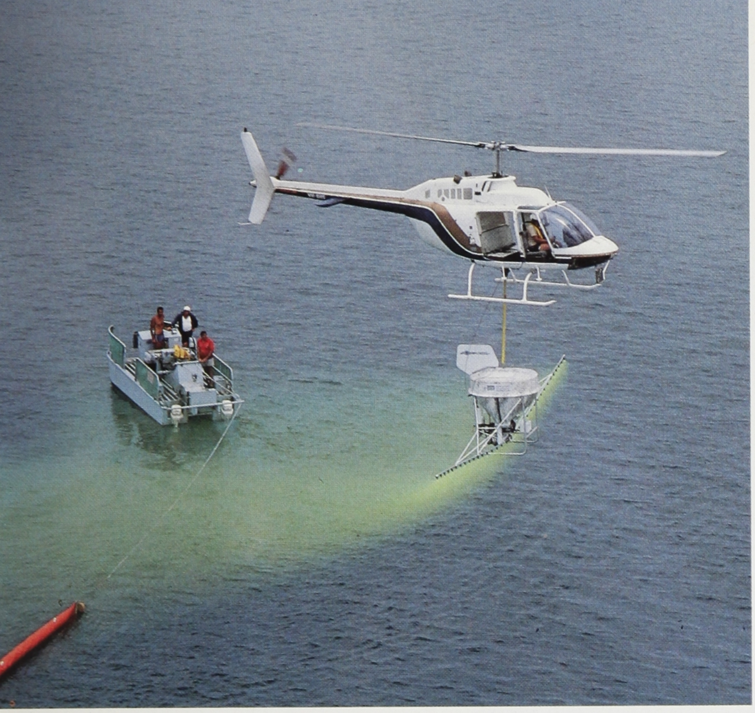
Infestation by *Salvinia molesta*, a long-rooted aquatic weed native to Brazil, completely choked Sandy Creek near Coraki in northern N.S.W. in 1984. A partial log jam had worsened existing infestation, assisting it to form a raft 1.5km long and 2m deep in places. A Brazilian weevil, Cyrtobagous salviniae, raised by the CSIRO for control of salvinia, has been used to combat this and other salvinia infestations on the northern rivers. Salvinia is commonly used in aquariums, and its introduction into local streams has been attributed to dumpings from home fish tanks and ponds.

Val Druce, by courtesy of Richmond River Express Examiner



Walls and roof parts collapsed into the street during a huge fire in the inner Sydney area of Redfern in July 1985. More than 1,000 people were evacuated from a nearby hospital, houses and Housing Commission flats, when a furniture warehouse and a chemical store occupying almost a whole block were destroyed. Strong winds fanned flames 20 metres high, and chemicals and plastics caused numerous explosions. The fire was the worst within memory in the densely populated inner city area.

Sydney Morning Herald

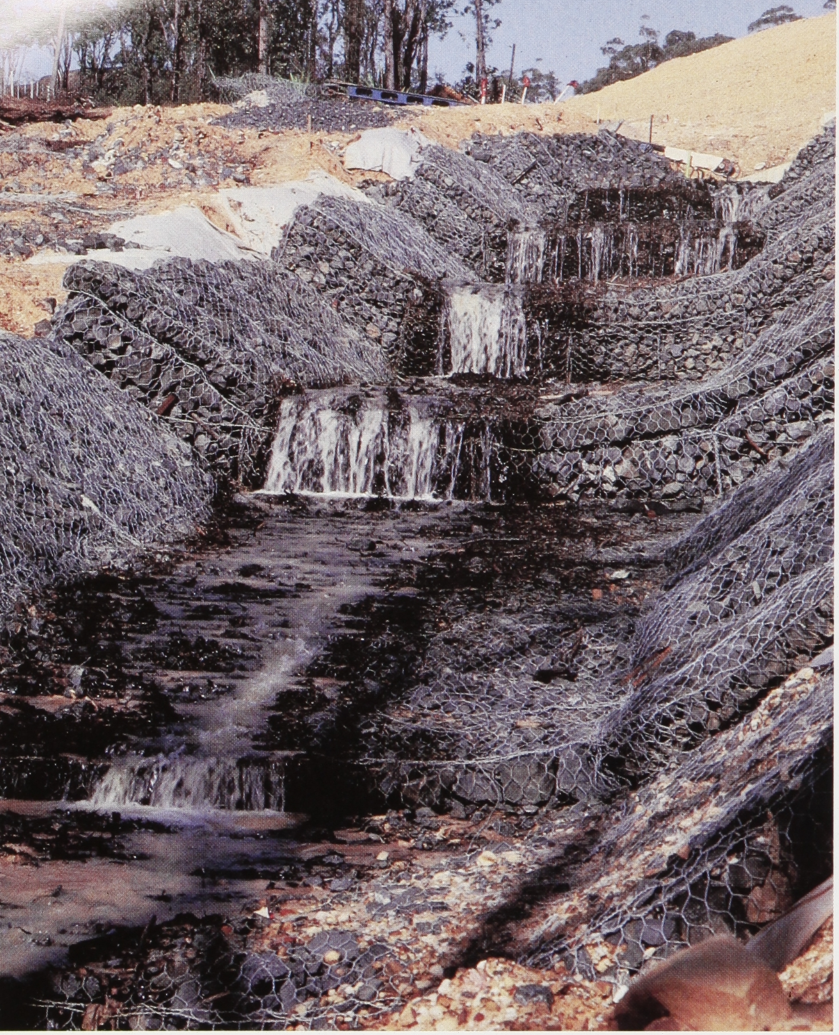


The (Commonwealth) Department of Transport used an aerial spray unit attached to a helicopter during a simulated oil spill exercise at Botany Bay in December 1984. The exercise involved transport, maritime, pollution and oil industry authorities, and was a successful test of the U.S.-made equipment prior to purchase by the Department. The spray units carry 900 litres of oil spill dispersant and provide a fast means of getting dispersant to an oil spill.

Mr Don Brodie, Department of Transport, Canberra

Police use skidoos for quick oversnow transport in general operational duties and search and rescue work in the snowfields. Increasing demand is being placed on police resources to perform rescue work in the snow.

N.S.W. Police Community Relations Bureau

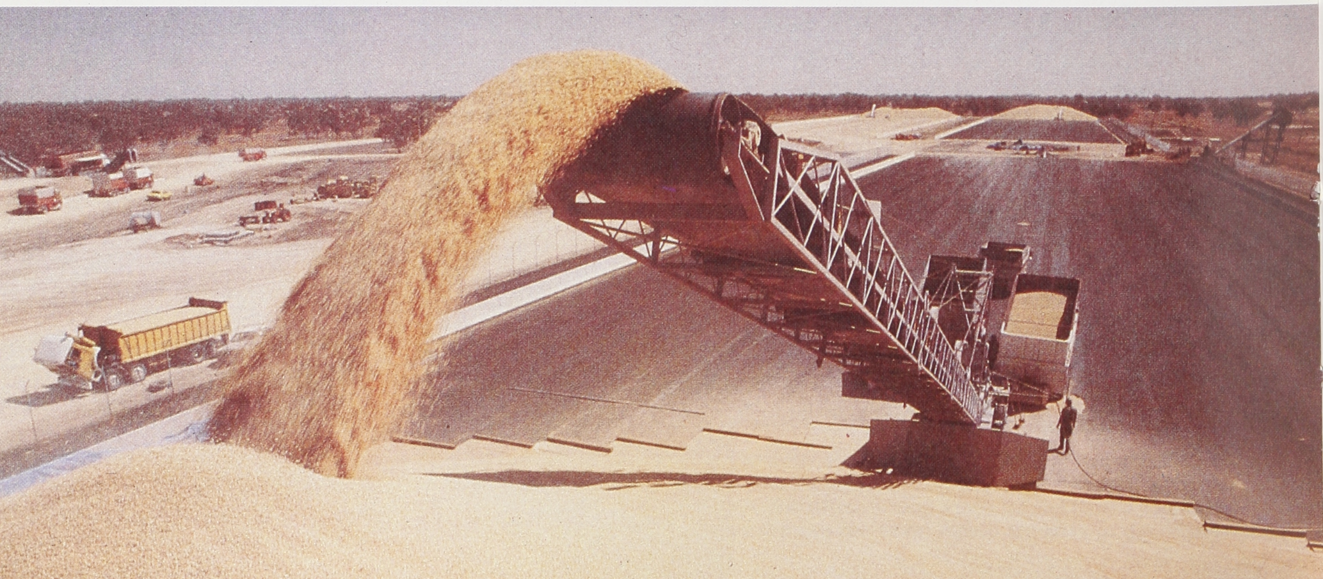


Left: Erosion control along the F3 Sydney to Newcastle Freeway, using the Reno-Mattress method of scar protection. The Calga to Somersby section of the freeway, where this photograph was taken, is expected to open towards the end of 1986.

Department of Main Roads

Above-ground PVC-covered bunkers with permanent concrete banks and sealed floors have been developed at country centres throughout the N.S.W. wheat belt. They combine low capital and operating costs with good protection against insect and water damage. The picture above shows a grain thrower loading the bunker storage at Walgett Silo. This bunker system had a storage capacity of 225,000 tonnes in 1984-85.

The Land Newspaper, by courtesy of the Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W.



Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the scheme was to encourage people to save over a period towards the ownership of their first home, and to assist them financially with its acquisition by means of a home savings grant. A further objective was to increase the funds available in Australia for housing purposes, by rewarding savings made with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance. The grant was a tax-free gift, not a loan.

The scheme was introduced in 1964 and terminated on 2 June 1982. Persons who acquired their home on or before 31 December 1976 qualified under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964*, the conditions of which are explained in detail in Year Book No. 64.

Persons who acquired their home between 1 January 1977 and 2 June 1982 qualified under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1976* if they contracted to buy or build, or commenced to construct, their first home in Australia. In general, there was no restriction on the age or marital status of the applicant, except that persons under 18 years of age had to be married or engaged to be married. In addition, persons who were not Australian citizens must have the right to permanent residence. The amount of the grant payable was related to the 'savings period', which was the period of 1, 2, or 3 complete years immediately before the contract date, during which the applicant(s) must have had savings in an acceptable form. The grant was calculated on the basis of $1 for each $3 of acceptable savings, including savings held at the beginning of the savings period. A maximum grant of $667 was payable in respect of a savings period of 1 year, $1,333 for 2 years and $2,000 for 3 years. From 1 October 1980, an additional grant of $500 was made to families with one dependent child and $1,000 to families with two or more dependent children if they qualified for the 'savings period' grant. There was no value limit on qualifying homes (including land) for which Home Savings Grants could be paid, where the home was acquired on or before 24 May 1979. From 25 May 1979 to 18 August 1980 the maximum grant was payable if the value of the home was less than $35,000 with no grant payable for homes over $40,000; between 19 August 1980 and 30 September 1980 the qualifying values were $45,000 to $55,000; and from 1 October 1980 the qualifying values were $60,000 to $70,000.

The main forms of savings acceptable were those most commonly used to accumulate savings for a home, that is, with banks (other than cheque accounts), building societies, and credit unions. Savings expended on or before the contract date in connection with the home, such as for the deposit on the home or for the land, were also acceptable.

The next table shows the number of applications received and approved, and the value of grants approved under the Homes Savings Grant Acts.

Home Savings Grant Scheme: Operations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	*Number of applications*		*Grants approved $'000*
	Received (a)	*Approved*	
	Home Savings Grant Act, 1964 *(b)*		
1972	10,930	9,881	4,373
1973	11,672	9,735	5,122
1974	9,780	9,460	5,864
1975	4,549	4,531	2,881
1976	2,616	2,322	1,457
1977	2,280	1,446	901
Total since 1964	**121,857**	**108,351**	**51,648**
	Homes Savings Grant Act, 1976 *(c)*		
1977	3,734	2,217	1,445
1978	19,825	15,899	11,082
1979	20,624	18,692	19,467
1980	13,590	16,079	19,708
1981	11,732	8,877	11,140
1982	21,159	11,217	17,518
1983	7,190	*(d)*13,275	18,001
1984	190	*(d)*688	908
Total since 1977	**98,044**	**86,944**	**99,270**

(a) Net of applications withdrawn. *(b)* Operations commenced on 20 July 1964. *(c)* Operations commenced on 1 January 1977. *(d)* Received prior to 2 June 1982 — date of termination.

Home Deposit Assistance Scheme

The Home Deposit Assistance Scheme, established by the *Home Deposit Assistance Act 1982*, provided for payment of a tax-free grant to persons, buying or building their first home on or after 18 March 1982, and prior to 30 September 1983. The object of the Scheme was to encourage and assist persons to purchase or build their own homes and to encourage them to save, over a period of time, towards this end. The Scheme was administered by the Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

There was no restriction on the age or marital status of applicants except that persons under 16 years of age were to be married or engaged to be married. To qualify for a grant, an applicant (or in the case of joint application, at least one applicant) was to be an Australian citizen or have the right to permanent residence in Australia and must have held savings in an approved form continuously for at least twelve months prior to acquisition of their home. A grant could not be paid if an applicant had already been paid a Home Savings grant. The savings requirement was discontinued for homes acquired on or after 1 August 1983.

Grants made under the Home Deposit Assistance Scheme were means-tested. The means-test applied to the taxable income of an applicant, or if more than one applicant to their combined taxable income, for the financial year preceding home purchase and was related to the Australian Statistician's figures for average weekly earnings (A.W.E.) for that year. A full grant was payable where the weekly average of the applicant's taxable income for that year did not exceed approximately 135 per cent of A.W.E. The grant was reduced proportionally where the weekly average of the applicant's taxable income exceeded approximately 135 per cent of A.W.E. and no amount was payable if it exceeded approximately 155 per cent of A.W.E.

Successful applicants received a savings based grant of up to $2,500 (grants of $1 to be paid for each $1 of eligible savings). A family bonus, (not tested), of $500 for one dependent child and $1,000 for two or more dependent children was also payable.

Qualifying homes could be new or established and were not subject to any value limit. Legislation terminating the Scheme was introduced in conjunction with the legislation providing for the First Home Owners Scheme.

Home Deposit Assistance Scheme: Operations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	*Number of Applications*		*Grants Approved $'000*
	Received	*Approved*	
	Home Deposit Assistance Act 1982		
1983 *(a)*	10,160	6,437	15,622
1984	9,788	9,471	23,487
Total since 1982 *(b)*	**19,948**	**15,908**	**39,109**

(a) Since operations commenced on 18 March 1982. *(b)* The Scheme was terminated on 30 September 1983.

First Home Owners Scheme

The First Home Owners Scheme was introduced on 1 October 1983 and replaced the Home Deposit Assistance Scheme.

The Scheme is designed to assist low-to-moderate income earners, and provides for a non-repayable tax-free grant of up to $7,000 over five years to eligible first home buyers.

Successful applicants have a choice as to how assistance is paid. Benefits may be paid either as a series of monthly payments over five years, or as an initial lump sum payment with smaller monthly payments over five years. These payment alternatives provide flexibility in meeting the specific needs of applicants, by increasing their borrowing capacity, providing a substantial initial lump sum to assist in bridging the deposit gap, and providing assistance with repayments during the first years of home ownership.

The amount of benefit is determined by income and the number of children dependent on the applicants. For homes purchased between 1 October 1983 and 30 June 1984, the maximum benefit is payable to applicants whose total taxable income was $24,300 or less in 1982-83. Where income exceeded $24,300 and was less than $27,900 the amount of benefit is reduced proportionately. No benefit is payable if income was $27,900 or more.

For homes acquired between 1 July 1984 and 21 August 1984 the same limits apply, but the relevant income year is 1983-84.

For families, joint applicants and sole applicants with dependent children who acquire their home on or after 22 August 1984, a full benefit may be paid if their taxable income was $20,000 or less. Where income exceeded $20,000 and was less than $27,900, the amount of benefit is reduced proportionately. No benefit is payable if income was $27,900 or more.

For sole applicants without dependents, who acquire their home on or after 22 August 1984, the income limits are $10,000 to $13,950.

A grant can be made for any new or established home, house, home unit, flat or any other type of fixed dwelling. The dwelling must however be intended for the applicant's principal place of residence.

First Home Owners Scheme: Operations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	*Number of Applicants*		*Grants Approved $'000*
	Received	*Approved*	
First Home Owners Act, 1983			
1984 *(a)*	22,325	13,626	$66,890

(a) Since operations commenced on 1 October 1983.

Home Loan Interest Rebate Scheme

Two home loan interest rebate schemes were introduced in 1982 following an amendment to the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and are administered by the Australian Taxation Office. The purpose of the schemes is to lessen the burden of home mortgage repayments by providing for a rebate of tax.

The rebate under both schemes is limited to certain interest payments on money borrowed to purchase, construct or extend a dwelling occupied as a sole or principal residence in Australia.

For each $1 of interest paid during the financial years 1982-83 and 1983-84, a rebate of 30.67 cents and 30 cents respectively was available. A taxpayer who satisfied the eligibility conditions under either scheme received the benefit of the greater rebate.

Scheme 1

Commencing with the 1982-83 financial year, under this scheme a rebate is available to first home buyers for a period of five years after the buyer first occupies the dwelling. Subject to transitional provisions, the rebate is restricted to a taxpayer who first occupies the dwelling after 30 June 1977 and before 1 October 1983. Entitlement to the rebate after 30 September 1983 is subject to an income test.

Persons who contract to acquire or build a dwelling after 30 September 1983 are not entitled to a rebate under this scheme. They may however be entitled to a cash subsidy under the First Home Owners Scheme.

The taxation rebate under Scheme 1 is also subject to an upper limit of $500 per dwelling in the first year of owner-occupancy and reduces by $100 per year for each of the succeeding 4 years. The limit is increased by an additional amount of $200 where the dwelling is also the home of a dependent child or student.

Scheme 2

This rebate scheme operated only during the 1982-83 financial year.

The rebate was available on the interest payments that were attributable to such part of the interest rate as exceeded 10 per cent per annum, calculated on a reducing balance basis, on the first $60,000 of a loan (or loans) on the taxpayer's sole or principal residence. Unlike Scheme 1, this scheme was not restricted to the first five years of home ownership or by the specified upper limits.

Housing Loans Insurance

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established under the (Commonwealth) *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965* to assist individuals to obtain finance for housing purposes, with a low deposit and at a reasonable rate of interest, by insuring lenders against the risk of loss in such loans. The Corporation is self-financing but is guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. It operates on a full commercial basis, servicing capital and paying income tax as well as State and Territory stamp duty. Since June 1977, the Corporation has been empowered to insure loans for rental housing projects and loans to developers and builders, while a further amendment to the Act in 1983 permitted the Corporation to insure loans for the purchase, construction and improvement of commercial buildings and structures.

Particulars of high ratio loans (that is loans above 75 per cent of valuation) insured by the Corporation in New South Wales during 1982-83 are:

	Loans Insured Number	Loans Insured Amount $'m
Build or buy new house or strata title unit	1,202	57.4
Buy established house or strata title unit	2,582	110.6
Discharge mortgage over house or strata title unit, alterations and improvements etc.	682	24.3
Total high ratio loans insured	**4,466**	**192.3**

During 1982-83, 4,466 loans (including those for alterations and improvements to dwellings) amounting to $192.3m were insured under full cover with the Corporation in New South Wales, compared with 3,921 amounting to $152.7m in 1981-82.

Further details of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation are given on page 339 of Year Book No. 67.

In addition to the Corporation, there are a number of private companies whose activities include the insurance of housing loans.

STATE GOVERNMENT HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE

State Bank of New South Wales

The State Bank of New South Wales, by arrangement with the New South Wales Government, administers funds provided in respect of agency schemes under which finance is made available to individuals for erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes.

Prior to 1976 the Sale of Homes Agency undertook to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales and houses sold on terms under the 1956 and subsequent Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. The Agency has continued to administer the purchase accounts. For further details on this responsibility of the Bank see pages 355 and 356 of Year Book No. 66.

The Housing Society Agency administers advances made to co-operative housing societies and the State Bank (as the approved government lending institution of the State) from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Housing on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Commonwealth Government extend over 53 years; the difference is used for further advances to housing societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging from 5 per cent per annum to rates which increase annually until they are 1 per cent per annum below the then current Commonwealth Savings Bank rate for housing loans.

Particulars of advances by the Agency during the last six years appear below.

Year ended 30 June	*Advances during year $'000*	*Total advances to end of year $'000*	*Advances repaid during year $'000*	*Advances outstanding at end of year $'000*
1979	48,885	562,885	31,778	339,113
1980	52,800	615,685	35,928	355,987
1981	52,640	668,325	34,733	373,918
1982	50,615	718,940	27,702	396,865
1983	37,565	756,505	27,976	406,500
1984	78,265	834,770	40,487	444,423

Stamp Duty Deferred Payment Scheme

In 1976 the State Government introduced a scheme by which first home buyers may be eligible for a deferment of the amount of stamp duty payable on their first home. The Stamp Duties Office determines, on behalf of the Treasury, the eligibility of applicants and properties and if acceptable approves of an advance being made for payment of stamp duty in accordance with the Scheme. Applicants repay the advance to the State Bank over a period of five years by equal annual instalments. The advances are free of interest provided instalments are paid by the due date. To 30 June 1984, 135,731 applicants have taken advantage of the Deferred Payment Scheme to the extent of $105.2m. Balances outstanding as at 30 June 1984, totalled $52.3m in respect of 79,487 accounts.

State Second Mortgage Loan Scheme

On 1 July 1981 the New South Wales Government introduced the State Second Mortgage Loan Scheme to provide second mortgages to assist eligible low to moderate income earning families acquire their home. The interest rate charged is 11.5 per cent per annum or the notional rate payable on the first mortgage, whichever is the higher, and remains fixed for the term of the loan. The maximum loan is $15,000 and loans are repayable over 10 years. The Scheme is financed from funds made available by various Government instrumentalities and is administered by the State Bank of New South Wales. From the inception of the Scheme to 30 June 1984, 5,251 loans valued at $52.5m were approved.

State First Mortgage Loan Scheme

In October 1982 the New South Wales Government introduced the State First Mortgage Loan Scheme to provide finance to assist eligible, moderate income earning families to purchase homes on land developed by the Land Commission of New South Wales, Shire Councils, etc. Loans to a maximum of $50,000 are available, repayable over 20 years at concessional rates of interest. The Scheme is financed from the same sources as the State Second Mortgage Loan Scheme and is also administered by the State Bank of New South Wales. From the inception of the Scheme to 30 June 1984, 1,022 loans valued at $48.3m were approved.

FINANCE FOR HOME PURCHASE

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Governments. Details on interest rates charged by banks and building societies in New South Wales in recent years are given in the division 'Interest Rates' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

The private sources of housing funds include life insurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available. However, statistics are compiled of finance approved, by significant lenders, to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner-occupation. A significant lender is one whose *Loans Approved* in this category exceeded $250,000 in a financial year on an Australia-wide basis, or whose *Balances Outstanding* on such loans at the end of that year exceeded $2 million. The value of housing loans approved by significant lenders to individuals since 1978-79 is shown in the following table.

Value of Loans Approved in N.S.W. to Individuals for Housing
($'000)

Year ended 30 June	*Loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings*					*Loans approved for alterations and additions*	*Total loans approved to individuals for housing*
	Construction of dwellings	*Purchase of newly erected dwellings*	*Purchase of established dwellings*	*Total dwellings*			
				Houses	*Other dwellings*		
1979	337,984	265,078	1,719,731	2,018,746	304,047	147,083	2,469,876
1980	419,869	314,749	1,935,049	2,338,159	331,508	183,731	2,853,398
1981	426,577	309,014	2,085,240	2,450,130	370,701	218,867	3,039,698
1982	334,145	261,296	1,611,743	1,940,778	266,406	225,464	2,432,648
1983	334,969	205,665	1,859,672	2,134,982	265,324	206,850	2,607,156
1984	553,670	229,263	2,749,192	3,160,676	371,449	251,559	3,783,684

The average value of loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation in New South Wales in June of recent years is shown below.

	June 1979	*June 1980*	*June 1981*	*June 1982*	*June 1983*	*June 1984*
		$				
Houses	25,573	29,700	32,628	34,817	35,845	40,835
Other dwellings	25,849	32,862	35,638	36,460	36,900	43,240
Total average value	**25,601**	**30,067**	**32,946**	**34,991**	**35,950**	**41,038**

Value of Loans Approved in N.S.W. to Individuals for the Construction or Purchase of Dwellings, by Type of Lender
($'000)

Year ended 30 June	*Savings banks*	*Trading banks*	*Building societies*		*Finance companies*	*Other (b)*	*Total*
			Permanent (a)	*Terminating*			
1979	815,690	377,010	741,604	103,933	147,001	137,555	2,322,793
1980	845,070	368,352	960,366	108,401	213,274	174,204	2,669,667
1981	834,898	403,739	985,550	103,753	313,131	179,760	2,820,831
1982	707,126	335,065	707,170	90,532	184,485	182,806	2,207,184
1983	1,046,824	271,888	699,069	102,500	109,791	170,234	2,400,306
1984	1,487,455	305,587	1,253,454	142,746	145,722	197,161	3,532,125

(a) Includes non-terminating building societies. *(b)* Comprises governmental authorities, insurance companies, and credit unions (loans approved by governmental authorities in 1983-84 amounted to $40,066,000).

SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, 1919, to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities, to the whole of a large number of shires, and to the larger residential areas within other shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Pursuant to the Local Government Act, 1919 and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 appeals against decisions of councils concerning building or development applications are made to the Land and Environment Court constituted under the Land and Environment Court Act, 1979. This Court commenced its operations in 1980, replacing the former Local Government Appeals Tribunal. The Court is of Supreme Court status and matters are heard by a Judge and/or technical and conciliation assessors.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the construction.

Under the Height of Buildings Act, 1912, a building may not be erected in New South Wales to a height greater than 25 metres unless the Minister for Planning and Environment has concurred with the development application, nor to a height greater than 45 metres unless the Minister has concurred with the development application on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee.

Land use planning and urban and regional development in New South Wales are described in Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

BUILDERS LICENSING BOARD

The Builders Licensing Board was established as a statutory authority under the Builders Licensing Act, 1971, to protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders. The Act requires all builders of dwellings and certain trade contractors to be licensed, provides insurance against certain risks to purchasers of habitable dwellings, and allows the Board to discipline licence holders where necessary.

Builders engaged in the building of dwellings (or in alterations or additions to dwellings) are required to be licensed, if the value of the building work undertaken exceeds $1,000. Trade contractors carrying out trade work exceeding $200 on dwellings in the areas of bricklaying and stonemasonry, carpentry and joinery, demolishing, excavating, formwork construction, general concreting, glazing, painting and decorating, plastering, reinforcement fixing, roof tiling, and wall and floor tiling are required to be licensed. Every person holding a licence must be at least 18 years of age, be of good character, have sufficient financial resources to carry on building or trade work, and be capable of carrying out the work either by himself or by means of a qualified employee.

Complaints against builders and trade contractors may be made to the Builders Licensing Board. The disciplinary provisions of the Act empower the Board to cancel or suspend a licence, and to order the rectification of defective building or trade work.

The insurance provisions of the Act require the builder to pay an insurance premium to the Board which covers the home buyer and home owner, inter alia, against any loss incurred as a result of the insolvency of the builder or any major structural defects in the work done by the builder. The maximum payment in respect of one claim is $40,000.

A person who wishes to build his own home, or to carry out alterations or additions to his own home where the value of the work exceeds $1,000 must apply for an 'owner-builder's' permit from the Builders Licensing Board.

The Board has a Pre-Purchase Property Inspection Scheme for any person intending to purchase an 'habitable dwelling', where a change of ownership is involved. Under the scheme, an intending purchaser of a dwelling is provided, for a fee, with a report on the condition of that dwelling.

The Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Act, 1974 was amended in 1982 in order to transfer the administration, assets and liabilities of the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Fund from the Board to the newly established Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Corporation (a corporation sole comprising the Under Secretary of the Department of Industrial Relations). The Fund is described in the division 'Wages and Earnings' in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND DRAINERS BOARD

The Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Act, 1979 established the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Board which consists of a full-time Chairman and seven other members appointed by the Governor for a period of up to four years.

The Board's functions include regulation of all plumbing, gasfitting and drainage work in New South Wales, assistance in the training of tradesmen employed in these areas and provision of consumer protection through education, advice and the exercise of disciplinary powers.

Amendments to the Act in June 1984 were designed to give the Board a greater degree of effectiveness and flexibility. The most important of these amendments provided for reconstitution of the Board with consumer representation, Ministerial control of the Board, power to order rectification of defective work and emergency provisions for a magistrate to order cessation of trading by an appellant pending the appeal hearing.

ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by the Board of Architects of New South Wales, established under the Architects Act, 1921. Persons taking and using the name 'architect' or 'chartered architect' (the latter requiring a higher level of qualification) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 2,865 architects on the register at 31 December 1983.

BUILDING STATISTICS

SOURCES OF BUILDING STATISTICS

Statistics of building approved in New South Wales are compiled from returns of:

(a) permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities; and

(b) contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building activity are compiled from returns completed by:

(a) builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity;

(b) individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account; and

(c) Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of the number of new dwellings commenced in areas of the State are compiled from returns of commencement inspections undertaken by building approval authorities.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other similar types of construction. Certain details on construction activities are included in the division 'Construction' later in this chapter. Repairs and maintenance are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included. The values of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction include:

(a) new dwellings;

(b) alterations and additions (to existing dwellings) with an estimated value (when completed) of $10,000 or more; and

(c) other building jobs (whether new buildings or alterations and additions to existing buildings) with an estimated value (when completed) of $10,000 or more.

Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics

From July 1980 a new system of collecting and processing building statistics has been implemented. Conceptually, there is very little difference between the old and the new system. The principal changes to the previous systems are as follows:

(a) the introduction of a monthly new dwelling commencements series (based on information supplied by local and semi-government authorities and government departments) which provides statistics at local government area level; and

(b) replacement of the quarterly census of private sector house building jobs by a quarterly sample survey which provides data on private sector house building activity at the State level but not at the finer levels of geographic disaggregation previously provided.

The quarterly census of building jobs other than private sector house jobs continues as before. Further details of the new system are given in the Explanatory Notes to *Building Activity, New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 8752.1).

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

In these statistics a building is classified as *private sector* or *public sector* according to expected ownership at time of approval. *Public sector* building includes all building for Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-government authorities. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *private sector*.

Building jobs are classified according to the function which they are intended to serve on completion. On multi-function jobs, each detached building or group of related buildings will be classified to its intended primary function, regardless of the function of other buildings located on the same site. Examples of the types of building job included in each main class of building are given in the following list:

Shops: includes restaurants, retail markets, shopping centres, and showrooms.

Offices: includes banks, post offices, and council chambers.

Factories: includes abattoirs, brickworks, power houses, printing offices, and government workshops.

Education: includes schools, colleges, kindergartens, reference libraries, and universities.

Other: includes hotels, hostels, service stations, wholesale stores and warehouses, telephone exchanges, religious institutions, buildings for entertainment and recreation, hospitals and convalescent homes, homes for aged, law courts, defence buildings, police stations, and reformatories.

New dwellings are classified as either 'houses' or 'other dwellings'. A 'house' is defined as a detached building predominantly used for long term residential purposes and consisting of only one self-contained dwelling unit. 'Self-contained' means that the suite of rooms must possess cooking and bathing facilities as building fixtures. The classification 'other dwellings' includes flats (including home units) and semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, and similar types of dwelling units.

DEFINITIONS USED

The *value of building jobs approved, commenced, or under construction* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land (and landscaping) on which the job is carried out. The *value of building jobs completed* represents the actual value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land (and landscaping) on which the job has been carried out. The *value of building work done* during a period represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period on jobs which have been regarded as commenced.

Value of building jobs approved is — for private building, the value of building permits granted by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and other dwellings approved* is — for private sector building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits granted by local authorities; and for government sector building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities. The *number of new houses and other dwellings commenced* is the number of actual commencements recorded during the year.

For the statistics contained in this chapter a building is regarded as having been *commenced* when building work is first reported. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of new houses and other dwellings are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each 'home unit' in a group of 'home units') is counted as a separate dwelling unit. Temporary or make-shift dwellings (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are excluded from the scope of building statistics. The dwelling units that result from *conversion* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the number of *new* other dwellings. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of alterations and additions to dwellings.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas are described in the division 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment' and their boundaries are shown in the map at the end of this volume.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS

Trends in the building industry are illustrated in the table opposite, which shows, by class of building, the value of building jobs approved, commenced, under construction, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last six years.

The relationship between the value of building jobs approved and the value of building jobs commenced in the year is influenced partly by normal delays in the commencement of building operations, partly by the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, for financial and other reasons, and partly by increases in the estimated value of building jobs in the period between approval and commencement.

Following a strong increase in each of the preceding three years, the value of building jobs commenced fell by $618m (15 per cent) in 1981-82 and a further $536m (18 per cent) in 1982-83, then increased by $858m (28 per cent) in 1983-84.

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs approved in New South Wales during the last three years is shown in the following table.

Value of Building Jobs Approved in Statistical Divisions by Class of Building, N.S.W. ($m)

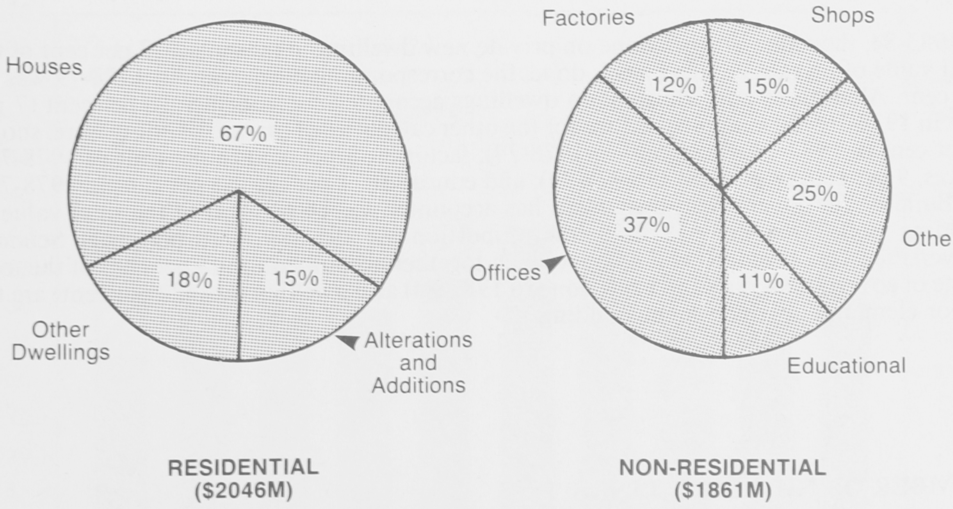
Statistical Division	New dwellings		Alterations and additions to dwellings (a)	Other building (b)					Total building
	Houses	*Other dwellings*		*Shops*	*Factories*	*Offices*	*Educational*	*Other*	
				1981-82					
Sydney	569.1	361.9	262.4	148.6	173.5	153.7	66.8	220.7	1,956.7
Hunter	187.8	62.9	23.8	21.0	63.2	17.6	9.6	39.3	425.1
Illawarra	126.8	27.7	16.3	16.4	14.0	8.0	3.4	25.1	237.8
Richmond-Tweed	68.8	57.9	4.7	13.4	3.2	1.9	0.8	12.7	163.5
Mid-North Coast	110.7	54.8	6.7	7.3	8.1	3.1	3.6	13.8	208.2
Northern	36.0	6.6	4.2	1.3	2.7	2.6	5.9	6.8	66.2
North-Western	29.7	4.3	2.0	2.8	3.8	0.5	8.4	11.6	63.1
Central West	40.1	6.5	4.5	3.1	11.3	4.4	3.9	7.1	80.8
South-Eastern	67.7	20.4	5.4	6.2	4.3	1.4	1.9	9.0	116.4
Murrumbidgee	29.9	3.9	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	4.4	9.6	55.4
Murray	26.3	6.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.7	12.0	53.1
Far West	3.4	0.2	0.3	—	0.2	0.1	—	1.2	5.5
Total, N.S.W.	**1,296.2**	**613.8**	**335.0**	**223.5**	**288.0**	**197.0**	**109.4**	**368.8**	**3,431.8**
				1982-83					
Sydney	538.2	225.6	237.3	100.9	178.9	400.2	61.3	333.6	2,076.1
Hunter	136.9	35.0	21.8	12.8	18.9	17.1	18.0	63.6	324.1
Illawarra	96.7	20.2	13.8	21.9	4.5	6.2	14.8	33.6	211.8
Richmond-Tweed	49.2	24.4	4.9	8.1	2.8	2.5	0.5	13.1	105.5
Mid-North Coast	89.0	26.1	6.1	3.4	4.8	1.1	3.1	13.7	147.3
Northern	25.0	4.2	4.2	1.6	1.3	4.0	2.5	8.9	51.6
North-Western	22.0	2.4	2.1	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.9	6.1	37.7
Central West	28.1	4.4	4.8	3.1	4.0	2.0	4.2	10.6	61.1
South-Eastern	62.0	12.4	5.9	4.0	2.5	1.0	0.7	13.3	101.7
Murrumbidgee	23.0	2.1	2.9	1.8	0.9	1.1	4.0	15.6	51.4
Murray	21.4	4.6	2.2	0.6	5.2	1.9	1.5	7.8	45.0
Far West	0.5	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	0.6	2.0
Total, N.S.W.,	**1,091.9**	**361.6**	**306.2**	**158.9**	**225.0**	**438.8**	**112.5**	**520.4**	**3,215.3**
				1983-84					
Sydney	751.3	242.3	272.4	181.3	126.6	300.8	120.3	253.3	2,248.2
Hunter	176.1	38.8	24.0	29.1	5.9	9.3	32.7	58.6	374.5
Illawarra	124.7	23.2	14.6	19.7	3.4	3.6	17.4	15.0	221.6
Richmond-Tweed	67.2	10.4	3.9	10.5	2.5	2.6	7.8	14.4	119.2
Mid-North Coast	114.2	21.6	8.0	10.0	7.4	7.6	9.5	15.9	194.2
Northern	40.6	3.7	5.6	2.6	1.5	2.4	3.6	9.7	69.7
North-Western	28.9	2.0	1.8	3.1	1.3	1.9	1.6	7.4	48.1
Central West	38.6	4.0	5.2	15.5	6.1	1.4	12.8	12.2	95.7
South-Eastern	78.9	14.9	7.2	8.0	2.1	1.8	0.8	14.6	128.3
Murrumbidgee	33.4	5.3	3.5	2.5	1.7	3.3	8.1	11.1	68.9
Murray	31.7	4.8	2.3	1.2	5.4	1.9	2.2	14.5	64.1
Far West	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.8	6.1
Total, N.S.W.	**1,487.2**	**371.3**	**348.8**	**283.8**	**164.0**	**337.0**	**218.7**	**427.6**	**3,638.4**

(a) Valued at $10,000 or more. Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. *(b)* Valued at $10,000 or more. Includes alterations and additions.

Value of Building Jobs by Class of Building and Stage of Construction, N.S.W. ($m)

Year ended 30 June	New dwellings		Alterations and additions to dwellings (a)	Other building (b)					Total building
	Houses	Other dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Educational	Other	
Approved									
1979	1,041.0	186.4	149.0	144.2	133.6	74.7	96.7	337.1	2,162.5
1980	1,421.6	355.9	219.7	136.7	168.8	115.8	110.8	353.8	2,883.1
1981	1,603.9	527.4	301.4	141.3	346.2	155.6	147.4	476.6	3,699.9
1982	1,296.2	613.8	335.0	223.5	288.0	197.0	109.4	368.8	3,431.8
1983	1,091.9	361.6	306.2	158.9	225.0	438.8	112.5	520.4	3,215.3
1984	1,487.2	371.3	348.8	283.8	164.0	337.0	218.7	427.6	3,638.4
Commenced									
1979	1,016.0	200.8	136.9	123.6	144.1	76.1	110.0	367.2	2,174.8
1980	1,302.4	355.5	196.5	160.5	152.7	118.0	115.4	368.7	2,769.6
1981(c)	1,657.3	623.6	333.0	206.5	401.5	201.0	182.7	597.2	4,202.8
1982	1,340.3	653.0	348.7	233.5	336.9	230.0	115.8	326.4	3,584.7
1983	1,026.0	341.1	324.4	192.7	223.9	319.3	114.7	506.8	3,049.0
1984	1,377.7	360.2	308.1	286.1	224.4	688.7	206.7	455.6	3,907.4
Under construction at end of period									
1979	493.4	196.5	59.4	145.3	104.6	247.8	135.6	443.9	1,826.4
1980	674.1	282.8	92.7	125.2	104.1	219.6	133.4	434.8	2,066.8
1981(c)	865.1	536.3	173.6	207.2	325.0	280.8	187.4	668.0	3,243.5
1982	666.8	568.4	164.3	195.3	380.6	348.5	161.7	491.9	2,977.4
1983	551.8	409.1	177.9	148.6	319.2	391.4	144.0	495.7	2,637.6
1984	726.0	438.7	155.9	195.4	343.6	834.9	223.8	571.2	3,489.5
Completed									
1979	870.6	181.2	115.8	83.7	154.7	107.7	143.1	266.4	1,923.2
1980	1,133.0	285.4	165.8	192.7	159.2	155.6	137.1	399.1	2,627.9
1981(c)	1,460.2	427.2	257.7	172.0	237.7	171.9	133.7	400.5	3,261.0
1982	1,525.1	611.6	350.1	252.6	296.6	188.9	143.4	499.5	3,867.9
1983	1,133.0	542.6	305.5	243.6	320.5	281.9	136.9	565.4	3,529.4
1984	1,199.8	343.8	308.2	259.1	208.7	287.1	128.6	409.3	3,144.5

(a) Valued at $10,000 or more. Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (b) Valued at $10,000 or more. Includes alterations and additions. (c) See the section 'Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics' earlier in this chapter.


VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMMENCED IN N.S.W., 1984

NOTE: SEE PREVIOUS TABLE FOR VALUE OF COMPONENTS

In 1983-84 building jobs approved in the Sydney Statistical Division accounted for 51 per cent of the total value of new houses, 65 per cent of the total value of new other dwellings, 78 per cent of the total value of alterations and additions to dwellings, 69 per cent of the total value of other building jobs, and 62 per cent of the total value of all building jobs approved in New South Wales.

The value of building work done in New South Wales during each of the last six years i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period, is shown in the next table.

Value of Building Work Done by Class of Building and Ownership, N.S.W. ($m)

Year ended 30 June	*New dwellings*		*Alterations and additions to dwellings (a)*	*Other building (b)*					*Total building*
	Houses	*Other*		*Shops*	*Factories*	*Offices*	*Education*	*Other*	
				Private sector					
1979	915.7	148.5	127.4	137.0	136.1	61.8	21.5	213.3	1,761.4
1980	1,186.6	272.8	183.8	151.5	131.8	72.7	23.5	246.0	2,268.8
1981 *(c)*	1,605.7	484.4	292.5	222.7	218.7	123.0	43.5	357.4	3,347.9
1982	1,413.9	623.7	358.7	223.8	325.6	146.0	43.7	346.6	3,482.0
1983	1,022.7	456.6	304.8	248.8	312.1	192.3	50.9	316.2	2,904.2
1984	1,245.0	306.0	310.5	262.0	229.0	267.7	39.8	327.6	2,987.8
				Public sector					
1979	30.1	56.1	0.4	5.3	15.7	66.8	95.7	119.4	389.4
1980	42.1	42.3	0.6	4.1	20.7	68.6	92.7	140.7	411.8
1981 *(c)*	50.5	51.5	0.2	10.2	49.4	79.9	110.2	176.8	528.8
1982	22.7	35.3	0.4	1.9	32.8	62.4	97.3	152.7	405.6
1983	39.0	29.2	2.4	6.8	48.9	70.5	82.8	152.8	432.4
1984	61.5	78.8	2.1	5.4	42.8	129.1	114.4	198.7	632.8
				Total					
1979	945.9	204.6	127.7	142.3	151.9	128.6	117.2	332.7	2,150.8
1980	1,228.7	315.1	184.4	155.6	152.5	141.4	116.3	386.7	2,680.6
1981 *(c)*	1,656.2	535.9	292.7	233.0	268.1	202.8	153.7	534.3	3,876.7
1982	1,436.6	659.0	359.1	225.8	358.4	208.4	141.1	499.3	3,887.6
1983	1,061.7	485.8	307.2	255.4	361.0	262.8	133.6	469.0	3,336.6
1984	1,306.5	384.9	312.6	267.4	271.8	396.9	154.1	526.3	3,620.6

(a) Valued at $10,000 or more. Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. *(b)* Valued at $10,000 or more. Includes alterations and additions. *(c)* See the section 'Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics' earlier in this chapter.

In 1983-84, the value of work done on private new dwellings represented 52 per cent of the total value of private building work done; the corresponding proportion in 1978-79 was 60 per cent. Alterations and additions to dwellings accounted for a further 10 per cent (7 per cent in 1978-79). Similar proportions for the other categories of private building were: shops, 9 per cent in 1983-84 (8 per cent in 1978-79); factories, 8 per cent (8 per cent in 1978-79); offices, 9 per cent (4 per cent in 1978-79); and education, 1 per cent (1 per cent in 1978-79).

Building for government ownership has accounted for 14 per cent of the total value of building work done since 1978-79 (the proportion for 1983-84 is 18 per cent). Schools, universities, etc., hospitals and offices (which together accounted for 45 per cent of the total value of government building work done in 1983-84) and dwelling jobs (22 per cent) are the major elements in government building.

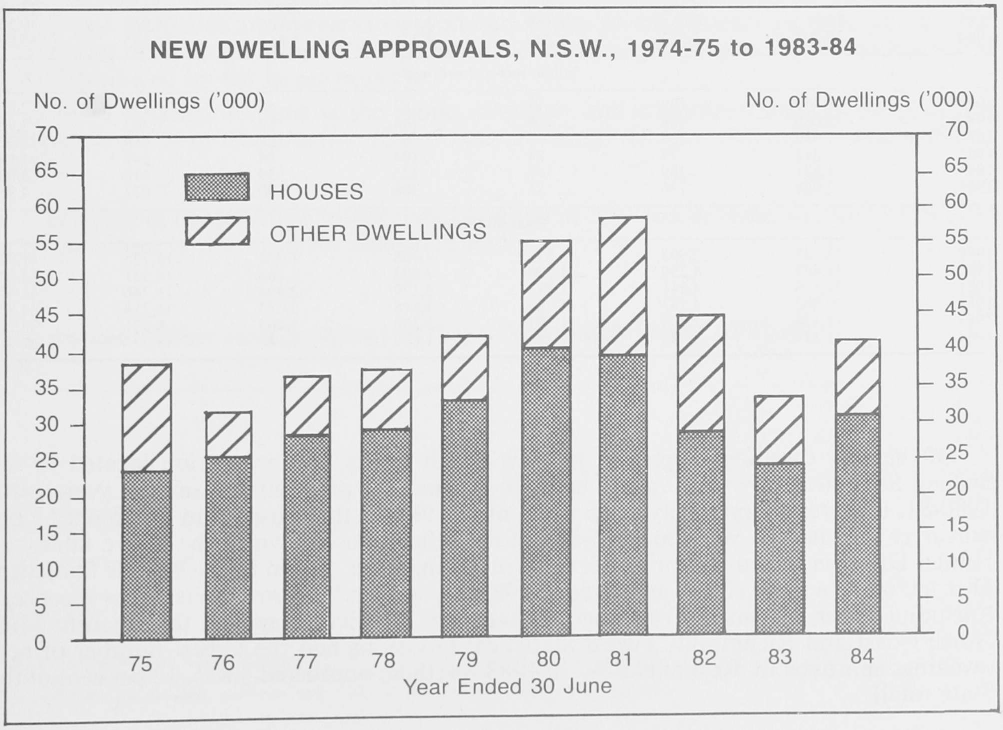
NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS

The number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, under construction, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the following table.

Number of New Dwellings by Ownership, Class of Building and Stage of Construction, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Private sector			Public sector			Total		
	Houses (a)	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses (a)	Other dwellings	Total dwellings
					Approved				
1979	31,853	7,222	39,075	1,317	1,535	2,852	33,170	8,757	41,927
1980	38,442	12,680	51,122	2,148	1,776	3,924	40,590	14,456	55,046
1981	38,460	17,685	56,145	1,174	1,152	2,326	39,634	18,837	58,471
1982	27,721	15,968	43,689	794	350	1,144	28,515	16,318	44,833
1983	22,486	7,767	30,253	1,365	1,672	3,037	23,851	9,439	33,290
1984	29,396	6,564	35,960	1,832	3,119	4,951	31,228	9,683	40,911
					Commenced				
1979	29,478	6,489	35,967	1,294	1,484	2,778	30,772	7,973	38,745
1980	32,972	10,602	43,574	2,162	1,748	3,910	35,134	12,350	47,484
1981 *(b)*	37,250	16,810	54,060	1,251	1,310	2,561	38,500	18,120	56,620
1982	27,350	13,885	41,240	628	713	1,341	27,980	14,598	42,580
1983	19,980	6,751	26,740	1,357	1,378	2,735	21,340	8,129	29,470
1984	26,810	5,804	32,620	1,849	2,633	4,482	28,660	8,437	37,100
					Under construction at end of period				
1979	13,342	4,757	18,099	891	2,368	3,259	14,233	7,125	21,358
1980	15,800	6,894	22,694	1,564	1,983	3,547	17,364	8,877	26,241
1981 *(b)*	17,240	12,448	29,690	906	1,314	2,220	18,150	13,762	31,910
1982	11,910	10,175	22,080	440	760	1,200	12,350	10,935	23,280
1983	9,770	5,431	15,200	704	952	1,656	10,470	6,383	16,850
1984	12,250	5,518	17,770	1,083	2,320	3,403	13,340	7,838	21,170
					Completed				
1979	25,910	5,478	31,388	1,283	2,273	3,556	27,193	7,751	34,944
1980	30,057	8,348	38,405	1,494	2,171	3,665	31,551	10,519	42,070
1981 *(b)*	34,400	12,112	46,520	1,801	1,681	3,482	36,200	13,793	50,000
1982	31,620	14,896	46,520	1,073	1,192	2,265	32,690	16,088	48,780
1983	22,000	11,402	33,400	1,092	1,174	2,266	23,090	12,576	35,670
1984	24,100	5,526	29,630	1,464	1,254	2,718	25,560	6,780	32,340

(a) From 1 July 1980, figures shown for the numbers of new private and total houses and of total dwellings commenced, under construction and completed have been rounded to the nearest 10 units. *(b)* See the division 'Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics' earlier in this chapter.



The total number of new dwelling units completed reached a peak of 50,000 in 1980-81, the highest level since 1970-71 (49,397). In 1981-82 the number completed decreased slightly to 48,780 (2 per cent below the previous year), then in 1982-83 it fell sharply to 35,670 (27 per cent) and in 1983-84 fell to 32,340 (a further 9 per cent). New houses comprised 79 per cent of new dwellings completed in 1983-84 (78 per cent in 1978-79).

Dwelling building jobs for public sector ownership (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 8 per cent of the total number of new dwelling units completed in 1983-84 compared with 10 per cent in 1978-79.

A geographical distribution of the number of new dwellings approved in the last six years is given in the next table.

Number of New Dwellings Approved in Areas of N.S.W. by Class of Building and Ownership

		Hunter Statistical Division		*Illawarra Statistical Division*			
Year ended 30 June	*Sydney Statistical Division*	*Newcastle Statistical District*	*Balance*	*Wollongong Statistical District*	*Balance*	*Rest of N.S.W.*	*Total N.S.W.*
			Houses				
1979	18,388	2,547	499	1,313	1,010	9,413	33,170
1980	22,431	3,387	902	1,445	1,607	10,818	40,590
1981	19,890	3,892	1,107	1,481	2,230	11,034	39,634
1982	12,000	3,066	1,141	1,123	1,766	9,419	28,515
1983	11,418	2,099	983	913	1,256	7,182	23,851
1984	14,977	3,016	1,012	1,236	1,503	9,484	31,228
			Other dwellings				
1979	5,337	448	123	475	62	2,312	8,757
1980	9,012	872	304	578	157	3,533	14,456
1981	11,448	1,049	666	698	264	4,712	18,837
1982	8,802	1,116	643	695	267	4,795	16,318
1983	5,716	605	319	423	207	2,169	9,439
1984	6,197	733	274	443	143	1,893	9,683
			Private sector dwellings				
1979	22,387	2,796	608	1,706	1,032	10,546	39,075
1980	29,407	4,071	1,100	1,859	1,697	12,988	51,122
1981	29,902	4,756	1,720	2,112	2,473	15,182	56,145
1982	20,487	4,108	1,700	1,714	2,009	13,671	43,689
1983	15,213	2,415	1,165	1,101	1,424	8,935	30,253
1984	18,205	3,013	1,200	1,371	1,616	10,555	35,960
			Public sector dwellings				
1979	1,338	199	14	82	40	1,179	2,852
1980	2,036	188	106	164	67	1,363	3,924
1981	1,436	185	53	67	21	564	2,326
1982	315	74	84	104	24	543	1,144
1983	1,921	289	137	235	39	416	3,037
1984	2,969	736	86	308	30	822	4,951
			Total dwellings				
1979	23,725	2,995	622	1,788	1,072	11,725	41,927
1980	31,443	4,259	1,206	2,023	1,764	14,351	55,046
1981	31,338	4,941	1,773	2,179	2,494	15,746	58,471
1982	20,802	4,182	1,784	1,818	2,033	14,214	44,833
1983	17,134	2,704	1,302	1,336	1,463	9,351	33,290
1984	21,174	3,749	1,286	1,679	1,646	11,377	40,911

Of the new dwellings approved in New South Wales, the proportion located in the Sydney Statistical Division varied between 54 and 57 per cent for several years until 1980-81. It decreased markedly to 46 per cent in 1981-82 then rose again to almost 52 per cent over the last two years to 1983-84. Of the other areas shown in the above table, the Hunter Division accounted for 12 per cent (including 9 per cent in the Newcastle Statistical District) of the new dwellings approved in 1983-84, and the Illawarra Division for 8 per cent (including 4 per cent in the Wollongong Statistical District). Together, the adjacent Mid-North Coast and Richmond- Tweed Statistical Divisions had the largest number of new dwellings approved in 'Rest of N.S.W.' in 1983-84 (these numbered 4,815, 12 per cent of the State total).

CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING)

Statistics relating to the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric power transmission and distribution lines, dams, and water distribution systems, sewer systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating and industrial plant and equipment, telecommunication's structures and other work of a non-building nature are compiled each quarter. The statistics relate to work by private contractors on prime contracts valued at $100,000 or more and are inclusive of all associated sub-contract work performed for the prime contractor. Alterations and additions undertaken as prime contracts valued at $100,000 or more are included. Repairs and maintenance contracts, construction undertaken by government authorities involving their own work forces, and construction on their own account by enterprises in the private sector, are excluded.

Details of construction (other than building) activity are given in terms of *prime contracts* only. Although the prime contract is the normal method of arranging business between a project owner and a contractor, some variation can occur in the extent to which the prime contract covers the value of plant, machinery, and materials associated with construction (other than building) projects. For example, plant, machinery and materials will not be included in the value of the prime contract when supplied directly by the project owner. Consequently, the statistics do not give the total cost of projects with which the prime contractors are associated.

A prime contract for the installation of equipment which is an integral part of a construction (other than building) project is at present included in the statistics but those prime contracts which involve only the supply of materials and equipment are excluded.

Since the September quarter 1979 prime contracts have been classified in the following manner:

(a) where there is only one type of good or service produced, the contract is classified according to that type of good or service;

(b) where there are a number of goods and/or services produced within the one prime contract, that contract is classified according to the predominant (in terms of value) type of goods or service produced; and

(c) where a prime contract is only one of many contracts involved in a larger project, and the goods and/or services produced by the prime contract are only an essential part of the larger project, the contract is classified according to the goods or services produced by the larger project.

A more detailed account of the scope, coverage, and definitions used in construction statistics is given in *Construction (Other than Building) Activity, Australia* (Catalogue No. 8761.0).

The value of construction (other than building) in New South Wales in 1983-84 by type of construction is shown in the following table.

Construction (Other than Building) by Type, New South Wales, 1983-84 ($m)

Type of construction	*Commenced*	*Completed*	*Under construction at 30 June 1984*	*Work done during year*	*Work at 30 June 1984 yet to be done*
Roads, highways, and related structures	191	104	171	137	98
Dams, water supply, and sewerage	98	78	158	65	70
Power transmission and electrical generating plant	318	159	1,594	478	473
Harbours	3	13	6	6	4
Heavy industrial plant and equipment, n.e.c.	107	247	376	203	148
Other *(a)*	177	191	401	217	116
Total all construction —					
Private sector	*123*	*270*	*217*	*198*	*80*
Public sector	*771*	*522*	*2,490*	*908*	*829*
Total construction (other than building)	**895**	**792**	**2,706**	**1,106**	**910**

(a) Includes bridges, railways, pipelines, street lighting, and telecommunications structures.

The value of prime contracts by stage of construction in New South Wales in the last six years is given in the following table.

Value of Prime Contracts by Stage of Construction, N.S.W.
($m)

Year	*Commenced*	*Completed*	*Under construction at end of year*	*Work done during year*	*Work (at end of year) yet to be done*
1978-79	412.8	296.0	874.0	437.4	376.7
1979-80	709.4	388.1	1,234.8	503.9	629.5
1980-81	848.6	560.0	1,649.5	804.7	797.7
1981-82	1,273.7	494.9	2,729.6	1,209.3	1,181.8
1982-83	717.9	1,282.2	2,522.3	1,210.7	994.0
1983-84	894.5	792.5	2,706.5	1,103.9	895.7

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Building Approvals, Australia* (monthly) (Catalogue No. 8731.0), *Building Activity, Australia* (quarterly) (8752.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Building Approvals, New South Wales (Preliminary)* (monthly) (8730.1), *Buildings Approvals, New South Wales* (monthly) (8731.1), *Building Activity, New South Wales* (quarterly) (8752.1), *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, New South Wales* (quarterly) (8741.1), *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, New South Wales (Preliminary)* (monthly) (8740.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Housing Commission of New South Wales, State Bank of New South Wales, Defence Homes Corporation, Department of Housing and Construction, Housing Loans Insurance Corporation.

13

WATER RESOURCES

Over a wide area of New South Wales the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high. Flooding is also a serious problem as often when rainfall does occur, it comes in too great a volume. The conservation and control of water is important for the achievement of maximum levels of agricultural production and to satisfy urban and industrial demands. The principal rivers in New South Wales and details of rainfall and evaporation are given in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF WATER USE

The first national survey of water use in Australia, which was conducted by the Australian Water Resources Council in respect of the year ended 31 December 1977, showed that approximately 84 per cent of water used in Australia is drawn from surface water sources; groundwater sources account for 14 per cent of water used; and the remainder comes from such sources as small bores, rainwater tanks, farm dams and reclaimed water.

The primary consumptive uses of water in Australia are for irrigation, for urban and industrial water supply, and to a lesser extent for other rural water supply. Other uses, such as hydro-electric power generation, the dilution of waste or saline water, recreation, environmental uses and navigation, involve no substantial diminution of the natural resource, although in some circumstances they may create important constraints on other uses.

The following table shows the Council's conclusions on the usage of surface and groundwater in Australia.

Consumption of Water, Australia, 1977
(*Source:* Australian Water Resources Council)

	Source of water —			
Consumer sector	*Surface water*	*Ground-water*	*Other(b)*	*All sources*
	Proportion of water source used — expressed as a percentage			
Agriculture—				
Irrigation	77	66	22	75
Other	5	14	77	7
Total	*82*	*80*	*99*	*82*
Urban/Industrial*(b)*	18	20	1	18
Total water source used	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	Proportion of sector's usage — expressed as a percentage			
Agriculture—				
Irrigation	87	12	1	100
Other	56	25	19	100
Total	*84*	*14*	*2*	*100*
Urban/Industrial*(b)*	85	15	-	100
Total usage	**84**	**14**	**2**	**100**

(a) Includes 'not indicated'. *(b)* Excludes withdrawals for hydro-electric power.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in February 1985.

AGRICULTURAL USES

Almost all of the groundwater used for irrigation is from private bores. The Council's survey showed that public supplies for irrigation, on the other hand, are almost entirely served from surface water sources. Further details on irrigation in New South Wales are given later in this Chapter.

URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL USES

The survey showed that for urban and industrial water use, in terms of percentages of the total usage, public supplies from surface water sources account for 77 per cent, public supplies from groundwater 6 per cent, private supplies from surface water 8 per cent and private supplies from groundwater account for 9 per cent.

The Council also compiled data on water use for urban/industrial purposes provided by public supplies for Sydney. This showed that domestic usage accounted for 52 per cent, commercial 17 per cent, industrial 19 per cent and other (includes fire fighting, street cleaning, mains scouring, as well as distribution losses) 12 per cent.

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Under the Australian Constitution, the primary responsibility for water matters rests with State Governments, who have consequently established the principal water management agencies. The Commonwealth Government, which has only a few specific responsibilities in this area such as meteorological observations, undertakes the role of collaborator with the States where benefits are available from an integrated national approach.

The River Murray Commission, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority and the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission have been formed to deal with matters relating to the use of common water resources by more than one State.

COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION

Department of Resources and Energy

The Department of Resources and Energy has primary responsibility at the Commonwealth level for water resource matters. The Department maintains an overview of the quantity and quality of available water resources, their present and planned usage, and, to this end, maintains a program of research and studies. The Department provides advice to the Minister, other Commonwealth departments, and to international organisations. It is responsible for the technical and economic evaluation of water resource development projects under consideration by the Commonwealth, for financial assistance and subsequently the administration of appropriate legislation. The Department also provides secretarial staff to the Australian Water Resources Council and its committees.

Australian Water Resources Council

The Australian Water Resources Council was formed in 1963 with membership consisting of ministerial representatives of the Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory governments. The Council is the major forum for the development of Commonwealth-State collaborative programs, policies and guidelines which may be considered appropriate to assist the most beneficial development, orderly assessment and management of Australia's water resources.

National Water Resources Program

In 1978, the Commonwealth established a National Water Resources Program to provide funds under the *National Water Resources (Financial Assistance) Act 1978* to the States by way of grants and loans, for programs or projects of national significance, or in special circumstances, for: *(a)* urban and rural water supplies and water re-use; *(b)* flood mitigation, land drainage and flood plain management; *(c)* proposals to deal with problems representing a threat to long-term use of existing water resources with emphasis on water quality management, particularly salinity control; *(d)* water resources assessment and control; and *(e)* regional planning and management investigations.

Details of Commonwealth expenditure in the first five years of the National Water Resources Program in New South Wales under the Act are shown below.

	1978-79 *$'000*	*1979-80* *$'000*	*1980-81* *$'000*	*1981-82* *$'000*	*1982-83* *$'000*
Water resources assessment	1,630	1,630	1,800	1,800	1,800
Coastal rivers flood mitigation	1,000	1,000	888	1,129	941
Inland rivers flood mitigation	—	—	69	398	487
Murray Valley salinity and drainage	1,000	1,620	2,230	1,950	1,802
Water hyacinth control	15	—	—	—	—
Investigation and studies	125	359	493	42	—
Split Rock Dam	—	—	500	250	14
Total expenditure	**3,770**	**4,609**	**5,980**	**5,569**	**5,044**

STATE JURISDICTION

In terms of the Water Act, 1912 and the Water Resources Commission Act, 1976, the Water Resources Commission is responsible for the control, management and development of water resources in New South Wales. In some areas other bodies such as the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, the Hunter District Water Board and the Broken Hill Water Board also have significant water management responsibilities.

Water Resources Commission

The Water Resources Commission comes within the responsibility of the Minister for Natural Resources. Administrative authority of the Commission is vested in the Chief Commissioner, who is assisted by two full-time and two part-time Commissioners. All five Commissioners are appointed by the Governor.

Under the legislation it administers, the Commission is required to plan the co-ordinated development and allocation of the State's water resources and the control and mitigation of flooding; review and co-ordinate the use and development of water resources by all public authorities; investigate and measure the quantity and quality of water resources; assess present and future demands for water for all purposes; construct and operate water conservation and supply works; construct works of river improvement and flood mitigation; provide technical and financial help to farmers for water supply works; control the taking of water from streams and underground sources; and undertake appropriate research.

An important planning function relates to flood plain management. Considerable progress has been made in the planning and construction of levees in agricultural areas on the wide flood plains of the State's western rivers. The Commission is active in metropolitan flood mitigation and also publishes flood maps for other urban centres.

Under the provisions of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, and the Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Act, 1956, the Commission has been nominated as the constructing authority to undertake and administer the works provided for in the two Acts, generally in the non-tidal area of rivers. These works consist of measures to prevent bank erosion, the construction of levees to mitigate flooding, works required to change or prevent the change to a river course, and other works required to improve flow characteristics.

The Water Resources Commission also carries out a wide variety of chemical, physical, and bacteriological tests to assess the quality of the State's water resources. This activity is part of a national assessment program.

Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board

Under the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924, the Board is responsible for the conservation, preservation and distribution of water for domestic and other uses throughout its prescribed area of operations. The prescribed area of operations extends over 13,000 square kilometres and covers the whole of the metropolitan area of Sydney and a number of outlying areas including the City of Wollongong, the City of the Blue Mountains and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. Some of the water catchment areas regulated by the Board are outside or extend beyond the Board's prescribed area of operations. The Board estimates that it services 3,360,000 persons.

Water supply for the Board's area is at present drawn from catchments on four main river systems (the Upper Nepean, the Warragamba, the Shoalhaven and the Woronora), with minor supplies drawn from the Hawkesbury River, tributaries of the Grose River, and the Fish and Duckmaloi Rivers. Water catchment areas under the Board's control extend over approximately 16,850 square kilometres. The Board's storage reservoirs have a combined operating storage capacity of 2,395,360 megalitres, including Warragamba Dam which has a capacity of 1,886,000 megalitres. In addition, there are 247 service reservoirs, with a total capacity of 5,015 megalitres, which are used in the distribution of water supplies.

At 30 June 1983, the Board's storage reservoirs held 1,735,790 megalitres of water, or 72 per cent of their maximum operating storage available for supply. Water consumption for the year 1982-83 totalled 633,469 megalitres and the average daily consumption was 1,736 megalitres.

It is the responsibility of the Board to take necessary measures to protect the water supply from being illegally diverted, polluted, misused or wasted. During times of water shortage the Board may use publicity campaigns to encourage consumers to avoid wastage of water. If necessary the Minister may impose restrictions upon the use of water for certain purposes or at specified times. There is a year-round ban on the use of fixed hoses and sprinklers between the hours of 9 pm and 6 am. For information on the membership and finances of the Board, and on water rate charges see Chapter 23, 'Public Finance'.

Hunter District Water Board

Under the Hunter District Water Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1938, the Board is responsible for the conservation, preservation and distribution of water over an area of 5,367 square kilometres, encompassing the cities of Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, the Municipality of Lake Macquarie and the Shire of Port Stephens. The Board controls three major sources of water which provide water for the Lower Hunter Region — the Chichester Dam, the Grahamstown Water Supply Scheme and the Tomago Sandbeds. Smaller schemes at Lemon Tree Passage, Anna Bay-Boat Harbour and Nelson Bay operate in the Port Stephens area.

In 1982-83, the Board supplied 67,028 megalitres of water, of which 57 per cent was used for domestic purposes, 22 per cent for secondary industry, 16 per cent for tertiary and 4 per cent for primary industry. The population of the area serviced by the Board was 411,500 at 30 June 1983. For information on the membership and finances of the Board, and on water rate charges see Chapter 23, 'Public Finance'.

Country Town Water Supply

Substantial State government finance is allocated each year to local government authorities to assist in the construction of water supply schemes in country towns and the outskirts of larger metropolitan areas. The annual domestic and industrial water consumption, in excess of 300,000 megalitres, is provided by 90 dams and 125 bore systems. The New South Wales Public Works Department is responsible for the administration of the financial assistance so provided, and for the construction programs. Expenditure on capital works is shared equally between local government authorities and the Department and in 1983-84 amounted to $140m.

The Department, usually in conjunction with other State Government bodies such as the Water Resources Commission and with local councils, is also involved in a large number of flood control and mitigation projects in tidal areas of coastal rivers, and the operation and maintenance of certain water supply undertakings.

A recent project involving the Public Works Department is the Mangrove Creek Dam which forms part of the Gosford-Wyong water supply scheme. The Dam, which was completed in April 1982 at a cost of over $44m, has a storage capacity of 170,000 million litres (approximately 30 per cent of the capacity of Sydney Harbour) and is expected to meet water supply needs until the end of the century. Provision has been made in the design to increase the height of the dam wall by a further 25 metres, thereby increasing its capacity to 420,000 million litres. Other projects are being undertaken, and in some instances are nearing completion, for the augmentation of the water supply for the following areas and districts: Greater Lithgow; Northern Shoalhaven; Orange; Richmond-Tweed; Lower Clarence and Manning.

Income and outlay on water supply undertakings of municipalities, shires and county councils is given in the subsection, 'Water Supply and Sewerage Funds' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

State Pollution Control Commission

The State Pollution Control Commission is required to take all necessary action towards the prevention and abatement of water pollution in the State's streams, lakes, lagoons, underground waters and tidal waters. The Clean Waters Act, 1970, makes provision for the classification of waters according to their use. The State Pollution Control Commission Act, 1970, provides for the licensing of all discharges of pollutants into waters, subject to conditions designed to protect the quality of water. For more information on the Commission, the Clean Waters Act and the State Pollution Control Commission Act, see Chapter 11, 'Land Use'.

INTERSTATE WATER AGREEMENTS

RIVER MURRAY WATERS AGREEMENT

The Murray River forms part of the border between New South Wales and Victoria. It is about 2,530 kilometres in length, of which 650 kilometres are in South Australia. It flows from its source at the head of the Indi River in the Snowy Mountains into the sea off the South Australian coast.

The regulation of the waters of the Murray River for the benefit of the States concerned — New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia — is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth Government. The original Agreement was ratified in New South Wales by the River Murray Waters Act, 1915. This Act was repealed and replaced by the River Murray Waters Act, 1983. The Commission comprises one representative for each of the States and one for the Commonwealth Government.

The emphasis of the Agreement is directed mainly towards achieving efficient use by the States of the water resources of the River Murray, the sharing of these water resources between the States in prescribed proportions, the preservation of water quality, and the resolution of recreation and environmental issues related to the management of the river system. The responsibilities of the Commission include investigation and development of proposals for better conservation and regulation of River Murray water resources; establishment and maintenance of gauging stations to measure flows in the River and its tributaries; measurement of diversions; construction, operation and maintenance of works for storage and regulation of flow for irrigation and other water supply purposes, navigation and to achieve some limited salinity dilution objectives; and monitoring of the effectiveness of measures by the States of New South Wales and Victoria to protect the catchment upstream of Hume Dam. The Commission also formulates water quality objectives and standards for the River, makes assessments of any new developments which could have a significant impact on water quality, and makes representations on proposals which might adversely affect water quality and quantity. The Agreement also enables the Commission to develop further strategies to reduce salinity and other water quality problems.

Under this Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of 1,850,000 megalitres of water per annum. The flow of the Murray River at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria and each State has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject to meeting the South Australian entitlement. In times of drought, the Commission may declare periods of restriction, when the available Murray River waters are allocated equally between the States.

The Hume Dam and the Dartmouth Dam, both River Murray Commission storage projects, are described later in this section.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts and tunnels, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. The waters finally discharge at a low elevation and flow through the Murrumbidgee and Murray River systems on the western side of the Range for use in irrigation.

The Scheme provides approximately 2,350,000 megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1,350,000 megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1,000,000 megalitres to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water is gained from regulation (whereby water is stored and subsequently released for summer irrigation), with the remainder being gained as a result of diversions.

NEW SOUTH WALES — QUEENSLAND BORDER RIVERS AGREEMENT

The waters of the Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established under the New South Wales — Queensland Border Rivers Act, 1947. Within New South Wales the scheme is administered by the Water Resources Commission. The agreement provided for the construction of the Glenlyon Dam on Pike Creek in Queensland and associated works and regulators. The Dam, which was completed in 1976, has a storage capacity of 261,000 megalitres.

AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION SCHEMES

The following table shows the area of land irrigated during recent years in irrigation areas and irrigation districts and through licensed diversions. A map depicting irrigation schemes and other water resource activities appears at the end of this Chapter.

Area of Land *(a)* Irrigated, N.S.W.
(*Source:* Water Resources Commission)
(Hectares)

System	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Irrigation areas	184,583	144,370	176,473	175,118	182,430	161,089
Irrigation districts	258,715	239,719	290,984	270,058	272,672	245,199
Licensed diversions	293,706	251,017	278,495	340,119	337,221	295,994
Total area irrigated	**737,004**	**635,106**	**745,952**	**785,295**	**792,323**	**702,282**

(a) Excludes 'flood control and irrigation districts' and 'irrigation trusts'.

The following graph shows the area of land irrigated in irrigation areas and districts from June 1974 to June 1983.

IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are basically areas of Crown land which have been subdivided into farms to which water is made available for intensive irrigation and for stock and domestic purposes. The Crown acquires lands for irrigation areas, provides all works of water supply, access and (usually) drainage, fixes rentals and purchase prices, and controls all land transactions. Water rights are allotted to farms on the basis of irrigable area. There is a limitation regarding the maximum number of water rights that may be allotted to any one farm. A water right is the right to one megalitre of water annually. In most seasons quantities of water additional to the water right entitlement are available. However, because the total water available is limited, allocation schemes have been introduced to ensure the equitable distribution of the resource to all water users. Landholders in irrigation areas are required to pay water charges annually to cover maintenance and operation costs.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 182,689 hectares, served with water through a channel system supplied from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembed Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (95,177 hectares, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (14,013 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (4,204 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (2,772 hectares, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (7,287 hectares, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (3,537 hectares) and Mallee Cliffs (769 hectares) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray River.

The principal sources of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are the Burrinjuck Dam (with a capacity of 1,026,000 megalitres, situated on the Murrumbidgee River north-west of Canberra) and the Blowering Dam (1,628,000 megalitres, situated on the mid-reaches of the Tumut River). Water stored in these dams is derived from the natural flow of the rivers and, in the case of Blowering Dam, from water released into the Tumut River from the Snowy-Tumut section of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dams during the September-May irrigation season. The water flows along the river channels to Berembed Weir (386 kilometres to the west), where it is diverted into the Main Canal. This canal, which has an offtake capacity of 5,600 megalitres per day, extends 155 kilometres north-west to beyond Griffith. The areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 1,440 kilometres) and drainage channels (1,417 kilometres). In addition, there are approximately 724 kilometres of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.

The use of irrigated lands in the State irrigation areas is shown in the next table.

Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1982-83
(*Source*: Water Resources Commission)
(Hectares)

Land use	*Murrumbidgee(a)*	*Coleambally*	*Hay*	*Tullakool*	*Coomealla*	*Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs*	*Total*
Rice	26,426	18,819	—	1,210	—	—	46,455
Other cereals	34,389	15,899	35	230	—	—	50,553
Oilseeds	767	75	—	—	—	—	842
Vines	4,667	62	—	—	2,036	407	7,172
Orchard	6,491	20	—	—	540	854	7,905
Vegetables	2,334	189	—	—	5	43	2,571
Lucerne	827	182	28	—	—	—	1,037
Fodder crops	2,972	1,392	24	30	—	—	4,418
Pastures	21,102	6,628	907	1,100	6	92	29,835
Fallow and miscellaneous	7,229	3,072	—	—	—	—	10,301
Total area irrigated	**107,204**	**46,338**	**994**	**2,570**	**2,587**	**1,396**	**161,089**

(a) Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are created from a group of existing privately-owned holdings to which the Water Resources Commission provides water for domestic and stock use and for irrigation.The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from irrigation areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed. The Commission has no control over the land which may be transferred or otherwise dealt with by the owner, although in cases of subdivision the Commission fixes water rights to the subdivided portions. Water rights in irrigation districts are allotted to holdings on the same basis as those in irrigation areas, and landholders in these districts are also required to pay water charges annually to cover maintenance and operation costs.

The Wakool District (comprising 203,964 hectares), Berriquin Provisional District (327,735 hectares), Deniboota Provisional District (137,385 hectares), and Denimein Provisional District (59,731 hectares) have been established along the Murray River. The Benerembah District (45,241 hectares), Tabbita District (13,083 hectares), Wah Wah District (270,834 hectares), and Gumly District (144 hectares) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. Jemalong and Wyldes Plains Districts (90,875 hectares) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The use of irrigated lands in the irrigation districts is illustrated in the following table.

Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1982-83
(*Source*: Water Resources Commission)
(Hectares)

Land use	*Berriquin*	*Wakool*	*Deniboota and Denimein*	*Benerembah*	*Other Murrumbidgee Districts(a)*	*Jemalong and Wyldes Plains*	*Total*
Rice	13,084	7,527	8,131	7,085	1,485	-	37,312
Other cereals	40,736	2,894	8,449	11,137	15,920	7,468	86,604
Oilseeds	368	—	—	480	449	520	1,817
Vegetables	1,879	-	58	1,150	7	—	3,094
Lucerne	1,265	150	1,012	234	301	1,742	4,704
Fodder crops	4,350	1,230	727	803	1,099	36	8,245
Pastures	51,178	13,340	13,411	8,500	9,815	3,879	100,123
Fallow and miscellaneous	—	50	592	2,068	590	—	3,300
Total area irrigated	**112,860**	**25,191**	**32,380**	**31,457**	**29,666**	**13,645**	**245,199**

(a) Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which is supplied with water from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 121 kilometres and has an offtake capacity of 8,000 megalitres per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 3,263 kilometres.

FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Resources Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders who benefit by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (comprising 161,756 hectares) provides for irrigation to approximately 53,000 hectares by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District comprises 11,041 hectares along the sides of Medgun Creek, about 65 kilometres north-west of Moree.

WATER AND IRRIGATION TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Resources Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. The levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, are to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1983, there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 7,755 hectares), 91 trusts for domestic and stock water supplies, comprising 11 surface water (818,791 hectares) and 80 bore water (2,110,500 hectares), and 1 trust (886 hectares) for flood prevention.

LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Resources Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of flooding.

At 30 June 1983, there were 16,367 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 761,876 hectares. The area actually irrigated from licensed diversions during 1982-83 was 295,994 hectares.

FARM WATER SUPPLIES

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Resources Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the State Bank is authorised to make advances for approved works. This activity of the Bank is described in more detail in the subdivision ‘Provision of Finance to the Agricultural Industry’ in Chapter 15 ‘Agriculture’.

WATER STORAGE

The principal river systems and their main dams, lake storages (the storage capacity of the dams and lake storages are shown in megalitres), and weirs associated with conserving, diverting, or regulating water used for agricultural purposes in New South Wales are:

Brogo System. Brogo Dam (9,800).
Darling System. Menindee Lakes Storage (1,794,000).
Gwydir System. Copeton Dam (1,364,000); Tareelaroi, Boolooroo, and Combadello Weirs.
Hunter System. Glenbawn Dam (360,000); Lostock Dam (20,000); Glennies Creek Dam (283,000).
Lachlan System. Wyangala Dam (1,220,000); Carcoar Dam (35,800); Lake Brewster (153,000); Lake Cargelligo (35,900); Jemalong Weir.
Macquarie System. Burrendong Dam (1,677,000); Warren, and Marebone Weirs.
Murray System. A share of Hume Dam (3,038,000), and Dartmouth Dam (4,057,000) is allocated for New South Wales. Other works include Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs.
Murrumbidgee System. Blowering Dam (1,628,000); Burrinjuck Dam (1,026,000); Tombullen Storage (11,200); Berembed, Redbank, Maude, Balranald, Yanco, Gogeldrie, and Hay Weirs.
Namoi System. Keepit Dam (423,000); Mollee, Gunidgera, and Weeta Weirs.
Peel System. Chaffey Dam (62,000).
Richmond System. Toonumbar Dam (11,000).
Severn System. Pindari Dam (37,500).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Resources Commission.

The *Brogo Dam*, which was completed in 1976, is situated on the Brogo River some 22 kilometres north-west of Bega. The Dam stores water for release when needed for stock and irrigation purposes along the Brogo and Bega Rivers.

The *Burrendong Dam*, which was completed in 1966, is situated on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River, at its confluence with the Cudgegong River, near Wellington. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes. Flood mitigation provisions account for 489,500 megalitres of the total storage capacity.

The *Burrinjuck Dam*, which was completed in 1927, and enlarged in 1957, is situated on the headwaters of the Murrumbidgee River, about 60 kilometres from Yass. The flow of water from the Dam is supplemented by the flow of the Tumut River (which joins the Murrumbidgee a few kilometres upstream from Gundagai), as regulated by the Blowering Dam. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from either Burrinjuck or Blowering Dams for that purpose.

The *Carcoar Dam*, which was completed in 1970, is situated on the Belubula River about six kilometres upstream from Carcoar. Releases are made from the Dam, in conjunction with flows in downstream tributaries, for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation requirements in the Belubula Valley.

The *Chaffey Dam*, which was completed in 1979, is situated on the Peel River, 43 kilometres south-east of Tamworth. The dam has increased the supply of water in the Peel River for irrigation, and augmented the water supply to Tamworth.

The *Copeton Dam*, which was completed in 1976, is situated on the Gwydir River, 35 kilometres south-west of Inverell. Regulated flows in the Gwydir River downstream of Copeton are used for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes along the Gwydir and Mehi Rivers, and the Moomin and Carole Creeks systems.

The *Dartmouth Dam*, which was completed in 1979, is a River Murray Commission work on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. Water is shared by New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The Dam provides a carry-over storage which, in times of drought, can supplement the Hume Dam and makes supplies to the Murray River more secure. It also allows an increase in the South Australian entitlement under the River Murray Waters Agreement.

The *Glenbawn Dam*, which was completed in 1958, is situated on the Hunter River. It has a storage capacity of 228,000 megalitres for irrigation and 132,000 megalitres for flood mitigation. Enlargement to a storage capacity of 870,000 megalitres is expected to be completed in 1987.

The *Glennies Creek Dam*, which was completed in 1983, provides water for urban, industrial and irrigation purposes in the Hunter Valley and augments the flow in the Hunter River.

The *Hume Dam*, which was reconstructed in 1961, is a River Murray Commission work, located on the Murray River about 16 kilometres upsteam of Albury. Water supplied from it is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Buronga, Curlwaa, Coomealla and Tullakool Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts and for licensed private diversion schemes.

The *Keepit Dam*, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

The *Lostock Dam*, which was completed in 1971, is used to regulate the flow of the Paterson River to provide for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes between the Dam and the Hunter River.

The *Menindee Lakes Storage*, which was completed in 1960, is located about 110 kilometres from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, and has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Water from the Darling River is diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and is released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee and the Murray River below Wentworth. The water is used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and to augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The *Pindari Dam*, which was completed in 1969, is situated on the Severn River about 22 kilometres upstream from Ashford. Water from the Dam is used for irrigation and for stock and domestic purposes along the Severn and Macintyre Rivers to the junction of the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers.

The *Toonumbar Dam*, which was completed in 1971, is situated on Iron Pot Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River. Water from the Dam is used for stock and irrigation purposes.

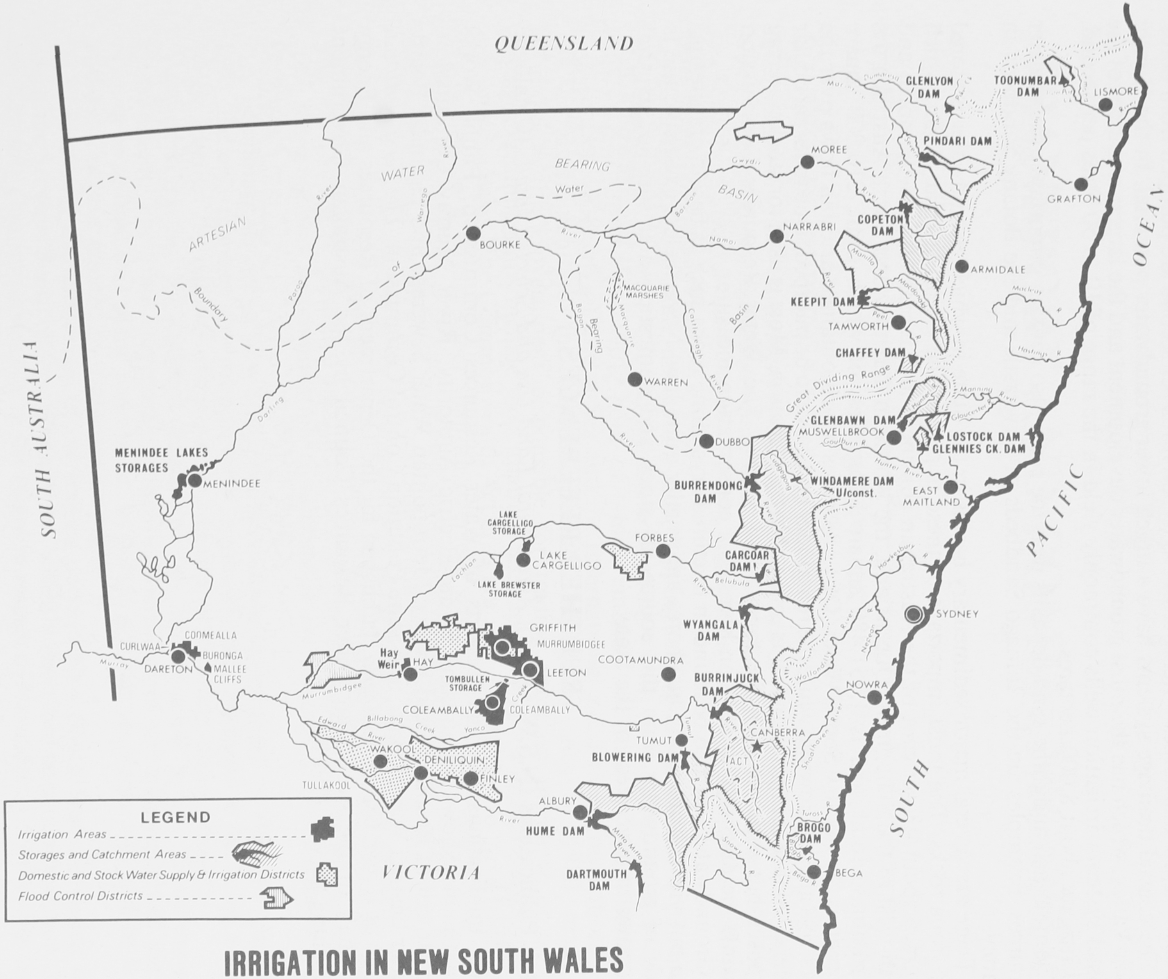
The *Wyangala Dam*, which was reconstructed in 1971 to raise the storage capacity from 375,000 megalitres to 1,220,000 megalitres, is situated on the Lachlan River 48 kilometres upstream from Cowra. Water from the Dam is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and for licensed private irrigation diversions. Other storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wyldes Plains Irrigation Districts.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:

Barwon-Darling River Scheme. A program of weir construction is in progress on the Barwon-Darling River between Mungindi and the Menindee Lakes Storage. The scheme provides for low fixed-crest weirs designed to create a more or less continuous series of pools capable of providing holdings with water frontages, thus giving water supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes.

Split Rock Dam which will have a storage capacity of approximately 370,000 megalitres, was commenced in 1983 on the Manilla River about 28 kilometres upstream of Manilla.

Windamere Dam is in the final stage of construction on the Cudgegong River about 22 kilometres upstream from Mudgee. It will have a storage capacity of approximately 350,000 megalitres.


QUEENSLAND
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
VICTORIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH
ARTESIAN WATER BEARING BASIN
Boundary of Water Bearing Basin
GLENLYON DAM
TOONUMBAR DAM
LISMORE
PINDARI DAM
MOREE
GRAFTON
COPETON DAM
NARRABRI
ARMIDALE
BOURKE
MACQUARIE MARSHES
KEEPIT DAM
TAMWORTH
CHAFFEY DAM
Great Dividing Range
WARREN
GLENBAWN DAM
MUSWELLBROOK
LOSTOCK DAM
GLENNIES CK. DAM
DUBBO
MENINDEE LAKES STORAGES
MENINDEE
BURRENDONG DAM
WINDAMERE DAM U/const.
EAST MAITLAND
LAKE CARGELLIGO STORAGE
LAKE CARGELLIGO
LAKE BREWSTER STORAGE
FORBES
CARCOAR DAM
SYDNEY
WYANGALA DAM
GRIFFITH
MURRUMBIDGEE
COOMEALLA
CURLWAA
BURONGA
DARETON
MALLEE CLIFFS
Hay Weir
HAY
LEETON
COOTAMUNDRA
TOMBULLEN STORAGE
COLEAMBALLY
BURRINJUCK DAM
NOWRA
CANBERRA
A.C.T.
TUMUT
BLOWERING DAM
WAKOOL
DENILIQUIN
FINLEY
TULLAKOOL
ALBURY
HUME DAM
DARTMOUTH DAM
BROGO DAM
BEGA
Darling
Murray
Murrumbidgee
Lachlan
Macquarie
Castlereagh
Namoi
Gwydir
Barwon
Bogan
Edward River
Billabong Creek
Yanco Creek
Hunter River
Goulburn R.
Manning River
Hastings R.
Macleay R.
Hawkesbury R.
Shoalhaven River
Snowy R.
Mitta Mitta River
Tumut R.
Peel R.
Warrego River
Paroo River
LEGEND
Irrigation Areas
Storages and Catchment Areas
Domestic and Stock Water Supply & Irrigation Districts
Flood Control Districts

IRRIGATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Source: Water Resources Commission

GROUNDWATER

The search for, and surveillance of, groundwater is an important activity of the Water Resources Commission. There are approximately 100,000 water bores and wells in the State. The largest usage is for irrigation (about 90,000 hectares are irrigated) while about 160 towns use groundwater for all or part of their water supply.

The most important groundwater-bearing formations are the unconsolidated sediments of the major inland river systems. In valleys such as the Namoi, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee, discharges ranging from 10 to 300 litres per second are pumped from bores.

The coastal drainage systems have a much lower groundwater potential. In the Hunter River Valley, which has the most groundwater development and the largest resources of the coastal systems, irrigation wells commonly yield in the range of 10 to 50 litres per second, and irrigate about 8,000 hectares.

Some beach and dune sand deposits near the coast also contain important groundwater resources. Examples are the Tomago Sandbeds in Newcastle and the Botany Sandbeds in Sydney.

There are several major sedimentary basins in the State in which groundwater is stored in porous rocks. The most important of these is part of the Great Artesian Basin, which occupies about 23 per cent of the Australian continent and it extends into the north and north-west of the State, from Queensland, the Northern Territory and South Australia. Its approximate total area is 1,751,480 square kilometres, of which some 210,000 square kilometres are in New South Wales. Of 1,188 bores which obtained artesian flows over the years, 698 are still flowing, while the remainder now have to be pumped. Due to its particular mineral balance this groundwater is unsuitable for irrigation. Most is used for stock watering purposes but some is used for town water supply. The Water Resources Commission controls the discharge of artesian bores as a conservation measure.

Groundwater can also be found in fractured crystalline rocks such as basalt, granite and slate but yields from individual bores are usually quite low. Nevertheless extensive use is made of groundwater from this source for stock and domestic water supplies in rural properties in large areas of the State.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs* (Catalogue No. 7411.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of Water Resources Commission; Public Works Department; Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority; River Murray Commission; Department of Resources and Energy; Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board; Hunter District Water Board; and State Pollution Control Commission. *The First National Survey of Water Use in Australia*, published for the Department of Resources and Energy on behalf of the Australian Water Resources Council by the Australian Government Publishing Service (1981).

14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and between the States, navigation and shipping, quarantine, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

Overseas and interstate navigation and shipping are regulated under the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act 1912*, and intrastate shipping within New South Wales under the (State) Navigation Act, 1901, both of which embody the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

An amendment to the (Commonwealth) Navigation Act in 1980 made the Commonwealth Government responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. Trading ships include those that are used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis. The Commonwealth Act does not apply in relation to '*(a)* a trading ship proceeding on a voyage other than an overseas voyage or an inter-state voyage; *(b)* an Australian fishing vessel proceeding on a voyage other than an overseas voyage; *(c)* an inland waterways vessel; or *(d)* a pleasure craft, or in relation to its owner, master or crew'.

Under the provisions of the Navigation Act, all ships involved in coastal trade must be licensed. Licensees of ships involved in coastal trade are obliged to pay seamen at the current wage rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same crew manning and accommodation conditions as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels.

The pilotage service in New South Wales is administered under the (State) Pilotage Act, 1971, the only relevant provision in the (Commonwealth) Navigation Act being a section which specifies the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth Government. The State Government provides assistance in implementation of the laws relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer.

Control and administration of the trading ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described later in this section. There are Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle, Port Kembla and the Clarence River.

Australian Shipping Commission

The Australian Shipping Commission, which is constituted under the *Australian Shipping Commission Act 1956*, operates the merchant shipping service owned by the Commonwealth Government and trades under the name 'The Australian National Line' (ANL). The

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Manuscript of this section prepared in January 1985.

Commission is responsible to the Minister for Transport and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and overseas shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30 June 1984, the Commission operated 33 ships, which totalled 1,174,144 tonnes dead weight. Of these ships, 14 were engaged in the Australian coastal trade (8 in general cargo trade, and 6 in interstate carriage of bulk commodities), and 19 in the overseas trade.

As part of its operations in New South Wales, ANL operates a container terminal with three 'roll on/roll off' berths at Port Botany. The terminal is used by ships owned by ANL and other shipping lines engaged in coastal and overseas shipping services. Bulk cargoes carried by ANL ships to and from New South Wales ports during 1983-84 include alumina, coal, coke, phosphate rock, sugar, wheat and wood pulp.

Employment in Stevedoring Industry

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. All waterside workers in Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, are permanently employed. In Sydney and Botany Bay they are employed by individual employers. Most waterside workers in Newcastle and Port Kembla are employed by the Holding Company, administered by the Association of Employers of Waterside Labour. However, a small number are also employed by individual employers. There are no other ports in New South Wales where stevedoring operations are performed by waterside workers. All industry arrangements, such as port quotas, company labour strengths, and industrial disputes, are determined by the Federal Co-ordinating Committee, a Committee established under amendments to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and having representation by the Waterside Workers Federation and employers. This Committee acts on the advice of similarly constituted Port Co-ordinating Committees and any matters not resolved by the Federal Co-ordinating Committee may be referred to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination. At 31 December 1983, the quotas of waterside workers in New South Wales ports were 1,256 for Sydney, 454 for Botany Bay, 175 for Newcastle, and 306 for Port Kembla. The strengths were 1,284, 454, 173 and 300 respectively.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics shown in the following two tables have been compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information provided by shipping companies or their representatives to Customs Houses at each port in New South Wales.

The collection deals entirely with international voyages and excludes coastal cargo movement.

The scope of the collection includes all vessels except the following: naval vessels; yachts and other pleasure craft; foreign fishing vessels that neither load nor discharge cargo; geophysical and oceanographic research vessels; off shore oil rigs and vessels servicing them; and other vessels of 200 net tonnes and under.

The unit of quantity used in the following two tables to measure cargo is the *'revenue tonne'*. This is the unit predominantly used in the shipping industry and is the basis on which freight is levied. It may be measured by mass (tonnes) or volume (cubic metres). Revenue tonne statistics are consequently a combination of mass and volume units and should be used with care.

'Vessel calls' show the number of port visits that an overseas vessel makes in New South Wales. For example, an overseas vessel which arrives direct in Newcastle and makes a further call in Sydney before it departs for an overseas port from Botany Bay is counted as one arrival call and one departure call for each of the three ports.

Overseas Cargoes

New South Wales overseas trade is mainly conducted from Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows overseas cargo discharged and loaded at each of these ports and 'other' ports in New South Wales in the last four years. 'Other' ports are Twofold Bay, Trial Bay, Clarence River, Coffs Harbour, and Port Macquarie.

Overseas Cargo Discharged and Loaded at N.S.W. Ports

Year ended 30 June	*Cargo discharged*				*Cargo loaded*			
		Total cargo (revenue tonnes)(a)				*Total cargo (revenue tonnes)(a)*		
	Vessel calls	*Container cargo (b)*	*Other cargo*	*Total cargo*	*Vessel calls*	*Container cargo (b)*	*Other cargo*	*Total cargo*
				Sydney				
1980	1,714	2,501,768	2,344,490	4,846,258	1,658	1,122,148	5,262,788	6,384,936
1981	1,501	2,038,084	2,608,966	4,647,050	1,529	1,033,512	4,957,776	5,991,288
1982r	1,315	1,946,541	2,982,383	4,928,924	1,272	765,132	5,249,845	6,014,977
1983	1,187	1,212,667	2,055,531	3,268,198	1,200	556,974	4,999,263	5,556,237
				Botany Bay				
1980	97	—	2,171,613	2,171,613	92	—	128,564	128,564
1981 *(c)*	571	878,488	2,537,288	3,415,776	504	225,707	203,122	428,829
1982r	286	1,052,852	2,388,070	3,440,922	293	383,041	138,874	521,915
1983	399	1,538,145	1,853,387	3,391,532	401	515,741	42,799	558,540
				Newcastle				
1980	608	28,238	1,119,850	1,148,088	593	18,782	14,051,717	14,070,499
1981	630	14,101	1,387,757	1,401,858	614	14,426	15,916,511	15,930,937
1982r	580	2,509	1,078,247	1,080,756	579	7,037	15,081,205	15,088,242
1983	552	15,835	991,816	1,007,651	567	1,783	18,265,434	18,267,217
				Port Kembla				
1980	262	2,951	731,147	734,098	252	961	7,011,374	7,012,335
1981	250	—	595,007	595,007	240	—	6,967,065	6,967,065
1982r	237	470	449,368	449,838	235	—	6,692,277	6,692,277
1983	216	3,469	412,597	416,066	216	1,007	6,790,462	6,791,469
				Other ports				
1980	143	87,727	42,609	130,336	130	41,059	818,376	859,435
1981	40	—	3,606	3,606	40	—	924,226	924,226
1982	38	—	5,308	5,308	38	—	807,284	807,284
1983	44	—	2,232	2,232	42	—	876,238	876,238
				Total New South Wales				
1980	2,824	2,620,684	6,409,709	9,030,393	2,725	1,182,950	27,272,819	28,455,769
1981	2,992	2,930,673	7,132,624	10,063,297	2,927	1,273,645	28,968,700	30,242,345
1982r	2,456	3,002,372	6,903,376	9,905,748	2,417	1,155,210	27,969,485	29,124,695
1983	2,398	2,770,116	5,315,563	8,085,679	2,426	1,075,505	30,974,196	32,049,701

(a) See text preceding table. *(b)* Container cargo refers only to cargo shipped in 20 ft. (6.096m.) or 40 ft. (12.19m.) standard international containers. *(c)* First full year of container terminal operations.

Overseas ports at which vessels load or discharge cargo are allocated to their respective countries which in turn are allocated to 'Trade Areas' in accordance with the Classification of Trade Areas for Shipping Statistics.

The following table shows details of overseas cargo discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by trade area, for the year 1982-83.

Overseas Cargo, N.S.W.: Trade Area *(a)* of Port of Loading or Discharge, 1982-83 ('000 revenue tonnes) *(b)*

Trade area	*Discharged at N.S.W. ports*	*Loaded at N.S.W. ports*	*Trade area*	*Discharged at N.S.W. ports*	*Loaded at N.S.W. ports*
Europe	1,209.0	5,497.1	*Persian Gulf*	2,116.2	429.1
East Asia	583.9	3,088.8	*West India*	106.7	715.7
Japan	2,109.8	20,173.1	*East India*	0.8	6.2
North America-East Coast	434.5	123.3	*South East Asia*	684.9	945.7
North America-West Coast	512.9	149.8	*Papua New Guinea*	11.0	214.7
Central America and Caribbean	2.6	5.0	*Central Pacific*	26.8	124.8
South America-East Coast	55.9	6.8	*French Pacific*	3.1	109.3
South America-West Coast	1.3	19.3	*Pacific Islands (other)*	113.5	17.8
South and East Africa	33.4	55.5	*Other*	0.1	6.5
Red Sea	79.2	367.7			
			Total overseas cargo	**8,085.7**	**32,056.2**

(a) See text preceding table. *(b)* See text preceding previous table.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. There are other ports at Eden, Trial Bay, the Clarence River, the Richmond River, and Coffs Harbour, but the shipping trade of these ports is relatively small.

Maritime Services Board of New South Wales

The Maritime Services Board of New South Wales was established under the Maritime Services Act, 1935. The Board exercises the function of Port and Navigation Authority (see later text) for the State of New South Wales and is responsible to the Minister for Public Works and Ports. The Board is empowered to exercise its authority through the Maritime Services Act, 1935, the Port Rates Act, 1975, the Prevention of Oil Pollution of Navigable Waters Act, 1960, the Commercial Vessels Act, 1979, the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900, the Navigation Act, 1901 and the Pilotage Act, 1971. It is a corporate body comprising five members, including a part-time Chairperson, a staff-elected member and a full-time General Manager.

In general, the Board is responsible for the development of all the State's trading ports and port facilities, the control of shipping movements within the ports, the efficient flow of cargoes through these ports, administration and control of the commercial and recreation use of the State's waterways, and the protection of the marine environment.

The Board's port authority role comprises both port operation e.g. allocation of berths, supervising cargo handling regulations, provision of communication services, and port development such as the dredging of channels and construction of berthing facilities. Its navigation authority encompasses the general control and regulation of water traffic, the preservation of navigable waters and waterways within the State, the provision of navigation aids, the prevention of oil pollution and the promotion of marine safety.

The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the Board at ports are paid into a special fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. Before 1 July 1978 all other revenue collections by the Board were paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of providing and maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. Since 1 July 1978 the Board's powers have been widened and it now retains the tonnage and wharfage rates, etc, in its own fund and bears the responsibility for expenditure on pilotage and navigation services, port facilities at Port Kembla and other minor trading ports.

The Board's finances for the last six years are summarised in the next table.

Maritime Services Board Fund *(a)*: Revenue and Expenditure
(*Source*: Maritime Services Board)
($'000)

Particulars	*Year ended 30 June* *1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
			Revenue			
Tonnage rates and berthing charges	6,115	6,855	7,260	9,885	8,933	10,109
Harbour rates —						
Inward and transhipment	*(b)*36,297	*(b)*38,598	*(b)*47,741	54,603	48,439	56,324
Outward	*(b)*21,926	*(b)*26,482	*(b)*31,907	35,808	28,769	35,385
Coal loader charges	24,769	30,276	43,673	47,268	70,435	88,345
Rents (wharves, etc.)	4,564	5,716	6,704	7,678	10,317	10,693
Navigation and shipping charges	6,845	6,946	8,508	11,507	12,626	14,942
Other	8,566	11,099	18,177	22,493	24,604	22,972
Total revenue	**109,082**	**125,972**	**163,971**	**189,242**	**204,123**	**238,770**
			Expenditure			
Working expenses *(c)*	74,607	83,580	105,079	131,849	141,958	154,829
Provision for renewals	13,300	14,500	22,900	7,000	—	3,000
Sinking fund contributions	3,460	4,345	2,797	2,210	1,454	4,214
Interest and exchange	17,597	21,580	28,669	31,703	36,672	38,899
Contribution to Consolidated Revenue Fund	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,672	11,076	13,280
Leave and retirement benefits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,750	18,341
Commonwealth contribution to sinking fund *(d)*	—	—	—	—	7,534	—
Total expenditure	**108,964**	**124,005**	**159,444**	**182,434**	**204,445**	**232,563**
			Surplus or deficit (—)			
Surplus or deficit (—)	**118**	**1,967**	**4,527**	**6,808**	**(—)321**	**6,207**

(a) Refers to activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle and Botany Bay until 30 June 1978 and includes Port Kembla and minor commercial ports from 1 July 1978. *(b)* Includes special harbour rate for deepening Newcastle Harbour. *(c)* Includes loan management expenses. *(d)* Transferred to 'other capital' as an abnormal item.

Sydney Morning Herald

Tracking antennae in readiness at the AUSSAT earth station at Belrose in northern Sydney, just prior to the launching of Australia's first domestic communications satellite, AUSSAT 1, in August 1985. The satellite was controlled from Belrose once it was deployed from the space shuttle, *Discovery*, which was launched from Cape Canaveral in the U.S.A.

dard Chartered

Sydney Morning Herald

Two thousand colourfully dressed crew members took part in 21 races in the second annual Sydney Harbour Dragon Boat Races in March 1985. Each crew in a dragon boat consists of twenty rowers, a steersman and a drummer beating time. Two winning crews went on to represent Australia in races in Singapore and Hong Kong late in 1985.

NOELENE
LFB1711
LFB18-5
CA

Sydney fishing boats were festively dressed for the annual blessing of the fishing fleet at Farm Cove in September 1985. In this ceremony, adopted from a mediterranean tradition, a statue of the Madonna is carried in a procession (from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral to Farm Cove) before the blessing takes place.

Sydney Morning Herald

The James Craig under tow to a berth at Rozelle Bay in September 1984. The 646-ton barque, built at Sunderland in 1874, is the last surviving example of the trans-Tasman sailing ships, and is being restored by the Sydney Maritime Museum as a State Government supported Bicentennial project.

JAMES CRAIG
JAMES CRAIG

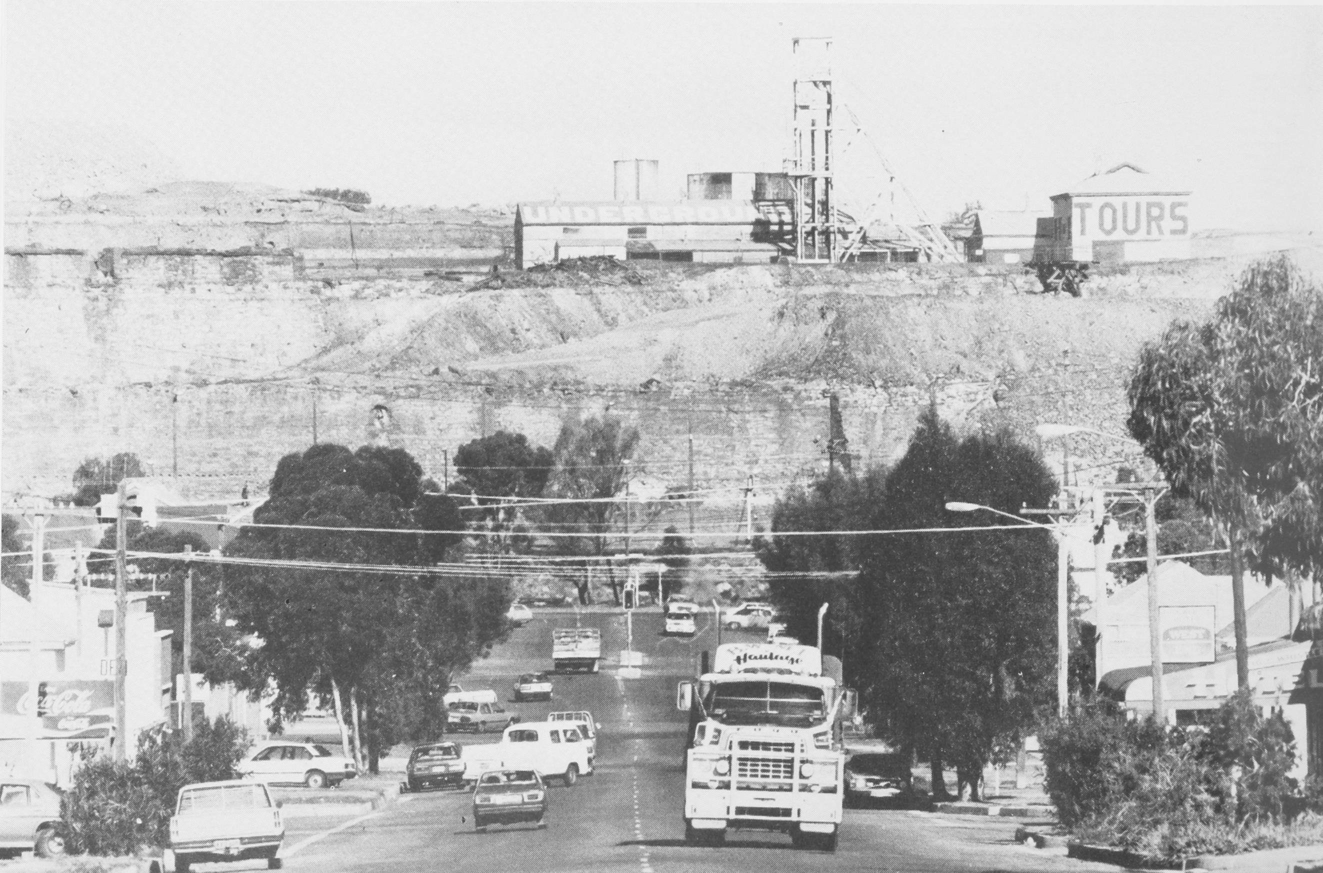
Right: A schoolgirl from Trundle in central western N.S.W. prepares for a dental check during Dental Health Week in August 1985. Dental Health Week, to be held annually, is organised at community level by dental practitioners, and co-ordinated by the Australian Dental Association, with the aim of increasing community awareness of the importance of oral health, particularly among children.

DENTAL HEALTH WEEK
DENTAL HEALTH WEEK

Parkes Champion Post

Below: A street in Broken Hill in the arid far west of N.S.W. Situated on the Main Barrier Range, the "Silver City', with its population of approximately 27,000, is almost completely dependent on silver, lead and zinc mining. The line of lode bisects the city, and mines and tailing dumps are prominent sights.

Sydney Morning Herald



Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 47 metres at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 kilometres, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 6 to 8 kilometres from the Harbour entrance (the Heads). Details of the number and length of the berths as at 30 June 1984 are shown in the next table. *(Source: Maritime Services Board)*:

Class of berth	*Number*	*Length (metres)*
Effective commercial cargo berths —		
Container berths	2	468
Other	37	6,612
Passenger terminal berths	3	774
Harbourcraft	67	n.a.
Dolphin berths	4	852
Major private berths — oil etc.	9	1,558
Naval berths	22	3,027
Total berths	144	n.a.

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wheat, wool, etc. are provided on the waterside. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 245,000 tonnes. At Balmain, there are two coal loading gantries with capacities of 625 tonnes per hour each. At Pyrmont there are two 3-tonne cranes, at Darling Harbour a 26-tonne crane, and at Woolloomooloo there are two 26-tonne cranes with grabs available for the discharge of bulk cargoes. Two container berths with two specialised cranes are available in the port area at Glebe Island. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane 'Titan', which has a capacity of 150 tonnes, or by the 250-tonne crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock. There is also one berth at Darling Harbour equipped with a 'roll on/roll off' ramp. Berths at Pyrmont, Glebe Island, White Bay and Balmain are connected to the State Railway system.

A Port Operations and Communications Centre, which is housed in a reinforced concrete tower 87 metres above sea level at Millers Point, accommodates personnel and equipment involved in port traffic management control and the Board's general radio communication system.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into the port of Sydney during the last six years. *(Source: Maritime Services Board)*:

Year ended 30 June	*Vessels (number)*	*Gross registered tonnage*
1979	2,543	28,504,539
1980	2,469	27,974,016
1981	2,301	26,208,445
1982	2,364	25,965,717
1983	2,133	23,628,481
1984	2,039	23,775,284
Overseas	*1,278*	*18,381,505*
Interstate	*263*	*2,459,314*
State	*498*	*2,934,465*

Botany Bay

Botany Bay (Port Botany), situated about 16 kilometres to the south of Sydney Harbour, is being developed as a second major port for Sydney. Port facilities for container and bulk trades, covering 260 hectares of largely reclaimed land, have been constructed on the northern foreshore of the Bay, providing channels with a minimum depth of 19.2 metres. Previously, only crude oil and petroleum product facilities, mostly located on the southern side, were available.

A specialised wharf with tank farms nearby has been constructed for bulk liquid chemical and petro-chemical cargoes. Two major container terminals have been completed. The first, covering 42 hectares, with three 'roll on/roll off' berths was commissioned in 1979. The second three-berth terminal covers 38 hectares and was completed in early 1982. Rail access is provided to both container terminals.

A crude oil berth for tankers up to 160,000 dwt and a large liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) installation are to be built on the reclamation site.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into Botany Bay during the last six years. *(Source: Maritime Services Board)*:

Year ended 30 June	*Vessels (number)*	*Gross registered tonnage*
1979	288	6,519,092
1980	361	7,099,307
1981	597	11,200,552
1982	603	11,408,155
1983	659	12,774,223
1984	705	13,805,851
Overseas	*373*	*7,290,568*
Interstate	*305*	*5,711,653*
State	*27*	*803,630*

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 kilometres by sea, or 160 kilometres by road north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 230 hectares, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 65 hectares. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. Deepening of the port, allowing usage by vessels up to 120,000 dwt, was completed in 1982. The entrance to the port is 365 metres wide. The entrance channel is 185 metres wide, and has a minimum depth of 15.2 metres.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal, iron and steel, aluminium and other heavy industries in the Hunter Valley. There are also wheat and woodchip exporting facilities.

The total length of commercial wharfage is approximately 5,400 metres, of which 1,000 metres are privately owned, whilst the remaining 4,400 metres are under the control of the Maritime Services Board. In addition to general cargo berths, special berths have been provided for handling bulk cargoes such as imports of oil, iron ore, limestone, phosphate rock and exports principally of coal, as well as iron and steel products, wheat and woodchips. Most wharves are serviced by rail.

The first stage of a third coal loading facility at Kooragang Island was officially opened in June 1984. The facility is able to load vessels of up to 140,000 dwt, restricted only by the channel depth of 15.2 metres. It has a nominal capacity of 8,000 tonnes per hour and a surge capacity of 10,500 tonnes per hour. Nominal stock pile capacity is 900,000 tonnes. Coal loaders are also located at the Steelworks Channel and Eastern Basin. The Steelworks Channel loader is capable of a loading rate of 7,500 tonnes per hour through three wharf-mounted ship loaders. The Eastern Basin loader has two travelling gantry coal loaders with a gross handling rate of 2,000 tonnes per hour.

A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat with four traversing loading heads is provided for bulk wheat loading. An alumina and petroleum discharge berth became fully operational in 1983 and comprises two vacuum section unloaders, each with a capacity of 520 tonnes per hour. Two woodchip exporting facilities at West Basin and Kooragang Island were established in 1981.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Newcastle Harbour by an Advisory Committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the Committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into the port of Newcastle during the last six years. *(Source: Maritime Services Board):*

Year ended 30 June	*Vessels (number)*	*Gross registered tonnage*
1979	842	15,523,950
1980	873	16,836,777
1981	922	17,924,760
1982	886	18,063,020
1983	771	17,076,872
1984	823	20,664,777
Overseas	*655*	*17,532,322*
Interstate	*136*	*2,921,824*
State	*32*	*210,631*

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about eighty kilometres south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 305 metres and covers an area of 135 hectares; an inner basin is entered through a channel with a width of 122 metres leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 15.2 metres at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 4.3 to 12.8 metres at the berths. The length of commercial wharfage is approximately 2,549 metres, of which 1,001 metres are privately owned. Most wharves are serviced by rail. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves.

Port Kembla is the port for the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. The major commodities exported from the port are coal, coke and iron and steel, whilst iron ore, pig iron, etc, phosphatic rock and refined oil usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

Construction of Stage 1 of a new coal loader at Port Kembla was completed in 1982. The initial capacity is 14 million tonnes per annum and the loading rate 5,000 tonnes per hour. Vessels of up to 110,000 dwt are able to load at this facility with provision for 150,000 dwt ships after further dredging. A new multi-purpose berth which can accommodate vessels to 150,000 dwt was completed in April 1983. Future expansion includes a new grain export terminal to be constructed in the inner harbour and a new wharf and dredging for the new terminal, which is expected to be completed in 1987.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Port Kembla by an Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor. The Chairman of the Committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into Port Kembla during the last six years. *(Source: Maritime Services Board)*:

Year ended 30 June	*Vessels (number)*	*Gross registered tonnage*
1979	655	12,978,496
1980	605	13,349,396
1981	601	13,744,616
1982	515	11,273,538
1983	453	9,696,320
1984	460	11,893,287
Overseas	*244*	*7,604,723*
Interstate	*210*	*4,195,090*
State	*6*	*93,474*

PORT CHARGES

Port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the *Lighthouses Act 1911* and the *Navigation Act 1912*, and by the State Government under the Pilotage Act, 1971, the Port Rates Act, 1975, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900. The charges shown in the following brief description were current in January 1984.

Charges Levied on Ships

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The survey fees payable for a twelve months' certificate range from $4 to $16 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with $4 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of $40. Motor boats of under 15 tons (gross) used for business or commercial purposes are also subject to survey, the fee being $4.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board for ships entering or clearing a pilotage port. The rate is 10.12c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is $2,625 and the minimum is $157.50 at Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla and $79 at other ports. The rate of 5.06c per ton (gross) is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather etc., or for any ship being used solely for a non-commercial purpose.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly. The rate on vessels from 19 to 31 metres in length ranges from $11 to $21 while the rate for vessels over 31 metres is 18.55c per ton (gross).

Tonnage rates are payable for vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves, the charge being 1.6c per ton (gross) for each period of six hours or part thereof. Vessels under 240 tons (gross) are liable for berthing charges ranging from $2.05 to $8.18 per day. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the Port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

For licences covering occupation of waters by privately-owned vessels, fees are charged in accordance with the length of the vessel and range from $30 to $120. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available in the Port of Sydney at a charge of $100 for the first 24 hours and thereafter at a rate of $25 for each period of six hours or part thereof.

Ferry boats, hulks, and launches for hire in the Port of Sydney must pay an annual licence fee of $60. For lighters, hopper barges, or any other craft supplying services to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is $65. In other ports the annual licence fee for ballast lighters is $2. Mobile cranes, fork lifts, tow motors, or other types of mobile cargo-handling equipment operating on the Maritime Services Board's wharves in the main ports must be licensed, the fee being $30 per annum. Other special licences at varying rates are issued by the Board to cover the operation of machinery on land or properties vested in the Board, the crossing of navigable water by cables or pipelines, and for a variety of other purposes.

Harbour Rates

In addition to the above charges levied on vessel owners, harbour rates are also paid by the owners of cargoes landed or shipped at the ports under the Board's jurisdiction. Goods transhipped are subject to transhipment rates, and not to inward or outward harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt. These charges are assessed on the basis of mass, volume, or capacity (weight, measurement or liquid) of the cargo, at the discretion of the Board.

Storage Charges

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage charges are imposed under the Wharf Management and Storage Regulation, 1978, on goods, placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period. The charges are payable, in the case of outward goods, by the owner of the vessel on which the goods are to be shipped and, by the owner of inward goods. Goods left on a wharf for longer than three days after unloading and goods placed on a wharf for shipment more than two days before the date of shipment incur these charges (weekends and public holidays excepted). Other rates are charged for the use of areas specially provided for storage purposes.

REGISTRATION OF PLEASURE BOATS

Under N.S.W. Water Traffic Regulations, vessels not exceeding 19.8 metres in length and with a potential speed of 10 knots or more are required to be registered with the Maritime Services Board and pay a fee of $25 per annum. There were 98,136 vessels registered during the year ended 30 June 1984. Persons navigating such vessels at speeds of 10 knots or more are required to be licensed, the fee being $15 for the first year and $12 per annum thereafter (177,042 licences were issued or renewed in 1983-84). A licence is also required to promote, organise, or conduct an aquatic race, display, or regatta and the fees range between $10 and $50 (615 licences were issued during 1983-84).

RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by small sea-going vessels, although their use for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling River is intermittent.

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 1.5 metres of water, except in times of unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

SHIPPING REGISTERS

The (Commonwealth) *Shipping Registration Act 1981*, provides for the establishment of a single, centralised Australian Shipping Register. The main purpose of the Act is to fix for eligible ships, conditions for compulsory or voluntary registration in Australia and to grant them Australian nationality. The Act retains the Australian Red Ensign as the national flag for Australian merchant ships. It allows other Australian registered ships to fly either the Australian National Flag or the Australian Red Ensign. Previously, shipping was registered in Australia under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament.

The Australian Shipping Register was established in Canberra in January 1982. A 'home port' must be nominated when a ship is registered. Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla are the only ports in New South Wales which can be home ports. Under the Act, registration is compulsory for Australian-owned commercial ships of 24 metres or more in length, except for certain government ships, fishing vessels and pleasure craft. Other Australian-owned ships, and foreign-owned ships that are demise chartered to Australian interests, may register voluntarily. At 30 June 1984, there were 1,827 ships registered with home ports in New South Wales, of which 230 were commercial ships.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting and repairing ships are provided by governmental and private enterprises at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are a number of patent slips and three large graving docks. The Captain Cook Graving Dock (the largest of the three) is capable of accommodating all but the very largest ships. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Dyke End. There are two slips for general use and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking carries out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments as well as private shipowners. The Undertaking also manages the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking: Revenue and Expenditure
($'000)

Item	*Year ended 31 March* *1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Revenue	16,724	26,274	29,665	25,931	26,911	20,777
Expenditure —						
Net working expenses	15,621	25,595	35,042	32,562	30,880	21,920
Interest *(a)*	378	386	414	483	539	547
Depreciation	197	200	210	229	235	238
Provision for capital repayments	68	56	58	61	62	62
Total expenditure	*16,264*	*26,237*	*35,724*	*33,335*	*31,716*	*22,767*
Surplus or deficit (—)	460	37	(—)6,059	(—)7,404	(—)4,805	(—)1,990

(a) Interest paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund (30 June year).

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with other countries or between Australian States are subject to Commonwealth Government control under the *Navigation Act 1912*. This Act provides for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

When a seaman commences employment on a ship he is recorded as an 'engagement', and is recorded as a 'discharge' when ceasing employment on that ship.

The principal mercantile marine offices where such matters are administered in New South Wales are located in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows the number of engagements and discharges at the offices in the last six years.

Engagements and Discharges at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W. (*Source*: Department of Transport, Australia)

Port	*Year ended 30 June* *1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982 (a)*	*1983(a)*
			Engagements			
Sydney	6,239	5,871	5,027	5,405	5,461	4,028
Newcastle	2,862	3,149	2,765	2,505	2,238	2,133
Port Kembla	3,654	3,819	3,451	3,455	2,935	2,137
			Discharges			
Sydney	6,335	5,970	5,109	5,204	5,301	3,767
Newcastle	2,978	3,298	2,860	2,508	2,294	2,241
Port Kembla	3,581	3,816	3,462	3,449	2,990	1,997

(a) Figures are not comparable with previous years. Prior to 1982, engagements registered and discharged included seamen temporarily absent on leave from a ship.

Wage rates for crews which work on vessels engaged in Australian interstate and coastal trade have been fixed by awards and agreements under the (Commonwealth) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*.

Compensation to Seamen

Under the (Commonwealth) *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911*, compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and diseases contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to seamen employed on ships registered in Australia that are engaged in trade or commerce with other countries or between States or Territories. It also applies to those on ships not registered in Australia but employed under articles of agreement entered into in Australia, and to seamen engaged in Australia and employed on ships on a delivery voyage to or from Australia.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. owned or chartered by the State Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the (State) Workers' Compensation Act, 1926. However, they must agree not to proceed under the Federal law and their ships must be solely engaged in New South Wales intrastate trade.

Safety of Life at Sea

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, carry life-saving appliances, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

There are 26 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth Government) along the New South Wales coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the major and minor ports and coastal rivers.

Shipping casualties which occur on or near the coast of New South Wales may be the subject of hearings by Courts of Marine Inquiry, Commonwealth or State, as the case may be (see also Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety').

RAILWAYS, BUSES, AND FERRIES

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

The Public Transport Commission of New South Wales was established in 1972, when it assumed responsibility for the management and operation of the New South Wales Government railway and bus services. In 1974, the Commission also assumed control of Government ferry services on Sydney Harbour.

On 1 July 1980 under the provisions of the Transport Authorities Act, 1980, the Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. was dissolved and replaced by two separate organisations: The Urban Transit Authority (U.T.A.) and the State Rail Authority (S.R.A.), both under the direction and control of the Minister for Transport. In addition, the Railway Workshops Board was established as a subsidiary of the S.R.A.

The U.T.A. has the responsibility to ensure co-ordination of bus, rail, ferry, and taxi passenger services in the urban and inter-urban areas of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong; to operate publicly-owned buses and ferries in these areas, together with associated bus and ferry workshops; to exercise broad policy control over privately-owned public transport services operated in these areas; and to enter into contractual arrangements with private vehicle and ferry operators for the provision of private transport services.

The U.T.A. consists of eleven members: four ex officio and seven appointed. The ex officio members are the Managing Director of the Authority, the Commissioner for Motor Transport, the Deputy Chief Executive (Industrial Relations) of the S.R.A., and the Chief Operations Manager of the S.R.A. The appointed members are the part-time chairman, three members to represent commuters, bus and taxi-cab proprietors, a member elected by the employees, a nominee of the Labor Council of N.S.W., and a nominee of the Executive Committee of the Transport Workers Union of Australia (N.S.W. Branch) to represent employees in the private bus and taxi-cab industry.

The S.R.A. is responsible for operating all passenger and freight rail services throughout the State; providing urban and inter-urban passenger rail services in consultation with the U.T.A.; and arranging for the recruitment and industrial relations both for itself and the U.T.A.

The S.R.A. consists of four ex officio and three appointed members. The ex officio members are the Chief Executive and two Deputy Chief Executives of the S.R.A. and the Managing Director of the U.T.A. The appointed members are a part-time chairman, a member elected by officers and employees, and a nominee of the Labor Council of N.S.W.

The Railway Workshops Board is accountable to the S.R.A. for the management of railway workshops and consists of six members.

RAILWAYS

Railway Gauges of Australia

Particulars of the gauges of the railway system owned by State Governments and the Australian National Railways Commission (ANRC), as at 30 June 1983, are shown in the following table. The ANRC, which trades as Australian National, is responsible for the former Commonwealth Railways system and the Tasmanian and non-metropolitan South Australian railways. Urban rail services in South Australia remain the responsibility of the State Government and particulars of these are shown as the South Australian railway system. Particulars of private lines are not available.

Government Railways: Route and Track-Kilometres Open, 30 June 1983

	1600 mm gauge		*1435 mm guage*		*1067 mm gauge*		*Dual (a) gauge*		*Total all gauges*	
Railway System	*Route*	*Track*	*Route*	*Track*	*Route*	*Track*	*Route*	*Track*	*Route*	*Track*
New South Wales	..	..	*(b)*9,883	13,901	..	..	..	..	*(b)*9,883	13,901
Victoria	*(c)*5,490	7,916	313	397	..	..	12	14	5,815	8,327
Queensland	..	..	*(d)*111	139	9,868	11,761	..	..	9,979	11,900
South Australia	131	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	319
Western Australia	..	..	1,226	1,547	4,226	5,296	158	339	5,610	7,182
National Railways	2,198	2,891	3,636	4,131	1,813	2,011	..	..	7,647	9,033
Total railways	**7,819**	**11,126**	**15,169**	**20,115**	**15,907**	**19,068**	**170**	**353**	**39,065**	**50,662**

(a) Victorian Railways operates a 1600 mm/1435 mm dual gauge line and West Australian Government Railways operates a 1435 mm/1067 mm dual gauge line. *(b)* Includes 488 route-kilometres which are electrified. *(c)* Includes 328 kilometres of 1600 mm gauge line operating in New South Wales. Includes 417 route-kilometres which are electrified. *(d)* Operated by the State Rail Authority of N.S.W. which is reimbursed for the cost of operations. Includes 32 route-kilometres which are electrified.

Information on the standardisation of Australian rail gauges (at 1,435 millimetres) is contained on pages 312 and 313 of Year Book No. 64, 1976.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows: Canberra, 326 kilometres; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 987 kilometres; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 1,151 kilometres; Melbourne, 960 kilometres; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,736 kilometres; Perth *via* Broken Hill, 3,961 kilometres; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 4,367 kilometres.

Length of Railways in New South Wales

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales, at 30 June 1984, was 10,329 kilometres, and comprised 9,883 kilometres owned by the New South Wales Government, a line of 6 kilometres from St Mary's to Ropes Creek and one of 47 kilometres from Broken Hill to Cockburn (South Australia) owned by the Commonwealth Government, 325 kilometres of border railways in the Riverina district connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, and 68 kilometres of private railways available for general traffic.

State Government Railway Services

Length of State Government Railways

The first railway line, 22.5 kilometres in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta in 1855. However it was not until the 1880's that rapid development of the railways really occurred. From then until the 1920's, there was a steady growth in the length of new railway routes opened.

Since 1934 the length of line open has remained almost static (in that year it reached a maximum 9,918 kilometres). At 30 June 1984 there were in New South Wales 9,883 route kilometres of lines open, comprising 8,664 kilometres of single track, 1,108 kilometres of 2-line track, and 112 kilometres of 3 or more line track. In addition, there were 2,546 kilometres of sidings and cross-overs. The total length of track comprising the single track equivalent of multi-line track and sidings and cross-overs was 13,901 kilometres.

In Sydney, an electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway from Central to St. James Station, a distance of 1.5 kilometres, was completed in 1926, and the western section between Central and Wynyard Stations, approximately 2.4 kilometres, was opened for traffic in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern, and northern lines were connected, via Wynyard, with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The Sydney Metropolitan Rail System is entirely operated by electricity. It extends as far as Cowan on the northern line, Emu Plains on the western line, Campbelltown on the southern line, Cronulla and Otford on the Illawarra line and Bondi Junction on the Eastern Suburbs line.

The Eastern Suburbs Railway was opened in 1979. This railway provides a 2-line track running mainly underground from Central Station to Bondi Junction via Town Hall, Martin Place, Kings Cross and Edgecliff. In 1980 the electrified extension of the Illawarra line to

Waterfall was integrated with the Eastern Suburbs line. In 1984, a further electrified section to Helensburgh was opened.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960. A further section from Gosford to Wyong was opened in 1982, and completed to Newcastle in 1984. Currently electrification extends to Helensburgh on the Illawarra line (to Port Kembla) and to Campbelltown on the southern line (to Goulburn). Work is currently in progress to extend electrified lines to Wollongong, scheduled for completion in 1986.

In 1983, construction of the Maldon-Port Kembla coal line commenced. This line will provide a direct link from the western coal fields and Burragorang Valley to the coal loader at Port Kembla. Work also commenced on the 25 km Ulan-Gulgong line.

Finances of State Government Railways

Particulars of railway finances in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

New South Wales Government Railways: Finance
(*Source*: State Rail Authority)
($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Revenue						
Earnings —						
Freight services						
Goods *(a)*	258,909	344,439	378,495	447,624	449,924	557,410
Livestock	3,630	3,704	3,132	3,749	2,702	2,466
Passenger services	85,408	111,004	138,595	168,131	193,674	213,686
Trading and catering services	15,845	17,961	20,693	22,907	23,243	24,652
Rents, advertising, etc.	8,766	10,010	10,897	12,228	15,166	17,221
Other	6,475	8,714	7,831	8,576	10,110	7,620
Total earnings	**379,033**	**495,833**	**559,645**	**663,216**	**694,819**	**823,055**
Government contribution towards —						
Lease rental payments	..	..	..	21,535	66,717	73,361
Losses on developmental lines *(b)*	1,600	1,600	..	..	..	..
Superannuation *(b)*	7,749	9,396	11,500	13,100	14,400	16,050
Losses due to competition from road transport services *(c)*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest and other charges *(d)*	..	..	31,754	54,192	70,891	99,549
Revenue supplements *(d)*	..	..	299,407	387,327	448,285	395,000
Total revenue	**388,382**	**506,829**	**902,306**	**1,139,370**	**1,295,112**	**1,407,015**
Expenditure from revenue						
Working expenses	656,356	744,944	870,378	1,085,260	1,216,703	1,267,404
Provision for renewals	15,927	13,052	*(d)*. .	*(d)*. .	*(d)*. .	*(d)*. .
Debt redemption	13,810	13,360	*(d)*. .	*(d)*. .	*(d)*. .	*(d)*. .
Interest and exchange on interest	73,634	63,456	*(d)*31,754	*(d)*54,192	*(d)*70,891	*(d)*99,549
Other expenditure *(e)*	—	—	—	—	7,500	40,010
Total expenditure from revenue	**759,727**	**834,812**	**902,132**	**1,139,452**	**1,295,094**	**1,406,963**
Surplus or deficit						
Surplus or deficit (—) *(b)*	**(—)371,345**	**(—)327,983**	***(d)*173**	***(d)*(—)82**	***(d)*18**	***(d)*52**

(a) Goods include parcels and mail. *(b)* Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund. *(c)* Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. *(d)* From July, 1980, the State Rail Authority is released from providing for renewals and for debt redemption under the Transport Authorities Act, 1980, which provides for reimbursement of debt charges from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The legislation also provides for revenue supplements to be provided from Consolidated Revenue. *(e)* Comprises special contributions and provisions.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1983-84 the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to $4.7m (almost entirely for the carriage of wheat and flour), while further concessions amounting to $36.6m (including $28.9m for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The carriage of goods contributed 68 per cent of the total earnings in 1983-84, compared with 26 per cent, from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

An analysis of the finances of the freight and passenger services provided by the State Rail Authority in 1983-84, is shown in the following table.

New South Wales Government Railways: Finances Classified by Type of Service *(a)*, 1983-84 (*Source*: State Rail Authority) ($'000)

Type of service	*Revenue* *Earnings*	*Government Contributions (a)(b)*	*Total*	*Expenditure (a)*	*Surplus or Deficit (—)*
Freight services	568,744	83,805	652,549	652,539	10
Passenger services					
Sydney and Newcastle urban services	178,756	178,587	357,343	357,320	23
Country and interstate services	75,555	148,658	224,213	224,194	19
Total passenger services	254,311	327,245	581,556	581,514	42
Total rail services	**823,055**	**411,050**	**1,234,105**	**1,234,053**	**52**

(a) Excludes State Government contributions to revenue of $173m and excludes expenditure on lease rental payments and on interest and other charges of $173m. *(b)* Comprises revenue supplement and contribution for superannuation.

Further particulars regarding the finances of the State Rail Authority are included in the subdivision 'State Government Finance' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

Traffic on State Government Railways

Particulars of goods traffic carried by the State Government railways in the last six years are given in the next table.

New South Wales Government Railways: Traffic (*Source*: State Rail Authority)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Passenger journeys ('000)			
Passenger journeys	**182,750**	**208,821**	**212,911**	**220,837**	**207,201**	***(a)*202,253**
			Freight ('000 tonnes)			
Coal	17,913	20,068	22,259	22,618	27,910	30,067
Wheat	3,260	6,056	5,328	4,997	2,949	4,885
Iron and steel	1,786	2,127	1,901	1,994	1,289	1,565
Containers	2,724	3,025	2,798	2,696	2,553	2,751
Other *(b)*	7,799	8,410	8,164	8,087	6,655	7,333
Total freight carried	**33,482**	**39,686**	**40,450**	**40,393**	**41,356**	**46,601**

(a) Includes 198,065 in Sydney and Newcastle urban services. *(b)* Includes grains other than wheat, fruit and vegetables, limestone, cement, fertilisers, petroleum products, livestock, parcels and general freight.

Employment in State Government Rail Services

The annual average number of persons employed in the State Government railways (excluding those employed on the construction of new lines) and the salaries and wages paid to them during the last six years were:

	Employees	*Salaries wages, allowances, etc. ($'000)*
1978-79	42,765	515,291
1979-80	42,599	598,052
1980-81	42,583	662,730
1981-82	41,607	795,313
1982-83	40,367	840,855
1983-84	40,751	881,826

Rolling Stock

At 30 June 1984, the rolling stock of the State Rail Authority consisted of 2,100 passenger carriages, 10,096 freight vans and wagons, 633 locomotives and 20 road motor coaches. The passenger capacity of the fleet was 157,675 persons and the freight capacity, 487,327 tonnes.

The high-speed XPT Inter-City Express passenger service commenced in April 1982. At 30 June 1984, there were 48 XPT units comprising 15 diesel powered units and 33 carriages.

Accidents on State Government Railways

Accidents which occur in the working of the State Government railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees, are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table.

**New South Wales Government Railways:
Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid
(*Source*: State Rail Authority)**

Category	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Persons killed —						
Employees	9	7	8	6	10	9
Other	60	62	49	49	60	58
Total persons killed	**69**	**69**	**57**	**55**	**70**	**67**
Persons injured —						
Employees	5,507	5,370	5,468	5,170	4,759	5,695
Other	438	928	288	332	370	320
Total persons injured	**5,945**	**6,298**	**5,756**	**5,502**	**5,129**	**6,015**
Compensation paid ($'000) —						
Persons *(a)*	2,443.4	1,322.2	2,061.5	3,355.9	987.0	1,141.0
Goods *(b)*	656.4	693.7	423.7	378.9	398.1	343.3
Total compensation paid	**3,099.8**	**2,015.9**	**2,485.2**	**3,734.8**	**1,385.1**	**1,484.3**

(a) Excludes compensation paid to employees. *(b)* Compensation is mainly for goods stolen in transit.

Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales

The Victorian Government has acquired an interest in railways in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 1,600 mm gauge but the works within New South Wales are so constructed as to be suitable for conversion to the standard gauge of 1,435 mm.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 325 kilometres. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Board. In 1981-82, the number of train kilometres run on the three lines open for traffic was 156,800 and the weight of goods carried was 768,091 tonnes. At 30 June 1982 there were 82 employees.

Indian Pacific Service

The regular passenger service between Sydney and Perth (the Indian-Pacific Service) is run three times a week in either direction, each trip taking 2.8 days. The service which passes through Broken Hill (in N.S.W.) and Port Pirie (in South Australia), is operated jointly by the Australian National Railways Commission, the State Rail Authority of New South Wales and Western Australian Government Railways.

Sydney-Alice Springs Service

In November 1983, a direct rail passenger service between Sydney and Alice Springs was opened. The service to Alice Springs passes through Broken Hill, Port Pirie and Tarcoola, and the route covers a distance of 3,000 kilometres. It is operated jointly by the Australian National Railways Commission and the State Rail Authority of New South Wales.

BUS SERVICES

In New South Wales, the State Government operates bus services in the Sydney and Newcastle districts. Private bus services are operated in the Sydney, Newcastle and other districts and, are subject to regulation by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

State Government Bus Services

The State Government bus services are administered by the Urban Transit Authority of New South Wales (see reference at the beginning of this section). At 30 June 1984, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 867 kilometres in the Sydney district and 251 kilometres in Newcastle.

Finances

At 30 June 1984 the capital value of fixed assets of the bus services amounted to $23m. Revenue of the Government bus services, as shown in the following table, includes an annual contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation ($1,120,000 in 1983-84).

In 1978-79, charges in respect of the capital indebtedness of the bus services (met in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund) are fully reflected in the expenditures shown below. However, from 1 July 1979, the government cancelled the capital debt liability, involving writing off $47m of capital debt and $54m in unpaid debt charges.

New South Wales Government Bus Services: Finances
(*Source*: Urban Transit Authority)
($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Revenue			
Earnings	44,100	54,233	66,975	73,817	89,232	98,592
Government contribution towards —						
Superannuation	836	874	992	1,126	1,120	1,120
Bus leasing *(a)*	. .	6,166	9,187	9,990	11,443	11,955
Revenue supplement *(b)*	. .	. .	60,826	76,117	79,630	82,790
Total revenue	**44,936**	**61,273**	**137,980**	**161,050**	**181,425**	**194,457**
			Expenditure from revenue			
Working expenses *(a)*	115,084	121,414	137,247	161,343	181,419	194,796
Provision for debt redemption *(c)*	547	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Interest *(c)*	3,704	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total expenditure from revenue	**119,337**	**121,414**	**137,247**	**161,343**	**181,419**	**194,796**
			Surplus or deficit			
Surplus or deficit (—)	**(—)74,399**	**(—)60,140**	***(b)*734**	**(—)293**	**6**	**(—)170**

(a) See text following table. *(b)* Under the Transport Authorities Act, 1980, the Urban Transit Authority is provided with a Revenue Supplement from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. *(c)* From 1 July 1979 debt charges have been waived.

Included in both revenue and expenditure in 1983-84, are leasing costs of $12.0m for Metropolitan and Newcastle bus services which were met in full by a contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Prior to 1979-80, leasing costs were included only as an expenditure item.

Traffic

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the distance travelled by buses in the Sydney and Newcastle districts in the last six years are given in the next table.

New South Wales Government Bus Services: Traffic *(a)*
(*Source*: Urban Transit Authority)

Year ended 30 June	*Passenger journeys ('000)*			*Vehicle kilometres ('000 kilometres)*		
	Sydney	*Newcastle*	*Total*	*Sydney*	*Newcastle*	*Total*
1979	175,732	17,898	193,630	57,576	7,605	65,181
1980	175,551	18,292	193,843	56,942	7,718	64,660
1981	170,575	17,326	187,901	57,561	7,990	65,551
1982	169,250	16,983	186,233	58,584	8,116	66,700
1983	171,604	15,900	187,504	57,945	8,026	65,971
1984	172,041	15,634	187,675	57,699	8,163	65,862

(a) Excludes charter operations.

Fares

Bus routes are divided into sections with an average length of 1.6 kilometres, and single journey fares are calculated according to the number of sections travelled.

Weekly, quarterly and annual tickets, allowing unlimited travel within specified areas at reduced rates, are available, while various fare concessions are granted to pensioners and students.

Rolling Stock, and Employment

At 30 June 1984 the rolling stock of the State bus services consisted of 1,508 vehicles in Sydney, 1,482 single deck and 26 double-deck buses, while in Newcastle there were 190 single-deck buses and 2 mini-buses. Since 1976, buses added to the fleet have been acquired under leverage leasing arrangements, which are described in the subsection 'State Government Finance' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

The number of persons employed by the Urban Transit Authority in providing bus services was 6,272 at 30 June 1984; the salaries and wages paid during 1983-84 amounted to $132m.

Private Bus Services

Private (non-government) bus services in the (Sydney) Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are controlled by the Transport Act, 1930, and the Regulations for Public Vehicles. A licence for each privately-owned bus service must be obtained from the Department of Motor Transport (see section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' later in this chapter). This service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Services are not permitted to operate in direct duplication of Government bus services. Details of the operations in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, in recent years, have been supplied by the Department of Motor Transport from figures provided by the private bus operators. These statistics are shown in the following table.

Private Bus Services in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong: Number of Services and Vehicles in Service (*Source*: Department of Motor Transport)

	Metropolitan Transport District		*Newcastle and District Transport District*		*Wollongong Transport District*	
At 30 June	*Number of services*	*Vehicles in service*	*Number of services*	*Vehicles in service*	*Number of services*	*Vehicles in service*
1979	199	1,516	21	152	24	174
1980	199	1,525	19	143	24	172
1981	199	1,578	19	141	37	169
1982	199	1,572	20	142	42	165
1983	199	1,527	20	142	42	150
1984	225	1,531	20	139	45	144

Private Bus Services in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong: Passengers Carried and Distance Travelled (*Source*: Department of Motor Transport)

	Metropolitan Transport District		*Newcastle and District Transport District*		*Wollongong Transport District*	
Year ended 30 June	*Passengers carried ('000)*	*Distance travelled ('000 km)*	*Passengers carried ('000)*	*Distance travelled ('000 km)*	*Passengers carried ('000)*	*Distance travelled ('000 km)*
1979	83,944	42,017	2,855	4,397	11,305	6,089
1980	66,056	33,588	3,162	4,468	9,101	6,473
1981	65,039	48,287	3,022	2,837	6,328	5,343
1982	58,364	42,611	2,814	3,665	5,994	6,301
1983	56,405	39,976	2,605	6,142	4,511	4,866
1984	54,016	36,123	2,672	5,934	3,849	4,917

Private Bus Services in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong Revenue and Expenditure (*Source*: Department of Motor Transport) ($'000)

Year ended 30 June	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
1977	32,380	30,389	3,143	2,784	3,784	3,624
1978	36,786	34,367	2,996	2,692	4,099	3,956
1979	37,513	35,955	3,726	3,135	4,477	4,268
1980	39,985	37,357	3,446	3,416	5,228	5,064
1981	53,274	51,279	3,978	3,483	4,927	4,787
1982	59,037	56,584	4,354	4,202	6,363	6,595
1983	56,303	55,387	4,684	4,626	7,318	7,234
1984	59,955	59,338	5,595	5,424	7,612	7,382

HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY AND HYDROFOIL SERVICES

On 1 July 1980, ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries was vested in the Urban Transit Authority. From that date the Authority became responsible for the operation of the services formerly operated by the Public Transport Commission.

At 30 June 1984, the Urban Transit Authority had a fleet of 16 ferries and 5 hydrofoils operating in Sydney Harbour. The number of passenger journeys for 1983-84 was 16,804,000. In February 1983, the Urban Transit Authority commenced the operation of the Stockton to Newcastle service, utilising two chartered vessels. The number of passenger journeys for 1983-84 was 577,000.

The number of persons employed by the Urban Transit Authority in providing ferry and hydrofoil services was 430 at 30 June 1984; the salaries and wages paid during 1983-84 amounted to $11m.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the State Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of vehicular traffic across rivers.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The N.S.W. Department of Main Roads is responsible for the administration of and expenditure on main roads in the State, and shares, with local government councils, the expenditure on secondary roads, developmental roads, and tourist roads. The local government councils are fully responsible for the administration of roads other than main roads within their areas.

In December 1982, local government councils were fully or partially responsible for approximately 159,000 kilometres of roads in New South Wales. In addition, in June 1984 the Department of Main Roads was responsible for approximately 43,000 kilometres of roads.

Moneys expended by governmental authorities on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure by governmental authorities on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as 'Other' expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, administration, and debt charges (interest and repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading 'State Government'. The expenditure classified as 'Local

Government' represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils; it does not include direct expenditure on the construction of local roads by private subdividers of land. Further details of expenditure by local government are given in the section 'Local Government Finance' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

Total Expenditure by Government Authorities on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W. ($'000)

	State Government (a)			
Year ended 30 June	*Department of Main Roads*	*Other*	*Local government (municipalities and shires) (b)*	*Total*
1979	r415,838	25,458	274,096	r715,392
1980	r481,074	30,196	292,802	r804,072
1981	r553,351	37,019	332,604	r922,974
1982	r587,765	32,562	354,176	r974,503
1983	644,385	32,571	396,276	1,073,232
1984	875,553	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Source: Department of Main Roads. Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies. *(b)* Calendar year ended six months earlier. From 1980, figures are not comparable to previous years, due to a change in the allocation of expenditure classifications.

ADMINISTRATION OF ROADS

The present system of main roads administration is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of the Commissioner for Main Roads who is responsible to the Minister for Roads.

The activities of the Department of Main Roads embrace works on main, secondary, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works such as bridges, vehicular ferries, and traffic control and management devices which are constructed and maintained from government funds.

Public roads (except those in Commonwealth territory and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division) may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as: *State Highways*, which form the principal avenues of road communication throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; *Trunk Roads*, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; *ordinary Main Roads*, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. Any of these three classifications may include freeways and/or motorways, the distinguishing feature of these being that the Commissioner may limit access in order to facilitate traffic movement. The Department of Main Roads reimburses municipal and shire councils for the full amount expended by them on the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and the Department itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be *Secondary Roads*. The maintenance and improvement of secondary roads are the responsibility of the local councils through whose areas the roads pass; however the Department of Main Roads financially assists councils by contributing up to half the cost of approved works on these roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a *Developmental Road* or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met by the Department of Main Roads. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a *Tourist Road*. The Department of Main Roads provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

Any work which facilitates the movement of motor traffic between Sydney and Newcastle or Wollongong may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a *Toll Work*. The construction and maintenance of toll works may be undertaken by the Department of Main Roads or by local councils (with financial assistance from the Department). The cost of construction and maintenance may be recovered by the imposition of tolls on the vehicles using the works. Part of the Sydney to Newcastle Freeway, consisting of a 25.9 kilometre section from Berowra to Calga, and part of the Southern Freeway, consisting of a 22.9 kilometre section from Waterfall to Bulli Pass, have been proclaimed as toll works.

The Department of Main Roads is currently undertaking a program involving the construction of 117 kilometres of freeways in the County of Cumberland, with extensions to Kiama in the south, Mittagong in the southwest, the Blue Mountains in the west, and Newcastle in the north. The stages of development of these freeways are as follows:

Warringah Freeway. Section from Sydney Harbour Bridge to Willoughby Road, Naremburn, completed in 1978.

Sydney to Newcastle Freeway. Section from Wahroonga to Berowra under construction. Section from Berowra to Calga completed and proclaimed a toll work in 1974. Freeway under construction between Calga and Somersby. Section from Somersby to Wyee, including a connection to the Pacific Highway at Doyalson completed in 1983. Construction in hand on an extension of the Freeway from Wyee to Morisset.

North Western Freeway. Section between the City of Sydney and Pyrmont completed in 1981.

Western Freeway. Sections from Prospect to Emu Plains completed progressively between 1971 and 1974. Sections from North Strathfield to Auburn and from Parramatta to Mays Hill completed in 1982 and from Auburn to Granville in September, 1984. Section from Granville to Parramatta and an extension of the Freeway at North Strathfield under construction.

South Western Freeway. Section from Cross Roads (near Liverpool) to Kenny Hill, Campbelltown, completed in 1974 and from Kenny Hill to Yanderra completed in 1980. Section from Yanderra to Aylmerton completed in 1977. Work nearing completion on a new section of Freeway at the Sydney end between Casula and Moorebank.

Southern Freeway. The Southern Freeway is planned eventually to link Sydney and Wollongong and then to extend south to Kiama. To the south of Sydney, the 23 km Waterfall to Bulli Pass Tollway was opened in 1975. In the Wollongong area, sections of the Freeway have been progressively completed since 1963 to provide a 15.5 km length from Mt. Ousley to Dapto. A single carriageway extension of the Freeway from Dapto to Yallah is to be opened in 1985.

The length of roads in New South Wales which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads are shown in the following table.

Length of Roads in N.S.W. Under the Control of the Department of Main Roads, 30 June 1984 *(a)*
(*Source*: Department of Main Roads)
(kilometres)

	Sydney Statistical Division		*Rest of N.S.W.*			
Class of road	*Municipalities*	*Shires*	*Municipalities*	*Shires*	*Unincorporated area*	*Total N.S.W.*
Proclaimed main roads —						
State highways	301	141	1,149	7,976	697	10,264
Trunk roads	—	26	359	6,608	105	7,098
Ordinary main roads	778	725	1,493	14,780	576	18,352
Total, proclaimed main roads	*1,079*	*892*	*3,001*	*29,364*	*1,378*	*35,714*
Freeways	63	54	15	14	—	146
Tollworks	20	11	24	—	—	55
Developmental roads	22	8	178	3,266	—	3,474
Tourist roads	40	53	36	316	-	445
Secondary roads	250	42	—	—	—	292
Unclassified roads	19	3	—	—	2,489	2,511
Total	**1,493**	**1,063**	**3,254**	**32,960**	**3,867**	**42,637**

(a) Does not include roads under the full control of local government authorities.

Main Roads Finances

The income of the Department of Main Roads is derived chiefly from motor vehicle registration taxes, appropriations from Consolidated Fund of receipts from diesel fuel levy, Commonwealth Government road grants, contributions by government authorities and other organisations for specific works, contributions by local government authorities for works carried out in conjunction with works on main roads, tolls imposed on vehicles using toll works, and grants by the State Government. The State Government also provides repayable loans from its General Loan Account allocation, and the Commissioner for Main Roads is empowered under the Public Authorities (Financial Accommodation) Act, 1981 to raise loans from the semi-government loan allocation.

In terms of the Main Roads Act, 1924 the transactions of the Department are conducted through three separate funds — the *County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund*, for main, secondary, and tourist roads and toll works in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the *Country Main Roads Fund*, for main and tourist roads and toll works outside the County of Cumberland; and the *Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund* for transactions involving Commonwealth grants for roads, including developmental roads.

The accounts of the Department of Main Roads are summarised for the last six years in the following table. Due to a change in accounting standards, many figures have been revised since the previous issue.

Department of Main Roads *(a)*: Receipts and Payments
(*Source*: Department of Main Roads)
($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Receipts						
Motor vehicle registration weight tax and tax levy *(b)*	130,196	143,478	182,405	226,446	265,761	306,921
Charges on heavy commercial vehicles for maintenance of roads *(b)*	19,578	1,223	23	—	—	—
Diesel fuel levy	—	—	—	—	30,113	30,318
Allocation from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund *(b)*	14,545	19,128	18,504	18,374	8,401	10,631
Commonwealth Aid for Road Grants *(c)*	165,686	178,019	197,303	214,336	263,375	389,341
Employment generating programmes *(d)*	—	—	—	—	843	6,965
Road tolls	10,335	10,207	10,917	10,963	10,498	11,009
Loans —						
From State General Loan Account	13,400	36,850	10,000	4,000	—	—
From State Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Raised by Commissioner *(e)*	38,000	70,175	85,125	82,900	57,800	52,000
Other *(f)*	21,543	15,642	30,666	35,024	23,230	59,769
Total receipts	**413,283**	**474,722**	**534,943**	**592,043**	**660,021**	**876,954**
Payments						
State road system —						
Construction and reconstruction	192,674	232,354	260,351	247,730	279,566	426,675
Maintenance and minor improvements	89,248	98,045	109,951	118,473	133,610	161,599
Other	20,375	19,341	25,221	37,873	23,277	24,547
Local roads	38,956	38,719	43,409	47,015	50,315	83,331
Traffic facilities	28,674	32,720	35,378	37,039	39,089	45,078
Administration, planning, and research	18,941	21,801	26,034	29,336	31,526	33,517
Debt charges and capital debt repayments	25,300	35,884	50,456	67,829	84,673	97,172
Other	1,670	2,210	2,551	2,470	2,329	3,634
Total payments	**415,838**	**481,074**	**553,351**	**587,765**	**644,385**	**875,553**

(a) Comprises the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, the Country Main Roads Fund, the Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund, the Traffic Facilities Fund, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge Accounts. *(b)* See text following table. *(c)* See subdivision 'Commonwealth Grants For Road Construction And Maintenance'. *(d)* Includes grants in respect of the Wage Pause Employment Programme (1982-83 and 1983-84) and the Steel Region Assistance Programme (1983-84). *(e)* Raised by the Commissioner under semi-government loan allocation. *(f)* Includes internal loans totalling $41.6m from Department's Reserve for loan repayments made up of $15m in 1980-81, $9m in 1981-82, $2.6m in 1982-83 and $15m in 1983-84. Also includes for 1983-84 $5m obtained under the New South Wales Government Deferred Payments Contracts Scheme.

Two motor vehicle taxes are imposed in New South Wales, these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy*. These taxes are described in the division 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' of this chapter. The taxes are collected by the Department of Motor Transport when vehicles are registered. Of the $307m collected in 1983-84, $275m was paid into the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund and the Country Main Roads Fund in the following proportions.

	County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund	*Country Main Roads Fund*
Weight tax	20 per cent	80 per cent
Tax levy	50 per cent	50 per cent

Effective from 1 August, 1982 the Business Franchise Licences (Petroleum Products) Act, 1982 introduced licence fees for the sale of motor spirit and diesel fuel in New South Wales.

The Department receives the revenue from the fees for diesel fuel which was originally equivalent to 5 cents per litre. This fee was subsequently reduced to the equivalent of 3.57 cents per litre from 1 October, 1982 and has remained unchanged from that date.

In 1983-84 the total amount received by the Department from fees for diesel fuel was $30.3m.

In 1983-84 $10.6m was provided from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund for traffic facility works carried out by the Department of Main Roads. The Fund is administered by the Department of Motor Transport and the revenue of the Fund consists mainly of drivers' licence fees and vehicle registration fees. These fees are described in the division 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' of this chapter.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Commonwealth assistance in 1980-81 for roads was provided for under the *Roads Grants Act 1980*. In 1981-82 assistance was provided under the *Roads Grants Act 1981*. For the period 1982-83 to 1984-85 assistance was provided under the *Roads Grants Amendment Act 1982*. An amount of $258m was allocated as grants to New South Wales for 1984-85 for roads under the legislation. This represents 31 per cent of the total Commonwealth grants for roads to the States and Northern Territory in 1984-85.

The grants made to New South Wales under the Roads Grants Acts are shown in the following table.

Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W.
$m

Road category	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*
National and developmental roads *(a)*	103.6	111.0	117.6	124.8
Arterial roads *(b)*	64.5	69.1	73.3	77.7
Local roads *(a)*	46.3	49.6	52.5	55.7
Total Commonwealth grants to N.S.W.	**214.3**	**229.7**	**243.4**	**258.1**

(a) For construction and maintenance. *(b)* For construction only.

Expenditure by the State on particular classes of roads may be effected by making grants to local government authorities for such purposes.

Under the *Australian Bicentennial Road Development Trust Fund Act 1982*, the Commonwealth Government will provide the States with additional funds to upgrade roads for Australia's bicentennial year in 1988. The funds will be raised from a surcharge on motor spirit and diesel fuel excise, and deposited in a special Trust Fund, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Transport. A charge of 1c. a litre was applied from 17 August 1982, and raised to 2c. a litre on 1 July 1983.

Under this program, an estimated $2.5 billion will be provided to the States between 1982 and 1988. For 1984-85, New South Wales is expected to receive $63.9m for national roads, $46.9m for arterial roads and $14.3m for local roads.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales were distributed during the last six years for the various Roads Grants Acts and the *Australian Bicentennial Road Development Trust Fund Act 1982*. (Grants relating to the ABRD Trust Fund Act commenced in 1982-83).

Distribution of Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W. for Roads
(*Source*: Department of Main Roads)
($'000)

Year ended 30 June	*Department of Main Roads*	*Traffic Authority of N.S.W.*	*Forestry Commission*	*Soil Conservation Service*	*National Parks and Wildlife Service*	*Total grant*
1979 *(a)*	159,325	4,849	268	43	—	164,485
1980 *(a)*	170,952	5,511	280	46	—	176,789
1981 *(a)*	193,732	2,439	280	50	—	196,501
1982	212,027	1,949	300	60	—	214,336
1983	260,867	2,148	300	60	—	263,375
1984	386,138	2,745	300	60	98	389,341

(a) Excludes funds provided under the Transport (Planning and Research) Act.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

In certain localities where conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a vehicular punt or ferry has been installed. Of the 10 vehicular ferry crossings in which the Department of Main Roads is involved, two are operated directly by the Department, three by contract, and five by contract to Councils. For further information on ferries in New South Wales refer to the division 'Railways, Buses and Ferries' in this chapter.

At 30 June 1984 there were 6,200 bridges of all types with a total length of 220,714 metres in New South Wales. Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Department of Main Roads.

Sydney Harbour Bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which is administered by the Department of Main Roads, spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern side and Milson's Point on the northern side and is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 4.43 kilometres. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway with the northern suburban line. The Bridge was opened to traffic in 1932.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic using the Bridge. Net tolls in 1983-84 totalled $3.8m. In addition a contribution of $544,238 was received from the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority for railway and bus passengers. During 1983 an estimated 63 million road vehicle crossings were made over the Bridge.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police enforce traffic laws, and have authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic, to serve notice of traffic offences, to regulate the flow of traffic, and to enforce traffic parking regulations.

The Motor Traffic Act, 1909, provides that the speed limit on a length of road is as indicated by signs. Where there are no signs the general limits fixed by the law apply. There is a limit of 60 kilometres per hour on roads with street lights and in other areas where a 60 kilometres per hour sign is displayed. On roads without street lights the general limit is 100 kilometres per hour except where a different speed limit is indicated by signs. Provisional licences issued to new drivers and riders limit holders to a maximum speed of 80 kilometres per hour. The holder of a learner's permit to drive or ride is restricted to a maximum speed 70 kilometres per hour.

Special speed limits apply on roads without street lights to motor lorries (or combination of lorry and trailer) where the vehicle or any load carried (either on the vehicle or trailer) weighs more than 4.5 tonnes (speed limit, 80 kilometres per hour) and to large passenger carrying vehicles such as omnibuses and tourist coaches (speed limit, 90 kilometres per hour). Trailers or caravans which have a loaded weight in excess of 750 kilograms may not be towed at a speed exceeding 80 kilometres per hour.

Motor vehicles must be registered, be in a roadworthy condition and comply with required vehicle safety standards if driven upon public streets. Owners of motor vehicles are required to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to other persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and a written test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

Department of Motor Transport

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is the driver licensing and motor vehicle registration authority in New South Wales and the Department's functions extend over a wide variety of matters.

The Department is responsible for collecting taxes for road works paid in conjunction with vehicle registrations, stamp duty on new and transferred registrations, and premiums for motor vehicle third party insurance effected with the Government Insurance Office. It also licenses and regulates the operations of commercial passenger carrying services such as taxicabs, hire cars and privately owned bus services; licenses the operations of commercial aircraft within the State; and licenses paid motor vehicle driving instructors, and operators and drivers engaged in the tow-truck industry.

Traffic Authority of New South Wales

The Traffic Authority of New South Wales is constituted under the Traffic Authority Act, 1976. The principal functions of the Authority are to: *(a)* improve traffic arrangements throughout the State, including arrangements relating to regulation and control of vehicles; *(b)* establish general standards and principles in the design, construction, and erection of traffic control facilities (including intersections and approaches to railway crossings); *(c)* establish priorities and co-ordinate the activities of public authorities in providing traffic control lights, signs, and other traffic facilities; *(d)* promote traffic safety measures for the safety of pedestrians and drivers and to reduce accidents occurring on public streets; and *(e)* disseminate road safety educational material to the general public and persons engaged in the motor vehicle industry.

The members of the Traffic Authority comprise the Commissioner for Motor Transport (Chairman), the Commissioner for Main Roads, the Commissioner of Police, the Director of the Department of Environment and Planning and the Managing Director of the Urban Transit Authority together with nominees of the Council of the City of Sydney, the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales, the Transport Workers' Union of Australia (New South Wales Branch) and a nominee of the Minister for Transport.

The Traffic Authority is assisted in technical and administrative matters by a Secretariat comprised of four units. One of these units, the Traffic Accident Research Unit, is discussed later in the subdivision 'Road Accidents and Road Safety'.

The Authority is funded from a variety of sources, principally from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and the Main Roads Fund.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners.

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1979 and later years, and is derived from the records of State and Commonwealth registration authorities. Figures at September, 1979 and 1982 are derived from Censuses of Motor Vehicles whereas those for other periods are estimates.

Motor Vehicles *(a)* on the Register *(b)*, N.S.W.
('000)

Date	*Cars*	*Station wagons*	*Utilities*	*Panel vans*	*Trucks (c)*	*Buses*	*Motor cycles*	*Total vehicles*
1979 : 30 Sept.	1,611.5	295.0	146.7	129.6	162.2	13.0	93.2	2,451.3
1982 : 30 Sept.	— 2,070.4 —		158.4	161.7	183.2	15.9	118.5	2,708.1
1982 : 31 Dec.	1,781.3	347.9	163.3	170.2	189.2	16.4	132.1	2,800.3
1983 : 30 June	1,788.8	349.4	163.6	179.9	188.5	16.8	134.1	2,821.1
1983 : 31 Dec.	1,795.1	352.5	164.1	186.6	191.3	20.2	133.7	2,843.5
1984 : 30 June	1,806.7	356.4	166.3	193.4	192.1	25.6	132.7	2,873.2

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment and defence force vehicles and, from 30 September 1982, vehicles owned by Australian government departments and authorities. *(b)* See text preceding table. *(c)* Includes truck-type vehicles.

The number of cars and station wagons registered in N.S.W. per 1,000 of population was 374 in September 1979, and 389 in September 1982.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered.

Public Motor Vehicles

The licensing of public motor vehicles (that is, those engaged in non-Government public transport services) throughout New South Wales is subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931. Those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930, under which the Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees for those areas. Under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Act, 1980 and the Local Government (Public Vehicles) Amendment Act, 1980, sole control of public motor vehicles in country areas is also vested in the Commissioner for Motor Transport. Prior to the implementation of this legislation on 1 November 1982, the licensing and control of services in country areas was by local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Buses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs* for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers enroute; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned bus service within the State. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with Government railway or bus services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on Government-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is $8 per seat of the total seating capacity which each bus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) has been 95c flag-fall and 57.5c per kilometre in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts since 7 December 1984. A booked hiring charge of 60c and a waiting fee of $13.80 per hour may be made where applicable.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab licences in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts to qualified persons on the basis of seniority as disclosed by the Drivers' Seniority Register. To qualify, an applicant must hold a current taxicab driver's licence, have no financial interests in a taxicab, and, generally, must reside within 5 kilometres of the registered location of the taxi plate to be allotted. In other areas new licences are allocated by ballot.

A Taxi Transport Subsidy Scheme for the severely disabled commenced in 1981. A number of commuter type small buses fitted with special hydraulic lifting devices for wheelchair passengers are used as taxicabs. Registered users of the service pay half of the required fare and the Urban Transit Authority pays half.

Hire car licences are issued to approved applicants.

Public Passenger Vehicles on Register, N.S.W.
(*Source*: Department of Motor Transport)

At 30 June	Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Transport Districts			Other districts			Tourist vehicles (all districts)
	Buses	Taxi-cabs	Hire cars	Buses	Taxi-cabs	Hire cars (a)	
1979	3,646	3,709	241	3,576	922	95	127
1980	3,774	3,711	254	3,699	913	89	126
1981	3,693	3,801	250	3,501	909	85	127
1982	3,618	3,827	253	3,205	912	94	129
1983	3,560	3,882	250	3,098	907	84	124
1984	3,543	3,888	245	3,190	902	76	153

(a) Includes a number operating in regular services.

In addition to the vehicles shown above, there were 543 motor vans licensed, at 30 June 1984, to operate in services inside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts.

Censuses of Motor Vehicles

Particulars of the type, make, year of manufacture, tare weight, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Australian Statistician. The last two censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 30 September 1979, and 30 September 1982. The next census will cover vehicles on the register at 30 September 1985.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1982 is given in the next table.

Registered Motor Vehicles in N.S.W.: Year of Manufacture

Type of vehicle	*At 30 September 1979 (b)*	*At 30 September 1982 (a)*					
		Year of manufacture					
		Before 1974	*1974 to 1977*	*1978 to 1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*Total (c)*
Cars and station wagons	1,906,556	727,278	600,542	475,533	159,713	99,259	2,070,382
Utilities	146,703	56,709	45,640	33,720	13,204	7,886	158,448
Panel vans	129,569	35,665	48,851	38,065	21,615	16,746	161,733
Trucks —							
Rigid	136,608	56,997	40,198	36,607	13,524	5,763	155,171
Articulated	15,405	4,714	5,031	4,418	1,142	440	16,078
Other truck-type *(d)*	10,210	4,282	4,165	2,149	782	315	r11,920
Buses	13,019	5,032	4,175	3,380	2,212	790	15,918
Motor cycles	93,199	14,346	28,847	42,753	23,045	8,011	118,496
Total vehicles	*2,451,269*	*905,023*	*777,449*	*636,625*	*235,237*	*139,210*	*2,708,145*
Plant and equipment *(e)*	23,244	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,948
Caravans	71,001	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68,158
Trailers	350,657	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	415,123

(a) Excludes all Commonwealth Government owned vehicles. *(b)* Includes State and Commonwealth Government owned vehicles other than those of the defence forces. *(c)* Includes vehicles with year of manufacture unknown. *(d)* Comprises those truck-type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g. street flushers. *(e)* Includes tractors registered.

New Motor Vehicles Registered

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the next table.

New Motor Vehicles Registered *(a)* in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	*Cars*	*Station Wagons*	*Utilities*	*Panel vans (b)*	*Trucks and truck-type vehicles*	*Buses (b)*	*Motor cycles*	*Total vehicles*
1979	136,497	29,698	11,774	13,057	14,798	1,006	13,706	220,536
1980	129,247	33,442	11,940	13,132	14,613	1,018	20,279	223,671
1981	131,197	35,536	12,134	17,118	15,488	1,598	26,664	239,735
1982	132,090	33,448	14,019	25,013	15,723	1,945	24,705	246,943
1983	123,267	25,754	10,433	28,016	9,658	1,527	21,829	220,484
1984	122,774	28,193	11,987	24,554	10,424	9,023	16,971	223,926

(a) Includes State and Commonwealth Government owned vehicles other than those of the defence forces. Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, and mobile plant and equipment. *(b)* From August 1983, small bus type vehicles previously included in 'panel vans' have been included in 'buses'.

The majority of vehicles entering the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components. Of the 461,018 new cars and station wagons registered in Australia in 1983-84, approximately 20 per cent were imported fully assembled.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in New South Wales in 1983-84 were Ford (30.9 per cent of total number registered), Holden (18.2 per cent), Toyota (14.0 per cent), Mitsubishi (9.7 per cent), Nissan/Datsun (9.7 per cent), and Mazda (5.6 per cent). The principal makes of utilities, panel vans, buses and trucks were Toyota (32.2 per cent), Mitsubishi (12.4 per cent), Ford (11.7 per cent), Nissan/Datsun (9.5 per cent), Holden (8.1 per cent) and Suzuki (6.8 per cent). The principal makes of motor cycles were Honda (39.2 per cent), Yamaha (21.5 per cent), Suzuki (19.8 per cent), Kawasaki (11.4 per cent), B.M.W. (3.1 per cent) and Ducati (2.0 per cent).

SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

Sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage were conducted by the Australian Statistician for the years ended December 1963, September 1971, September 1976, September 1979, and September 1982. The sample for the 1982 survey comprised approximately 60,000 vehicles throughout Australia, scientifically selected from all vehicles for which registration fees were paid in respect of periods including 30 September 1982, except for buses (excluding commercial usage), caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence services vehicles, vehicles with diplomatic or consular registration and Australian Government owned vehicles. The estimates derived from the sample may differ from the figures which would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaire and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which provides a measure of the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of vehicles and not the whole population was surveyed. In the following statistics, the standard error for each estimate is shown as a percentage of the associated estimate.

The following table shows the total and average annual kilometres travelled by vehicles registered in New South Wales and Australia, classified by area of operation.

Total and Average Annual Kilometres *(a)* Travelled by Vehicles Registered in New South Wales and Australia: Area of Operation, Year ended 30 September 1982

Particulars	*Capital city urban*	*Provincial urban*	*Other areas of State*	*Other States or Territories*	*Total*
New South Wales					
Total annual kilometres —					
MIllion kilometres	*(b)*21,326.0	*(c)*5,303.3	14,621.2	1,669.3	42,920.0
Average annual kilometres —					
'000 kilometres	*(b)*7.9	*(c)*2.0	5.4	0.6	15.9
Standard error (per cent)	*(b)*3.6	*(c)*7.2	4.5	9.4	2.1
Australia					
Total annual kilometres —					
Million kilometres	65,707.6	13,350.9	41,928.5	5,853.3	126,866.0
Average annual kilometres —					
'000 kilometres	8.1	1.6	5.2	0.7	15.6
Standard error (per cent)1.5	3.7	2.1	3.8	0.9	

(a) See text preceding table for types of vehicles included. *(b)* Comprises the Sydney Statistical Division. *(c)* Comprises Newcastle, Wollongong, and Port Kembla.

The results indicate that the total annual kilometres travelled by the 2,691,788 vehicles (excluding those with zero usage and buses used commercially) registered in New South Wales at 30 September 1982 was estimated as 42,920 million kilometres. Fifty per cent of this vehicle usage was in capital city urban areas, 12 per cent in provincial urban areas, 34 per cent in other areas of the State, and 4 per cent in other States or Territories.

The following two tables show the average annual kilometres travelled, classified by type of vehicle. Business kilometres, which are given in the first table, include kilometres travelled for hire and reward, or charged to a business expense, or for which a rate per kilometre or other allowance is received, but exclude travel to and from work.

Average Annual Kilometres *(a)* by Vehicles Registered in New South Wales: Type of Vehicle, Year ended 30 September 1982

	Average annual kilometres		*Average annual business kilometres (b)*	
Type of vehicle	*'000 kilometres*	*Standard error (per cent)*	*'000 kilometres*	*Standard error (per cent)*
Cars and station wagons	15.4	2.3	14.2	5.6
Utilities and panel vans	18.1	7.2	17.0	9.8
Rigid trucks — tare weight —				
Under 3 tonnes	21.0	14.0	19.6	16.4
3 and less than 4 tonnes	14.0	4.2	13.6	4.2
4 tonnes and over	23.4	3.5	22.8	3.5
Total rigid trucks	*20.7*	*8.9*	*19.7*	*10.0*
Articulated trucks — tare weight —				
Under 9 tonnes	18.2	11.2	18.0	11.4
9 and less than 11 tonnes	33.8	3.9	33.3	3.9
11 tonnes and over	78.3	2.8	77.6	2.8
Total articulated trucks	*64.0*	*2.5*	*63.4*	*2.5*
Other truck-type vehicles	24.1	20.0	23.4	20.6
Motor cycles	6.7	8.7	2.7	20.6
Total vehicles	**15.9**	**2.1**	**16.6**	**4.2**

(a) Excludes buses used commercially. *(b)* See text preceding table.

**Average Annual Kilometres *(a)* by Vehicles Registered in New South Wales, 1963-82
'000 kilometres**

	Twelve months ended				
Type of vehicle	*31 December, 1963 (b)*	*31 December, 1971 (b)*	*30 September, 1976*	*30 September, 1979*	*30 September, 1982*
Cars and station wagons	13.8	16.1	15.6	14.8	15.4
Utilities and panel vans	13.6	*(c)*17.3	16.3	16.9	18.1
Trucks	14.4	19.6	19.5	22.2	24.6
Motor cycles	n.a.	7.2	5.2	6.5	6.7
Total vehicles	..	**16.1**	**15.4**	**15.2**	**15.9**

(a) Excludes buses used commercially. *(b)* Includes Australian Capital Territory. *(c)* Survey classification was 'Light commercial type vehicles — open, closed'.

THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners are required, under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942, to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or bodily injury caused to other persons arising out of the use of their vehicles. From 1 April 1984, the Government Insurance Office became the sole insurer under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act. However, policies issued by authorised insurers prior to that date remain in force until their date of expiry. Compulsory third party insurance applies to all types of motor vehicles (including tractors) and trailers, registered for use on public roads.

Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from 1 April 1985, by the Government Insurance Office. Total expenditure in the calendar year 1984 which also included authorised insurers other than the Government Insurance Office in respect of claims involving the 'Nominal Defendant' amounted to $23.5m.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They are generally varied on the first day of January each year by the change in the Consumer Price Index (all groups-Sydney) for the previous twelve months ended September. Rates vary depending upon the location in which the vehicle is usually garaged; for example, rates are generally higher in the urban areas of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong than the rest of the State. The premium increases due on 1 January 1984 and 1985 were not applied until 1 March 1985 and the annual rate from that date was $174 for a motor car in the Sydney and Wollongong districts and $151 for the Newcastle district and the rest of the State. The highest annual premium levied was $1,196 for taxicabs operating in the Sydney and Wollongong districts. Third-party premium concessions for pensioner owned vehicles were introduced from 1 July 1984.

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the subdivision 'General Insurance' in Chapter 24.

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. Licences may be issued for periods of one year or three years; drivers of public passenger vehicles are eligible only for one-year licences. To qualify for a licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and a written test in knowledge of the traffic regulations, available in English and nine other community languages. To aid in the assessment of the ability of handicapped persons who wish to obtain a driver's licence, special equipment is used to test various driving aids installed in their cars. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. The minimum age for a Class 1 driver's licence or cycle rider's licence is 17 years. Applicants for all other types of licences must have held a motor driver's licence for at least 12 months, and meet a higher minimum-age requirement. The Commissioner for Motor Transport has discretionary powers to vary these requirements.

Licences are issued in several classes, the most common being a Class 1 licence which allows holders to drive private cars, lorries up to 2 tonnes unladen, tractors, and implements such as excavators and forklifts. Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of lorries of over 2 tonnes unladen, articulated vehicles, and lorries with large trailer combinations. Taxicab drivers and motor cycle riders are required to obtain special licences. Drivers of public passenger vehicles are required to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations.

A learner's permit is issued, subject to satisfactory completion of a written test, for a period of up to twelve months to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. From 26 April, 1985, learner drivers may obtain a learner's permit at the age of 16 years; however, learner riders must be aged 16 years and 9 months to obtain a permit. Generally, Provisional licences are issued to those who have not previously held a Class 1 licence (or a motor cycle rider's licence), and are subject to cancellation if, during the first year's driving experience, the provisional licensee fails to display 'P' plates, exceeds 80 kilometres per hour, or is convicted of a basic traffic offence. In 1983-84, 101,251 provisional licences were issued while 9,366 were cancelled. There is a system of graded licences for motor cyclists mainly as a safety measure for new riders. The main feature of the system is that novice riders (riders with a learner's permit or provisional licence) on motor cycles are restricted to those motor cycles with an engine capacity not exceeding 250 cubic centimetres.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences in force at 30 June 1984 were 3,064,843 and 292,830 respectively. Drivers' licences comprise 2,542,756 Class 1 licences, 502,288 other licences including 4,023 driver and conductor licenses issued to employees of the Urban Transit Authority and 19,799 taxicab drivers' licences in the Sydney, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts. The Commissioner for Motor Transport refused 1,098 applications for licences in 1983-84.

During 1983-84, in addition to the 12,885 provisional licences cancelled, the Commissioner suspended or cancelled 8,582 licences under the 'points system' for traffic offences, 712 for medical impairments, and 293 on other grounds. The points system provides for the allotment of a fixed number of points (ranging from 2 to 4) for specified traffic offences and any driver who accumulates a total of 12 points in any period of two years may have his licence cancelled by the Commissioner or be placed on probation by means of a provisional licence. This type of provisional licence has a currency of 12 months and is subject to cancellation for a period if the holder is convicted of (or pays the fixed penalty in respect of) any of the specified traffic offences. The points system does not apply to an offence for which a court imposes a disqualification, nor to provisional licences, which are subject to immediate cancellation. Appeals against suspensions, cancellations, and refusals of licences (including provisional licences) were successful in 1,085 cases. Details of persons disqualified from driving by courts are given in the subdivision 'Driving Offences' later in this chapter.

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are shown in the section 'State Motor Tax' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. Two taxes are currently levied on motor vehicles in N.S.W., these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy* which are subject to automatic annual indexing in line with rises in the cost of roadworks. These taxes may both be charged at a 'private' or 'business' rate, depending on the purpose for which the vehicle is used. They are paid when a certificate of registration is issued or renewed.

The rates of *weight tax* vary according to the type of vehicle. As an indication of the annual rates applying from 1 September 1984, the rate on a solo motor cycle is $11.00; on a small car (750 kilograms) is $41.25 private, and $54.75 business; on a medium car (1,500 kilograms) is $82.50 private, and $109.50 business; on a large car (2,000 kilograms) is $110.00 private, and $146.00 business; and on a seven tonne truck is $811.15 private, and $1,057.95business. Exemptions or concession rates apply to primary producers, ministers of religion, pensioners, and certain selected organisations such as charities and government instrumentalities.

The annual rates applying from 1 September 1984 for *tax levy* range from $10.75 for trailers or motor cycles to $53.50 for any motor vehicle used for business purposes. The levy for privately used cars and station wagons ranged between $17.45 and $32.10, depending on the weight of the vehicle.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1983-84 amounted to $311.9m of which $309.3m was credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads and $2.5m to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Registration Fees. Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The current annual fees, effective from 1 September 1984, are — motor car, $20, motor cycle, $20; motor omnibus, $100 in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts, $120 in the Wollongong Transport District, and $60 in other districts; taxicabs, $84 in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts, $56 in the Wollongong Transport District, and $40 elsewhere; hire cars $48, tourist vehicles and airway coaches, $60; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, $20; other motor vehicles, $20. Traders' registration fees are $38 for motor cycles and $153 for other vehicles. Registration fee exemptions for pensioner-owned vehicles were introduced from 1 July 1984.

Inspection Fees. In January 1983, a scheme known as the 'Heavy Vehicle Inspection Scheme' (HVIS) was introduced, whereby an inspection fee is charged by the Department of Motor Transport for the annual inspection of heavy vehicles. Initially, the scheme applies only to vehicles registered in the Wollongong and South Coast areas, but in 1985 it was extended to cover other areas of the State. As an indication of the annual rates applying, the current HVIS fees are for a rigid truck or motor omnibus with a tare mass of 5 tonnes or more, $40, and $100 respectively.

Drivers' Licences. Fees are charged at an annual rate of $20 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle and $20 for a licence to ride a motor cycle (except that a 'No Fee' rider's licence is issued to a person who is the holder of a current motor vehicle driver's licence); the fee for a learner's permit is $14.

Service Licence Fees are payable in respect of privately-owned bus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts as described in the Section 'Public Motor Vehicles'.

Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931. The annual licence fee payable for vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods is $7; agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of $11.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

Road Accidents

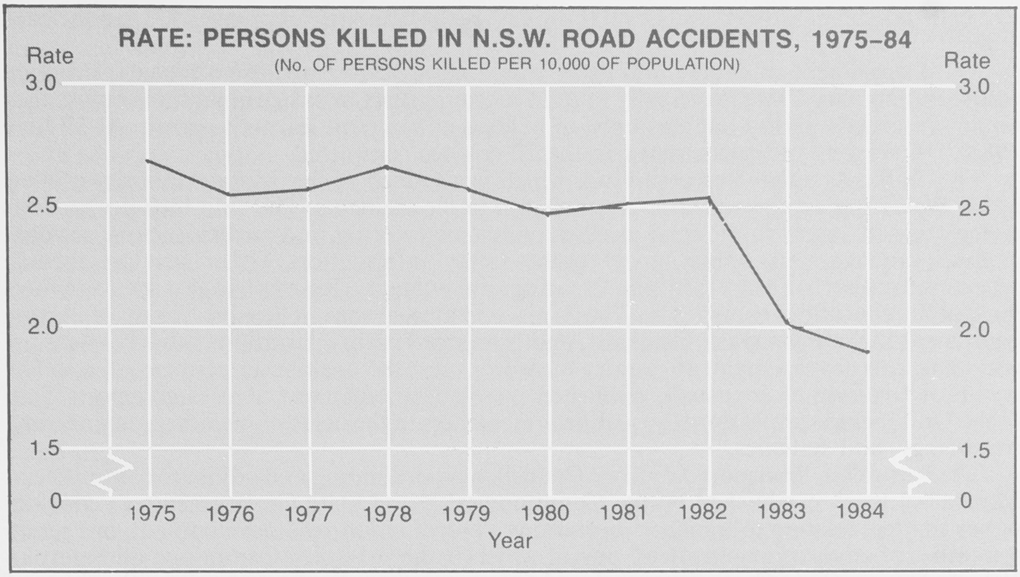
In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death, or damage to property exceeding $500 must be reported to the police as soon as practicable and within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, and/or where at least one vehicle is towed from the scene of the accident are analysed by the Traffic Accident Research Unit of the Traffic Authority of New South Wales. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents and casualties, and their ratio to vehicles registered and to mean estimated resident population are shown in the following table for each of the last six years.

Road Accidents *(a)* and Casualties, N.S.W.
(*Source*: Traffic Authority of New South Wales)
(Year ended 30 June)

Item	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Number of accidents *(b)*	71,675	65,682	9,936	9,616	8,353	8,856
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	29.7	26.2	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.1
Per 10,000 of mean population *(c)*	r141.0	r127.8	19.1	18.2	15.7	p16.5
Number of persons killed	1,312	1,276	1,309	1,337	1,066	1,024
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.38	0.36
Per 10,000 of mean population *(c)*	2.58	r2.48	r2.51	2.54	2.00	p1.90
Number of persons injured *(d)*	38,513	38,058	11,474	11,129	9,511	10,110
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	15.96	15.16	4.37	4.00	3.37	3.52
Per 10,000 of mean population *(c)*	r75.79	r74.04	r22.04	21.12	17.83	p18.79

(a) Comprises accidents which involve casualties and/or where at least one vehicle is towed from the scene of the accident. *(b)* From 1981, includes only those accidents in which at least one person was killed or admitted to hospital. *(c)* Mean estimated resident population. *(d)* From 1981, figures include only those persons admitted to hospital.



RATE: PERSONS KILLED IN N.S.W. ROAD ACCIDENTS, 1975–84
(No. OF PERSONS KILLED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION)

Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

In 1983-84 motor drivers, motor cyclists, and passengers comprised 75 per cent of the persons killed and 82 per cent of those injured in road accidents, while pedestrians constituted 23 per cent of the fatal cases and 15 per cent of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table.

Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Classes of Persons Killed or Injured (*Source*: Traffic Authority of New South Wales)

Year 30 June	*Motor drivers*	*Motor cyclists*	*Pedal cyclists*	*Pedestrians*	*Passengers (a)*	*Others (b)*	*Total*
				Persons killed			
1979	514	138	26	254	378	2	1,312
1980	484	135	31	243	381	2	1,276
1981	502	157	25	257	366	2	1,309
1982	492	159	20	276	390	—	1,337
1983	389	160	23	221	273	1	1,067
1984	341	147	26	231	278	1	1,024
				Persons injured			
1979	15,431	3,657	1,023	4,338	14,034	30	38,513
1980	15,135	4,051	1,233	4,214	13,382	43	38,058
1981 *(c)*	4,294	1,700	322	1,412	3,732	14	11,474
1982 *(c)*	4,009	1,723	346	1,422	3,620	9	11,129
1983 *(c)*	3,289	1,663	316	1,353	2,882	8	9,511
1984 *(c)*	3,523	1,824	369	1,472	2,910	12	10,110

(a) Includes motor cycle passengers. *(b)* Includes pedal cycle passengers, drivers and riders of animals. *(c)* From 1981, figures include only those persons admitted to hospital.

Road Safety

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways is maintained by the Department of Main Roads, and contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department were operating in June 1984 at 2,005 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and certain country areas.

It is compulsory, except where exemptions have been granted by the Commissioner, for motor cyclists and pillion riders to wear safety helmets and for drivers and passengers of motor vehicles to use seat belts where fitted. Restraints must be used for children being carried in the front seat of a motor vehicle, except where exempt on medical grounds or where no rear seat is available. All vehicles first registered after 1 January 1965 must have seat belts fitted for the front seats, and those first registered after 1 January 1971, on the back seats.

The Department of Motor Transport commenced testing a short off-road instruction course in February 1984, principally to train motor cyclists in basic riding skills before they obtain a learner's permit but also open to holders of a current learner's permit. At 30 June 1984, 114 persons had participated in the 22 courses completed.

The Traffic Accident Research Unit, which is a branch of the Traffic Authority of New South Wales, undertakes scientific research into traffic accidents. The Unit includes sections concerned with research into road-user behaviour, engineering, and medical factors; accident analysis; and the dissemination of traffic safety information. Other services include specialised research, library facilities, lecturing, and publicity. Research is also used as a basis for public education campaigns. The Unit operates a comprehensive range of testing equipment including a crash simulator, and is engaged on investigations into the causes of accidents, the development of counter-measures, and the evaluation of their effects. The results of this research are usually published and distributed by way of research reports. Staff of the Unit include professionally qualified researchers in the fields of medicine, engineering, psychology, and statistics.

The Australian Transport Advisory Council, a co-ordinating and advisory committee at Ministerial level, established by the Commonwealth and State Governments to consider policy matters relating to transport operations, co-ordination, and development, has set up a number of advisory committees, one of which is the Advisory Committee on Safety in Vehicle Design. This Committee makes recommendations to the Council in the form of Australian design rules for motor vehicle safety. These design rules set out detailed technical specifications of each safety feature and include appropriate dates for implementation in the various classes of vehicles. The safety features covered in design rules endorsed by the Council include seat belts and seat belt anchorage points, direction turn signal lamps, reversing signal lamps, head restraints, collapsible steering columns and motorcycle and commercial vehicle braking systems.

DRIVING OFFENCES

The records of driving offences committed in New South Wales by individual motorists are maintained by the Department of Motor Transport and the statistics contained in the next two tables are those recorded by that Department.

Drivers convicted of specified major offences such as driving under the influence of alcohol are, by law, disqualified automatically for specified periods unless the courts order other, that is longer or shorter, periods of disqualification. Courts may also impose a period of disqualification for offences which are not subject to automatic disqualification.

In 1983-84, the courts found proved 26,908 major offences (including driving under the influence of alcohol and having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood) which are of a type which results in automatic disqualification in the absence of a court order to the contrary. Of these, 1,673 were discharged without conviction. Of the 25,235 cases in which convictions were recorded, the statutory automatic period of disqualification was applied in 2,038 instances, while in the remaining 23,197 cases the courts imposed other, usually shorter, periods of disqualification.

Driving Offences Involving Automatic Disqualification from Holding Driver's Licence: Convictions *(a)* in N.S.W.
(*Source*: Department of Motor Transport)

Year ended 30 June	*Culpable driving*	*Grievous bodily harm by negligent act*	*Drunken driving, etc. (b)*	*Dangerous driving*	*Failure to stop after accident (c)*	*Driving whilst disqualified*	*Breach of recognisance*	*Total*
1979	119	15	18,441	1,969	57	1,823	n.a.	22,424
1980	228	28	18,544	2,114	69	1,891	n.a.	22,874
1981	200	30	22,271	2,172	60	2,226	n.a.	26,959
1982	270	62	26,109	2,286	64	2,854	n.a.	31,645
1983	209	50	20,994	2,452	66	3,176	9	26,956
1984	114	81	19,252	2,727	66	2,991	4	25,235

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556*A* of the Crimes Act. These numbered 1,673 in 1983-84 (including 1,515 for drunken driving, etc.). No adjustment has been made for successful appeals. *(b)* Comprises 'Driving, or attempting to drive, whilst under influence of alcohol or a drug', 'Exceeding prescribed concentration of alcohol', and 'Refusing breath test analysis'; convictions for these offences in 1983-84 were 565, 18,289 and 398 respectively. See text following table. *(c)* Involving injury.

A system of breath analyses for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood is in operation. In 1980 the prescribed concentration of alcohol was changed from 0.08 to 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and, if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station.

In addition, a system of random breath testing was introduced on 17 December 1982 for a three year trail period. Random breath testing empowers any member of the police force to require a driver or rider to undergo a roadside breath test. In conjunction with random breath testing, a three-tier system of penalties, base on blood alcohol concentration, was introduced, with increased penalties being provided for alcohol-related and other serious offences. The prescribed concentration of alcohol for the first tier is 0.05 to 0.08, for the second, 0.08 to 0.15, and for the third, 0.15 or more. Penalties provided for the first offence are fines up to $500, $1,000 and $1,500 respectively, disqualification of driver's licence, and, for second and third tier offences, imprisonment: the level of penalties being determined by the Court. Second and subsequent offences within five years carry more severe penalties. Penalties are also prescribed for persons who refuse to undergo a roadside test or breath analysis.

Details of convictions, etc., in New South Wales for driving offences which do not involve automatic disqualification from driving are shown, for recent years, in the next table. Police officers are empowered to serve on-the-spot traffic infringement notices (setting out the offence and the standard fine for that offence) for the less serious driving offences and persons charged with these offences may elect to pay the fine without Court appearance — the numbers of fines paid in this way are also shown in the table.

Driving Offences not Involving Automatic Disqualification from Holding Driver's Licence: Convictions and Traffic Infringement Penalties Paid *(a)* in N.S.W.
(*Source*: Department of Motor Transport)

	Convictions by court					*Traffic infringement penalty paid (b)*			
Year ended 30 June	*Failure to stop after accident (c)*	*Negligent driving*	*Exceeding speed limit*	*Other offences*	*Total*	*Negligent driving*	*Exceeding speed limit*	*Other offences*	*Total*
1977	974	6,209	22,985	24,168	54,336	18,909	151,726	70,610	241,245
1978	1,366	6,673	30,278	27,399	65,716	16,728	163,036	72,005	251,769
1979	1,519	8,205	33,787	36,668	80,179	21,372	168,974	83,698	274,044
1980	1,367	10,085	29,341	33,451	74,244	29,006	173,524	99,778	302,308
1981	1,467	9,674	27,175	35,312	73,628	28,871	141,765	98,900	269,536
1982	1,269	8,784	22,178	34,829	67,060	28,356	182,851	123,677	334,884
1983	520	6,824	33,070	39,133	79,547	26,732	230,987	120,484	378,203
1984	665	6,164	32,582	39,412	78,823	24,030	194,419	98,458	316,907

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556*A* of the Crimes Act. These numbered 2,175 in 1983-84. *(b)* See text above table. Infringement notices are not given for the offence 'Failure to stop after accident'. *(c)* In some cases this offence involves automatic disqualification (see previous table).

In 1983-84, there were 5,106 instances where courts revoked the licences of drivers convicted of offences which do not result in automatic disqualifications.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances, see previous subdivision 'Motor Drivers' Licences'.

Further information about traffic offences is given in Chapter 9, 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

AIR TRANSPORT

CONTROL OF AIR TRANSPORT

Air transport in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Air Navigation Act 1920* and regulations made under the Act, by the Commonwealth Department of Aviation. The Department determines the rules of the air and general conditions of flight over Australian territory, licenses air services (as do State transport authorities but having regard to different criteria), approves timetables, negotiates international air transport agreements, approves international fares and freight rates, and regulates international flights and air services within Australia. The Department is responsible for the operation of the Australian air traffic control and air navigation network, provides (in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology) a national weather information service for aircraft, and co-ordinates search and rescue operations. It operates aerodromes and related facilities and licences their use, determines airworthiness requirements for civil aircraft and issues certificates of airworthiness, is responsible for the licensing of aircraft operating crews and flying training schools, and collects the charges imposed on aircraft operators for the use of Commonwealth aerodromes and air route facilities.

In terms of the (State) Air Transport Act, 1964, commercial aircraft operating regular intrastate services for the carriage of passengers or freight must be licensed by the New South Wales Minister for Transport who is advised on these matters by the N.S.W. Air Licensing Advisory Committee. Intrastate airline and commuter service operators must hold a State licence in addition to a licence issued under Commonwealth air navigation regulations.

Air Navigation Charges

Under the *Air Navigation (Charges) Act 1952*, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes, and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth Government.

Australian National Airlines Commission

The Australian National Airlines Commission, which trades under the name 'Trans Australia Airlines' (TAA), was established by the Commonwealth Government, under the *Australian National Airlines Act 1945*, to operate air services between the States; within the States where so authorised; and to, from, and within the Australian Territories.

Amendments were made to the Australian National Airlines Act in June 1984 to enable TAA to operate on a more commercial basis.

Domestic Airlines Agreements

The regulatory arrangements by which the Commonwealth manages air services over the domestic trunk route network have developed over a period of more than 30 years. Collectively these arrangements have become known as the two airline policy, so called because their basic objective has been to limit the operation of trunk route airline services to two operators, Trans Australia Airlines (TAA) and (since 1957) Ansett Transport Industries.

Formal statements on the policy have been embodied in a series of Agreements between the Commonwealth and the airlines — the Civil Aviation Agreements of 1952 and 1957, and the Airlines Agreements of 1961, 1972, 1973 and 1981. The first of these Agreements was signed in 1952, at which time the privately-owned Australian National Airways (ANA) was a party. In 1957, following the take-over of ANA by Ansett, Ansett assumed the former rights and obligations of ANA under the 1952 Agreement. Ansett has been a party to all subsequent Agreements.

The Commonwealth has maintained the two airline policy through the use of its control over the import of aircraft. Approval to import aircraft which could be used to compete effectively over trunk routes is not generally given to operators other than TAA and Ansett. The Commonwealth's reliance on its control over the import of aircraft to maintain the policy has resulted from High Court judgements to date, which have established the Commonwealth's power to license interstate air services on safety grounds only.

The 1981 Airlines Agreement, which set out the present operation of the two airline policy, took effect on 26 January 1982. The *Airlines Agreement Act 1981*, to which the Agreement was a Schedule, repealed earlier Agreements between the Commonwealth and the airlines.

The 1981 Airlines Agreement continued the two airline policy for scheduled domestic passenger air services over trunk routes, while providing that operators other than TAA and Ansett may serve trunk routes in specific circumstances. The Agreement removed air freight services from the two airline policy. It also provided for the import of large turbo-jet aircraft by regional airlines and cargo operators subject to conditions specified in the Airlines Equipment Act related to the use and disposal of the aircraft.

The Agreement sets a minimum period of five years before the Commonwealth or Ansett Transport Industries may give the required three years notice of termination. Accordingly, the Agreement will remain in force at least until 1990, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

In 1981, together with the Airlines Agreement Act and the associated Airlines Equipment Amendment Act, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Independent Air Fares Committee Act. The Act established a Committee to determine and approve air fares charged for domestic regular public air services, with the exception of fares for intrastate services operated by unincorporated bodies.

In November 1983 the Minister for Aviation announced that a review of Commonwealth economic regulation of domestic aviation would be conducted. The review is to be concluded in time for public and Parliamentary consideration of its report prior to any notice of termination being given in January 1987, or any changes in present arrangements agreed by the Commonwealth, TAA and Ansett to be phased in prior to 1990.

AIRCRAFT, AERODROMES, ETC.

The number of aircraft registered in New South Wales and the total registered in Australia, by class of operation, at 30 June 1984 are shown below.

Aircraft Registrations
(*Source*: Department of Aviation)

Area	*Private (class 1)*	*Aerial work (class 2)*	*Charter (class 3)*	*Regular public transport (class 4)*	*Total*
New South Wales	1,245	435	320	38	2,038
Australia	4,124	1,271	1,269	137	6,801

There were 438 civil land aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and services purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1984. Of these, 70 (New South Wales, 10) were owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government and 368 (New South Wales, 76) were owned by local government authorities and private interests. The Commonwealth Government has a local ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Government shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, 8 kilometres south of the centre of Sydney, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales. A curfew is in force here that allows only approved types of aircraft to take-off or land between 11:00 PM and 6:00 AM. A secondary capital city airport is located at Bankstown and 265,126 general aviation aircraft movements were recorded at this airport for the year ended 30 June 1984. (Details of movements at principal airports are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Air Traffic Statistics'.)

In 1976 the Commonwealth Government established the M.A.N.S. Committee to study the 'Major Airport Needs of Sydney'. The Committee, which comprised Commonwealth and State officials, was set up to review the likely future regular air transport needs of Sydney, and to recommend suitable strategy for airport development over the next twenty-five years. The Committee took into account economic, financial, social, technical, operational, environmental, and land use factors, as well as community attitudes. In 1979, the Commonwealth members of the Committee submitted their recommendations which included the development of Kingsford Smith Airport by construction of a close spaced parallel runway and associated facilities east of the existing north-south runway. In addition it recommended that a contingent site for a curfew-free second major airport, preferably at Badgery's Creek (40 km south-west of Sydney), should be protected by the operation of existing land use planning controls. State members, however, disassociated themselves from the report and the proposals.

In 1983 the Commonwealth Government stopped all planning for a close spaced parallel runway at Kingsford Smith Airport. Also, the commencement of the Second Sydney Airport Site Selection program to select and reserve the most suitable site for a second Sydney airport was jointly announced by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Two locations, Wilton and Badgery's Creek, were selected as the most suitable for further detailed study. A decision on a site will follow finalisation of an Environmental Impact Statement on these two locations in 1985.

Air Ambulance and 'Flying Doctor' Service

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES

Overseas Service

Qantas Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, has its operations based in Sydney, and is the only Australian airline permitted to operate international airlines services. In addition, at 30 June 1984, the following overseas airlines operated international services to or via Sydney: Air Caledonie, Air India, Air New Zealand, Air Nauru, Air Niugini, Air Pacific, Air Vanuatu, Alitalia, British Airways, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Continental Airlines, Flying Tiger Line, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Airlines, JAT Yugoslav Airlines, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa German Airlines, Malaysian Airline System, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, South African Airways, Thai Airways International, and UTA French Airlines.

The direct air distances (in kilometres) between Sydney and the principal overseas destinations are as follows: Auckland, 2164; Hong Kong, 7,372; Jakarta, 5,490; Johannesburg, 11,049; London, 17,036; Manila, 6,258; Nadi, 3,174; Noumea, 1,982; Papeete, 6,128; Port Moresby, 2,751; Port Vila, 2,484; San Francisco, 11,952; Singapore, 6,302; Tokyo, 7,807; and Vancouver, 12,504.

Interstate and Intrastate Services

In general, regular passenger air services over major interstate routes are provided by two airlines only, viz. TAA and Ansett in accordance with the Commonwealth's two airline policy. TAA is owned by the Commonwealth; Ansett is an operating division of the privately-owned Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty Ltd, and East-West Airlines. In recent years, East-West has extended its route network to include a number of interstate/territorial routes.

Regular intrastate passenger and freight services are also provided by commuter operators, operating under supplementary airline licences and using smaller aircraft. Commuters provide services to centres which, in many cases, are not served by direct airline links with Sydney or their major regional centres.

Both the Commonwealth and the State Government license intrastate air services.

Air Traffic Statistics

Principal Airports in New South Wales: Distance and Passenger Fare From Sydney and Scheduled Domestic and International Traffic Carried

Airport	*Distance from Sydney (km) (a)*	*Fare from Sydney in January 1985 ($) (b)*	*Traffic during the year ended 31 December 1983(a)*		
			Passenger movements (c)	*Freight handled (tonnes) (d)*	*Aircraft movements (e)*
Albury	452	101.00	65,687	116	5,509
Armidale	381	90.00	49,097	56	2,022
Broken Hill	932	156.50	27,709	87	1,015
Casino	590	111.00	47,538	148	1,964
Coffs Harbour	442	93.00	56,344	115	2,301
Cooma	330	82.50	21,131	19	1,056
Dubbo	309	74.50	54,237	116	2,131
Glen Innes	476	103.00	5,555	16	775
Grafton	497	103.00	25,378	34	1,312
Griffith	472	94.50	20,408	48	971
Inverell	450	99.00	11,244	44	734
Kempsey	352	89.00	11,969	15	1,408
Merimbula	350	85.50	12,321	32	801
Moree	509	100.50	16,049	34	839
Mudgee	211	61.00	2,266	12	530
Narrabri	423	89.50	10,716	16	836
Narrandera	437	94.50	7,917	10	862
Newcastle/Williamtown	141	42.00	29,661	84	2,450
Port Macquarie	320	83.00	36,370	380	1,889
Sydney *(f)*	. .	. .	5,327,342	57,791	71,607
Sydney *(g)*	. .	. .	2,315,319	104,512	18,663
Tamworth	319	81.00	70,921	320	2,951
Taree	260	76.00	21,248	51	2,160
Wagga Wagga	367	80.50	56,175	456	1,842
Walgett	521	101.50	3,397	3	299

(a) Source: Department of Aviation. *(b)* Economy (or single-class) adult fare. *(c)* Number of passengers embarked and disembarked. *(d)* The amount of freight uplifted and discharged. *(e)* The number of aircraft landings and departures. *(f)* Domestic traffic. *(g)* International traffic, excluding passengers in transit.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents and incidents involving civil aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Commonwealth Department of Aviation for investigation by the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation. The following table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents which occurred in New South Wales and Australia.

Civil Aircraft Accidents and Casualties *(a)*, N.S.W. and Australia
(*Source*: Department of Aviation)

Nature of flight	*New South Wales* 1981	1982	1983	1984	*Australia* 1981	1982	1983	1984
				Number of Casualty Accidents				
Regular air services	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Charter	—	2	1	2	3	8	4	6
Aerial work —								
Agricultural	2	1	4	2	5	4	6	2
Instructional	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Other	3	2	—	3	8	10	10	12
Private	5	10	6	3	13	23	17	12
Gliding	2	2	4	2	8	5	6	9
Total casualty accidents	**13**	**18**	**15**	**12**	**39**	**51**	**44**	**41**
				Persons killed				
Regular air services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charter	—	1	1	1	4	5	15	11
Aerial work —								
Agricultural	1	—	1	1	2	2	3	1
Instructional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	2	4	—	4	8	20	7	12
Private	11	14	6	6	34	29	22	13
Gliding	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	8
Total persons killed	**14**	**20**	**8**	**12**	**53**	**58**	**47**	**45**
				Persons seriously injured				
Regular air services	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Charter	—	2	—	1	2	6	3	5
Aerial work —								
Agricultural	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	1
Instructional	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—
Other	4	1	—	6	11	7	7	10
Private	2	8	2	3	10	14	6	10
Gliding	2	1	5	2	4	3	8	4
Total seriously injured	**10**	**14**	**10**	**13**	**32**	**33**	**29**	**30**

(a) Excludes all accidents to Australian aircraft in Papua New Guinea and overseas; includes all accidents to overseas registered aircraft that occur in Australia. Excludes parachutists killed or injured on contact with earth after an uninterrupted fall. *(b)* Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury.

COMMUNICATION

Public communication services within, and, to and from Australia are provided by three separate statutory authorities, namely, the Australian Postal Commission (which provides all postal services within Australia and to overseas countries), the Australian Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services within Australia), and the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services to overseas countries). The first two Commissions were established in 1975 under the *Postal Services Act 1975*, the *Telecommunications Act 1975*, and the *Postal and Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Act 1975*. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission was established in 1946, under the *Overseas Telecommunications Act 1946*.

The Department of Communications was established in December 1975 as the Postal and Telecommunications Department. The Department was given its current name in November 1980. It provides policy advice on all matters relating to the provision of postal, telegraphic, telephonic and broadcasting services and has a planning, licensing and regulatory function in the administration of the radio frequency spectrum.

POSTAL SERVICES

The Australian Postal Commission trades as 'Australia Post'. Under the *Postal Services Act 1975* the Commission is required to pursue, as far as practicable, a financial policy to raise sufficient revenue to cover operating expenditure and to fund at least half of its capital expenditure.

The following table indicates the financial results of the Australian Postal Commission for the last six years of operation.

Australian Postal Commission: Finances, Australia
(*Source*: Australian Postal Commission)
($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Revenue			
Mail services	528,978	582,200	668,676	767,843	870,719	971,676
Postal money order service	5,434	6,350	7,758	10,059	10,544	11,632
Commission on agency services	93,171	82,189	83,471	86,935	90,113	90,449
Other revenue	18,907	19,442	22,147	22,591	28,058	21,993
Total revenue	**646,490**	**690,181**	**782,052**	**887,428**	**999,434**	**1,095,750**
			Expenditure			
Labour and related expenditure	494,600	537,100	621,300	695,400	774,662	831,600
Carriage of mail by contractors —						
Transportation	44,842	52,744	61,018	69,985	83,665	92,984
Depreciation and interest	18,012	14,788	16,630	(*a*)33,590	15,056	15,299
Other	66,447	73,863	95,847	107,675	117,257	131,716
Total expenditure	**623,901**	**678,495**	**794,795**	**906,650**	**990,640**	**1,071,599**

(*a*) Includes an abnormal, once only adjustment of $20m, to implement new depreciation accounting arrangements.

Post offices are located throughout New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, the scope and nature of the services provided depending upon the local conditions. There were 1,571 post offices in New South Wales and ACT at 30 June 1984 of which 499 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time Commission staff) and 1,072 were non-official.

Postal services provided include private post office boxes and private and community mail bags, of which 179,899 and 4,951 respectively were being utilised in New South Wales and ACT at 30 June 1984.

Particulars of persons engaged in providing postal services for the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory are given in the next table.

Australian Postal Commission:
Persons Providing Postal Services in N.S.W. *(a)*
(*Source*: Australian Postal Commission)

	Official staff (b)				
At 30 June	*Permanent (full-time)*	*Temporary and part-time*	*Staff at non-official post offices (c)*	*Mail contractors (d)*	*Total*
1979	9,400	4,332	1,759	1,556	17,047
1980	9,650	4,228	1,737	1,420	17,035
1981	10,444	3,766	1,663	1,422	17,295
1982	10,462	3,693	1,643	1,427	17,225
1983	11,199	3,000	1,618	1,518	17,335
1984	11,651	2,694	1,629	1,366	17,340

(*a*) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) 'Official staff' are those whose employment is governed by the Postal Services Act. (*c*) Non-official post office staff are persons who are not employed under the Postal Services Act, but who are employed on the basis of business transacted. From 2 January 1985 non-official post offices are referred to as Post Office Agencies. (*d*) Mail contractors are persons or organisations who hold road mail service contracts with the Australian Postal Commission.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or overseas, and articles received from overseas in the last two years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Australian Postal Commission:
Postal Articles Handled in N.S.W. *(a)*
(Source: Australian Postal Commission)
('000)

	1982-83			*1983-84*		
Article	*Posted for delivery within Australia*	*Posted for delivery overseas*	*Received from overseas*	*Posted for delivery within Australia*	*Posted for delivery overseas*	*Received from overseas*
Standard letters *(b)*	932,712	31,897	57,636	966,059	32,574	57,574
Non-standard articles *(b)*	139,115	7,670	14,813	145,145	7,302	14,274
Registered articles *(c)*	996	673	1,725	957	673	1,706
Parcels (incl. registered) *(b)*	11,057	498	941	11,603	570	986

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. *(b)* Includes certified, messenger delivery, and priority paid mail. *(c)* Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage. Includes messenger delivery mail.

The postage rate for standard letters is uniform throughout Australia and its territories and, since 4 March 1985, is 33 cents a letter. The rates for non-standard articles and parcels vary according to the mass of the article, its destination and whether it is sent by surface mail or airmail.

For articles for delivery within Australia and overseas, several services, which provide security of transmission, are available. Within Australia a registration service, which provides security for valuable items, is available. The maximum compensation payable for loss or damage is $500. In addition, a certified mail service offers an optional proof of posting and a record of delivery, and the maximum compensation payable is $50.

For overseas articles, a registration service, which provides only security of transmission and is not intended to provide an insurance cover for the value of the contents, is available. Compensation for loss or damage is limited to an indemnity payment of about $22.00. An insured parcel service provides for compensation of up to $500 to be paid for the loss or damage of parcels posted to many overseas countries.

A 'priority paid' mail service is available to provide a reliable, speedy service for urgent intrastate and interstate mail. This service, which involves an additional charge, guarantees next day delivery, and in many cases provides same day delivery between most capitals, depending on lodgement and aircraft flight times. In New South Wales the number of interstate and intrastate 'priority paid' articles handled was 4,142,000 in 1983-84. An 'International Priority Paid' mail service provides high speed transmission for urgent non-dutiable items such as letters and business documents, to the following destinations: Argentina, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hong Kong, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peoples Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Australia Post Express Courier is the fastest physical mail service offered by Australia Post, and has a guaranteed delivery time. In major cities, an optional collection service is provided.

In February 1984 Australia Post introduced its first electronic mail service, Intelpost, with a guaranteed delivery time between major Australian cities of two hours. The service has since been extended internationally.

Australia Post offers a Postal Money Order Service which enables the transmission of money without sending bank notes through the post. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia and are also issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. Flat fees are charged for both the domestic and international services.

Australia Post offers a number of other services including several reduced postage rate bulk mail services, an unaddressed articles household delivery service, the supply of postal stationery and philatelic items and agency services for a number of Federal, State and local government authorities as well as private organisations.

In addition, the Australian Postal Commission has the power, in connection with the performance of its functions, to use the services provided by the company AUSSAT Pty Ltd, in reference to satellite communication.

INTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Australian Telecommunications Commission

The Australian Telecommunications Commission, which trades as 'Telecom Australia', commenced operations in 1975, taking over the telecommunications functions of the former Postmaster-General's Department.

The main functions of the Australian Telecommunications Commission, as defined in the *Telecommunications Act 1975*, are to plan, establish, maintain, and operate telecommunications services within Australia. The Act also requires the Commission to pursue, as far as practicable, a financial policy to raise sufficient revenue to cover operating expenditure and to fund at least half of its capital expenditure.

The following table shows the financial results of the Australian Telecommunications Commission for the last six years of operation.

Australian Telecommunications Commission: Finances, Australia
(*Source*: Australian Telecommunications Commission)
($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Earnings						
Telephone —						
Rentals	533,295	602,655	674,102	833,201	1,001,212	1,165,912
Calls	1,211,057	1,355,373	1,533,172	1,761,610	2,011,546	2,328,977
Connections and rearrangements	88,206	102,091	119,556	142,727	157,750	178,628
Total telephone earnings	*1,832,558*	*2,060,119*	*2,326,829*	*2,737,538*	*3,170,508*	*3,673,517*
Telex —						
Rentals	21,495	25,644	29,830	40,020	56,748	59,443
Calls	24,890	28,936	29,345	32,488	34,556	35,012
Total telex earnings	*46,385*	*54,580*	*59,175*	*72,508*	*91,304*	*94,455*
Telegrams	35,187	32,497	33,006	30,165	28,998	27,424
Other earnings —						
Advertising	41,076	39,018	61,757	82,577	98,621	116,490
Interest	10,287	13,575	23,135	25,778	23,377	21,180
All other	78,911	81,020	105,538	135,811	223,040	287,655
Total other earnings	*130,274*	*133,613*	*190,430*	*244,166*	*345,038*	*425,335*
Total earnings	**2,044,404**	**2,280,810**	**2,609,440**	**3,084,377**	**3,635,848**	**4,220,731**
Expenses						
Maintenance of plant *(a)*	424,736	576,760	644,515	790,826	974,283	1,199,734
Operating *(a)*	307,994	399,873	482,387	556,407	613,950	823,531
General and administrative *(a)*	137,001	178,739	191,762	238,097	261,554	281,660
Accommodation *(a)*	85,917	99,382	116,485	128,527	155,369	174,258
Depreciation	410,412	447,383	533,680	577,216	711,853	570,829
Superannuation	118,887	..	..	..	..	..
Long service leave	30,849	..	..	..	..	..
Interest	338,090	367,127	408,125	518,187	656,172	861,937
Total expenses	**1,853,886**	**2,069,264**	**2,376,954**	**2,809,260**	**3,373,181**	**3,911,949**

(a) From 1979-80, includes superannuation and long service leave previously shown separately.

The total full-time staff employed by the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was 30,512 in June 1984 (30,764 in June 1983).

Telecommunications Services, N.S.W. *(a)*
(Source: Australian Telecommunications Commission)

Particulars	*1978-79(b)*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Telephones at 30 June			
Telephone exchanges	1,825	1,811	1,803	1,790	1,778	1,756
Telephone services *(c)* —						
Sydney *(d)*	1,033,164	1,088,230	1,140,773	1,185,906	1,215,524	1,254,939
Rest of N.S.W. *(a)*	651,469	711,254	776,756	837,438	883,091	932,672
Total, N.S.W. (a)	*1,684,633*	*1,799,484*	*1,917,529*	*2,023,344*	*2,098,615*	*2,187,611*
Number of services per 1,000 persons *(e)*	330	r348	r366	r381	392	p405
Connections of new telephone services during year	167,612	187,276	191,516	189,191	181,810	192,364
Public telephones *(f)*	12,799	12,900	12,874	11,451	11,382	11,363
			Telex at 30 June			
Number of subscribers	9,420	10,850	12,500	13,784	14,252	15,341
			Telegrams during year ('000)			
Number —						
To places within Australia	2,727	2,091	1,938	1,653	1,599	1,478
To places outside Australia	796	738	672	591	301	212
Total telegrams	*3,523*	*2,829*	*2,610*	*2,244*	*1,800*	*1,690*
			Data transmission service at 30 June			
Number	12,963	15,357	18,955	24,116	29,420	34,867
			Telefinder service at 30 June *(g)*			
Number	16,129	21,636	31,261	32,818	34,794	36,671

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. *(b)* Figures for 1978-79, with the exception of numbers of telegrams, are not directly comparable with later years due to changes in reporting procedures. *(c)* Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e. not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers. *(d)* Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 40.2km of Sydney G.P.O. *(e)* Estimated resident population. *(f)* Included in 'Telephone Services'. *(g)* A count of exchange numbers allocated in the provision of single and dual telefinder services.

Telephone Service. The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout Australia and trunk lines service practically all settled areas. An expanding network of high-capacity trunk systems links all capital cities and provides direct subscriber to subscriber trunk dialling (STD) facilities between these cities and to most country centres. In 1983-84 about 96.5 per cent of the trunk calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers. Since 1976, international subscriber dialling (ISD) facilities have been available, and their use has grown significantly with extension of the facilities and increases in the number of overseas destinations served. In 1983-84 76.6 per cent of international calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers.

Basic tariffs were varied in October 1983. Whilst the charge for the installation of a new telephone service remained at $150, rentals for non-business telephone services increased to $115 per year and for business services to $190. In October 1983 local telephone call and community call charges increased to 15 but local calls from COIN telephones remained at 20. Charges for most STD calls also increased.

Telex Service. A telex service was introduced into Australia in 1954 with a total of 78 customers. At the end of June 1984, there were 42,186 subscribers in Australia (15,341 in New South Wales) using the facility. The service utilises teleprinters instead of telephones and a subscriber can have direct contact with any other telex subscriber in Australia, or in most overseas countries.

Telegram Service. The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio, or by a combination of these. There has been a steady decline in the number of public telegrams because of the introduction of faster, alternative means of communications.

Data Transmission Service. The Datel data transmission service provides for the high-speed transmission of large volumes of non-voice information using analogue links. Two digital data transmission services were introduced in late 1982 utilising the Digital Data Network (DDN). The Digital Data Service (DDS) which is designed for large teleprocessing applications, and AUSTPAC which is a packet switched data service, provide rapid, reliable digital data transmission facilities. In June 1984 in Australia there were 83,249 data modems (34,867 in New South Wales), 3,581 DDS (1,337 in New South Wales) and 190 AUSTPAC (100 in New South Wales) services in operation.

Telefinder Service. In June 1984 there were 95,497 telefinder radio paging services operating in Australia (36,671 in New South Wales). In 1978-79 a regional telefinder service was introduced and the national telefinder service commenced operations early in 1981. This enables users of paging equipment to be contacted in any radio paging area throughout Australia.

Mobile Telephone and Service. The automatic Mobile Telephone Service was introduced in 1981 and now operates in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. At the end of June 1984 there were 3,739 services in Australia with 1,750 of these located in Sydney.

Broadcasting. Telecom provides and operates transmitting stations and program link facilities associated with the Australian Broadcasting Commission's national sound broadcasting and television services. It also provides and operates television transmitting facilities for the Special Broadcasting Service. For more information on radio and television broadcasting, see Chapter 8 'Culture and Recreation'.

Research, Development and Innovation Program. This program covers a broad range of projects aimed at improving telecommunication services. Apart from using its own resources, Telecom contracts development and research work to private industry, research bodies and universities.

Household Telephone Connection Survey.

During March 1983, as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Population Survey Program (see Appendix B), a survey was conducted throughout Australia to determine the number of households in private dwellings with a telephone connected. Reasons for not having a connection were also sought.

Of the estimated 1,799,400 private dwelling households in New South Wales, 1,537,000 (85.4 per cent) had a telephone connected. The connection rate by N.S.W. Statistical Division was 89.0 per cent in Sydney, 83.3 per cent in Hunter, 82.2 per cent in combined Illawarra and South-Eastern, 78.4 per cent in combined Murray and Murrumbidgee, 76.2 per cent in combined Northern, North-Western and Central West and 72.5 per cent in combined Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast. Of those without a connection, the main reason given for 142,300 (7.9 per cent) was cost, and for 56,100 (3.1 per cent) was a lack of need for the service.

National Communications Satellite System

AUSSAT Pty Ltd is responsible for establishing the National Communications Satellite System which it will own and operate. The company which was incorporated in 1981, is jointly owned by the Commonwealth Government and the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The satellite system is anticipated to be in operation before the end of 1985. The system will initially comprise two satellites in geostationary orbit, a spare satellite on the ground, a Satellite Control and Operations Centre together with a Tracking, Telemetry, Command and Monitoring Station in Sydney, another tracking station in Perth and eight Major Gateway Earth Stations to be located in each capital city. Public and private sector users will be able to establish earth stations to access satellites on the same basis as AUSSAT.

Once operational, the satellite system will provide increased access to all forms of telecommunications and broadcasting, particularly in remote and underserviced areas, and will enhance telecommunication services available to business, such as data transfer facilities. The system will also enable the setting up of a comprehensive national communication network for aeronautical, marine and other modes of transport. Other uses for the system include improving the reliability and capabilities of existing police and emergency services communication systems, by using transportable earth stations, and the extension of educational, community and health services to remote areas using radio and television.

OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia), established by the *Overseas Telecommunications Act 1946*, is a Commonwealth statutory authority responsible for the establishment, maintenance, operation and development of all public telecommunications services between Australia and other countries, between Australia and its external territories and with ships at sea. It has a specific responsibility under Section 38A, to make its services available at the lowest possible rates of charges. The Commission is responsible to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Minister for Communications.

Telephone, telex, television, telegram, switched data and leased circuit services are provided to most countries and places throughout the world by means of submarine cables, communications satellites and, in a decreasing number of cases, short wave radio. Other services include INTERPLEX (a large-scale, common-use, leased-message switching system), MIDAS (a multimode international data acquisition service) and OVERSEASFAX (an international facsimile service for document transfer).

The Commission participates in the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, the International Telecommunication Union, the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) which has established a global communications satellite system and International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT) which provides a satellite system for communications with ships at sea.

The Commission, whose head office is in Sydney, owns and operates many communication establishments in Australia, including two International Gateway terminals in Sydney, a satellite earth station at Moree, and radio stations at Doonside, Bringelly and La Perouse. The TASMAN and ANZCAN submarine cables, which provide trans-Tasman and trans-Pacific services, land at Bondi Beach.

Further details concerning the operations of the Commission are published in the Australian Year Book.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations in New South Wales and Australia, authorised by the Minister administering the *Radio Communications Act 1983*. These figures exclude broadcasting and television stations, particulars of which are given in the chapter 'Culture and Recreation'.

Radiocommunication Stations *(a)* Authorised in N.S.W. and Australia *(b)*, 31 December 1984
(*Source*: Department of Communications)

Type of station	*N.S.W.*	*Australia*	*Type of station*	*N.S.W.*	*Australia*
Aeronautical base	138	451	*General*	14	75
Aircraft	505	2,887	*Handphone*	4,656	15,976
Amateur	4,723	15,813	*Interior paging*	525	1,326
Base station	6,852	28,706	*Land mobile paging*	535	4,718
Citizen Band	30,519	139,045	*Limited coast*	407	1,415
Coast	4	22	*Marine rescue*	89	615
Developmental	152	347	*Mobile*	62,123	227,635
Disaster	758	5,787	*Mobile outpost*	824	11,517
Earth space stations	7	54	*Radiodetermination*	195	467
Experimental	223	798	*Remote control*	1,251	3,937
Exterior paging	54	132	*Repeater*	54	193
Fixed stations —			*Ship*	11,141	46,769
Outpost	301	1,948	*Other*	62	193
Receiving	231	875			
Other	775	3,912	**Total stations**	**127,118**	**515,613**

(a) Excludes stations operated by the defence forces. *(b)* Includes internal and external territories.

Under the Act, civil radiocommunication operators are required to be licensed. From 1981-82 the 'user-pays' principle has been used to ensure that the full cost of managing the radio spectrum is met by users. Fees paid throughout Australia in 1982-83 totalled $18.7m.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Household Telephone Connections, Australia* (Catalogue No. 4110.0); *Imports of Assembled New Passenger Motor Cars, Australia* (5416.0); *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Australia* (9208.0); *Shipping and Cargo, Australia* (9211.0); *Rail Transport, Australia* (9213.0); *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Monthly)* (9303.0); *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Annual)* (9304.0); *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities, Australia* (9401.0); *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals), Australia* (9405.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics, New South Wales* (1305.1); *Household Telephone Connections, New South Wales* (4110.1); *Motor Vehicle Census, New South Wales* (9309.1).

Other Publications: Annual Report and *Port Statistics* of the Maritime Services Board, Annual Report and *'Australian Shipping'* of the Department of Transport and Annual Reports of the Australian Shipping Commission, the Australian National Railways Commission, State Rail Authority, Urban Transit Authority, the Commissioner for Main Roads, the Department of Motor Transport, Traffic Authority New South Wales, Australian Postal Commission, Australian Telecommunications Commission, Overseas Telecommunications Commission, Department of Communications, Australian National Airlines Commission, QANTAS and Department of Aviation. Department of Aviation's publications: *International Air Transport, Domestic Air Transport,* and *Australian Air Distances.*

15

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL LAND USE AND SELECTED INPUTS

STATISTICS ON THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The statistics relating to agricultural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled, in the main, from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales.

An *establishment with agricultural activity* is defined, for statistical purposes, as a single physical location which is used for the production of crops (including fruit and vegetables) and/or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products. Where two or more locations are within the same local government area, and are worked as one, they are regarded as forming a single establishment.

In recent years the Australian Bureau of Statistics has been gradually excluding from the statistics establishments with agricultural activity whose contribution to agricultural production is small. Generally, establishments with agricultural activity have been excluded from selection for the annual collections if the establishment had an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than a certain 'cut-off'. For the 1983-84 season, the cut-off level was $2,500. While this has reduced the number of establishments with agricultural activity, the effect on the statistics of production of major commodities is small. Statistics of minor commodities normally associated with smaller scale operations may be affected to a greater extent.

Comprehensive lists of establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales are maintained by a system of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of these establishments. From time to time, the lists are reconciled with administrative records maintained by various authorities.

Although an establishment with agricultural activity is a suitable unit for the collection of land use and commodity data, and for the publication of geographic data, it is unsuitable for compiling economic and structural data compatible with those produced for other sectors of the economy. Information, obtained from a special census in 1974, was used to delineate economic units engaged in agricultural activity within a hierarchy of an enterprise group, enterprise, or establishment, and to classify these units according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see Appendix B to Year Book No. 69, 1985, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'). Further details of agricultural operating units are given later in this division.

Statistical Areas

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into twelve Statistical Divisions. Most of the Divisions are subdivided into two or three parts, to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising nine Statistical Districts and twenty five Statistical Subdivisions.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in July 1985.

Statistical Divisions are intended to represent 'regions' of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. Because of the criteria upon which they were identified, they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. Statistical Subdivisions, other than those within the Sydney Statistical Division, were delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features, and therefore reflect (inter alia) some degree of homogeneity of agricultural activity. A full description of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions is given in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

For the summary presentation of agricultural statistics for New South Wales, Statistical Agricultural Areas were specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. These Statistical Agricultural Areas comprise groups of Statistical Subdivisions and Divisions, as shown in the following table. The boundaries of the Areas are shown in a map at the end of this volume.

Statistical Agricultural Areas, N.S.W.

Groups of agricultural areas	*Agricultural areas*	*Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions-S.D.) included (a)*	
Coastal Areas	Northern Coastal Area	4.	Richmond-Tweed (S.D.)
		5a.	Clarence
		5b.	Hastings
	Central Coastal Area	2.	Hunter (S.D.)
	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	1.	Sydney (S.D.)
		3.	Illawarra (S.D.)
		9a.	Lower South Coast
Tableland Areas	Northern Tableland Area	6a.	Northern Tablelands
	Central and Southern Tableland Area	8a.	Central Tablelands
		9b.	Snowy
		9c.	Southern Tablelands
Slope Areas	Northern Slope Area	6b.	Northern Slopes
		7a.	Central Macquarie
	Central Slope Area	8b.	Lachlan
	Southern Slope Area	10a.	Central Murrumbidgee
		11a.	Upper Murray
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Northern Plains Area	6c.	North Central Plain
		7b.	Macquarie-Barwon
	Southern Plains Area	10b.	Lower Murrumbidgee
		11b.	Central Murray
Western Plains Area	Western Plains Area	7c.	Upper Darling
		11c.	Murray-Darling
		12.	Far West (S.D.)

(a) Numbers shown in the table are the standard numbers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions, see Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Many factors, apart from the natural characteristics of the land and the obvious effects of natural forces such as floods and droughts, have influenced the pattern of agricultural development in New South Wales. These include improvements to transportation of agricultural products, such as the introduction of refrigerated containers for meat and dairy products, and the bulk handling of grain. Scientific research has increased the productive possibilities of agricultural land. New areas have been developed and existing ones improved by the use of better cultivation methods and fertilisers, mechanisation, the encouragement of improved breeding programs, the control of plant and animal diseases and pests, and the introduction of new varieties of cereals, fruit, and vegetables more suited to local conditions and improved food processing techniques.

Trade barriers imposed by major importing countries, the availability of imported products on the local market, and the availability of substitute products have also influenced the pattern of agricultural development. The number of livestock has been influenced by fluctuations in overseas demand for Australian meat. Overseas exports of butter, cheese, and processed milk products have been significantly influenced by import policies of the European Economic Community and the United States of America. As a result of these policies, together with changes in local consumption patterns, the number of establishments with dairy cattle in New South Wales has, despite government assistance, decreased in recent years. Many of the remaining establishments diversified by introducing beef cattle grazing. Imports of processed agricultural products such as canned mushrooms, orange juice, tomato paste, and vegetable oils have also had a depressing effect on both established and developing industries in New South Wales. Wool production has fluctuated in the last decade partly in response to competition from synthetic cloth fibres, and in this industry some diversification has occurred with many wool producers also sowing crops, including wheat, or switching completely to cropping activities.

State and Australian government policies which have promoted agricultural development include the introduction of stabilisation schemes, price support schemes, establishment of marketing boards, subsidies on fertilisers, duties on imported agricultural products, taxation concessions, contributions to agricultural research, promotion of extension activities, improved transport and communications, and the negotiation of trade treaties and international commodity agreements.

The availability of water has been, and will remain, central to the nature and direction of the State's agricultural development. Over a wide area of New South Wales the rainfall is low and irregular, the rate of evaporation is high, and yet, in these areas, the pattern of rainfall means that flooding can be a serious problem. Consequently in order to contain the damaging effect of drought and floods, control of water resources is most important. The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops, and the controlled use of artesian water has also influenced agricultural development of inland regions. The general control of water resources in New South Wales, including irrigation projects, is described in greater detail in Chapter 13 'Water Resources'.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in New South Wales was wool growing, but with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the central districts, particularly in the 350-500 millimetre rainfall belt, some contraction of wool growing occurred. The widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reversed that trend and establishments which combine grazing sheep and growing cereal grains are now common. Increased demand for meat led to even greater diversification. The principal agricultural activities in New South Wales are wool growing, wheat growing, and the raising of cattle for meat production.

The main wool growing region in the State is the Slopes Area, followed by the Tableland Areas, and to a lesser extent the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Wool growing is by far the predominant activity of the Western Plains Area. Wheat and other cereal grains are grown mainly on the Slopes and in the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Beef cattle raising is important in all areas of the State except the Western Plains Area. Sheep for the production of lamb and mutton are located mainly throughout the Tableland and Slope Areas of the State, and dairying is confined mainly to the fertile coastal river basins where rainfall is greatest.

The density of settlement throughout the State generally increases from west to east. Establishments with agricultural activity on the coast and on the Southern Plains where irrigation is used, are compact and intensively cultivated but on the Western Plains they are larger with over sixty percent consisting of 5,000 or more hectares. On the Tablelands large areas of rugged and wooded land are unsuitable for any type of agricultural activity but there is dense settlement in some parts of the tablelands.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and selected commodity statistics for New South Wales for the latest year available. The geography and meteorological conditions of the State are described in detail in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

Rainfall, Population, Area and Selected Commodities, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Area	*Range of average annual rainfall (a) (mm)*	*Estimated resident population at 30 June 1984p ('000)*	*Area at 30 June 1984 (b) ('000 hectares)*	*Production 1983-84 season*		*Meat cattle at 31 March 1984 (d) ('000)*	*Estimated value of agricultural commodities produced 1983-84 season (e) ($'000)*
				Wool (c) ('000 kg)	*Wheat for grain ('000 tonnes)*		
Coastal Areas —							
Northern	990-1,980	347	3,569	92	1	807	277,445
Central	560-1,370	498	3,101	3,338	133	505	246,659
Sydney and Southern	790-1,400	3,717	3,034	446	—	155	370,382
Total		*4,562*	*9,704*	*3,876*	*134*	*1,466*	*894,486*
Tableland Areas —							
Northern	760-1,070	64	3,272	17,646	11	581	142,926
Central and Southern	510-1,570	204	6,071	42,887	310	476	336,119
Total		*269*	*9,343*	*60,534*	*321*	*1,056*	*479,045*
Slope Areas —							
Northern	530- 740	158	6,978	28,603	1,791	776	673,211
Central	430- 740	68	4,523	27,208	2,201	187	591,999
Southern	460-1,370	167	4,310	32,859	1,419	408	534,589
Total		*393*	*15,811*	*88,670*	*5,411*	*1,371*	*1,799,799*
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —							
Northern	430- 630	55	8,894	25,629	1,977	391	688,407
Southern	330- 480	72	6,284	24,387	963	191	556,453
Total		*127*	*15,178*	*50,016*	*2,940*	*582*	*1,244,860*
Western Plains Area	200- 430	55	30,097	27,517	155	96	176,585
New South Wales		**(*f*)5,405**	**80,134**	**230,612**	**8,961**	**4,571**	**4,594,777**

(a) At recording stations, during the period 1931 to 1960. *(b)* Excludes 8,709 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours, rivers etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries. *(c)* Excludes dead wool. Quantity as in the grease. *(d)* Cattle and calves kept mainly for meat production including bulls and bull calves used or intended for service. *(e)* Gross value of production including value of nursery products and cut flowers. *(f)* Excludes Lord Howe Island (300 persons).

Statistics in respect of Statistical Agricultural Areas are shown, where appropriate, throughout this chapter. However, a summary of the main characteristics including topography, climate, and the principal agricultural activities of these Areas is provided below.

Coastal Statistical Agricultural Areas

These areas cover the coastal fringe that extends from the Victorian to the Queensland border, bounded on the west by the Great Dividing Range and on the east by the South Pacific Ocean. Rainfall is regular and varies from 900-2,000 millimetres per annum in the northern region (the highest in the State), to 750-1,500 millimetres per annum in the central and southern regions. The climate changes from sub-tropical in the northern region to temperate in the south and central regions. Temperatures are mainly mild to hot with a difference of approximately 10°C occurring between summer and winter. Major rivers of these areas are the Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven Rivers, all of which are characterised by regular flows and short lengths. Agricultural settlement has been determined mainly by the regularity of rainfall, the fertility of the river valleys, and the proximity to ports or markets of large urban centres, although major highways run along the entire length of the coast, and rail services operate from the Queensland border in the north to Nowra in the south. Approximately one-third of the State's establishments with agricultural activity are located in the coastal areas. These are small in size (the average being approximately 225 hectares as against the State average of 1,176 hectares) and the predominant agricultural activity is beef cattle grazing.

Other important agricultural activities are dairying, the raising of poultry for meat and the farming of poultry for eggs. Significant localised activities include plantation fruit and sugar-cane production in the northern region, wine grape growing in the central region (mainly located in the Hunter Valley) and citrus fruit growing, vegetable (except potatoes) growing, and the raising of nursery products occurring around the urban fringes of Sydney and Newcastle.

Tableland Statistical Agricultural Areas

The Tableland Areas consist of rugged mountain ranges and plateaux that form part of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales. Elevation above sea-level normally exceeds 500 metres. For the majority of these areas average annual rainfall varies from 700 to 1,000 millimetres. Temperatures are mild in summer (average maximum of 22°C), and cool to cold in winter (average minimum of 7°C). The Southern Tablelands are the coldest part of the State and where snow on the Snowy and Munyang Ranges is usually present for most of the year. Many rivers, including the Apsley, Gwydir, Macintyre, and Severn in the northern region, the Macquarie in the central region, and the Snowy in the southern region, flow through the Areas. The headwaters of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers are located in the Southern Tablelands. Although these Areas are well served with both road and railway links, agricultural settlement is scattered because much of the terrain is unsuited for agricultural development. The main agricultural activities are the grazing of sheep for meat and/or wool, and the raising of meat cattle. Sown pastures are grown and hay is produced to supplement native pastures. At 31 March 1984, these Areas had 23 per cent of the State's meat cattle, 28 per cent of sheep and lambs, and in 1983-84 produced 26 per cent of the total wool. Young Shire is the principal cherry, plum and prune growing shire in New South Wales, while Orange City and Cabonne Shire are amongst the major apple and pear growing areas.

Slope Statistical Agricultural Areas

The Slope statistical agricultural areas comprise undulating fertile lands, well watered from inland rivers which include the Namoi, Macquarie, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. They have reliable rainfall of between 500 and 750 millimetres per annum. These areas are among the most productive agricultural regions of the State, with 83 per cent of the total area being devoted to agriculture. The predominant agricultural activity is the combined grazing of sheep and growing of cereal grains. Other important agricultural activities include the growing of cereal grains only, the grazing of sheep only, and the grazing of meat cattle together with either cereal grain growing or sheep grazing. In the 1983-84 season, the Slope Areas grew 60 per cent of the State's wheat, as well as grazing 30 and 39 per cent of the State's beef cattle, and sheep and lambs, respectively. Extensive areas of pastures are sown and hay is produced to maintain livestock throughout the year. The Slopes have also developed as the State's largest oilseed producing area, accounting for 39 per cent of total New South Wales production in the 1983-84 season. Inverell Shire, located in the northern region, is the principal tobacco growing shire of New South Wales. Mudgee is a developing wine growing area. Four of the Grain Handling Authority's five main country sub-terminals are located at Werris Creek, Parkes, Temora and Junee, which have rail connections to the Newcastle and Sydney bulk storage depots and shipping facilities.

Northern and Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Areas

These areas consist of flat country which lie west of the Northern and Southern Slopes statistical agricultural areas. The main soil types of these areas are heavy textured grey soil and brown soil which differ noticeably from the desert loam and mallee soils of the Western Plains statistical agricultural area. The climate is dry, rainfall unreliable, and evaporation high. The average annual rainfall ranges between approximately 350 and 500 millimetres. The lower reaches of the Barwon, Namoi, and Macquarie Rivers, and the headwaters of the Darling River flow through the Northern Plains, while the lower reaches of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers flow through the Southern Plains, which is also bounded on the south by the Murray River. Bore water is obtained from the Great Artesian Basin in the Northern Plains. Initially the main agricultural activity of these areas was sheep grazing. However, the Northern and Southern Plains are now important wheat growing areas, which grew 35 per cent of the State's wheat area in the 1983-84 season. The Grain Handling Authority's fifth main country sub-terminal is located on the Northern Plains at Moree. Other agricultural activities of the Northern Plains are the production of most of the State's cotton (which is grown mainly in the irrigated lands of the Namoi and Macquarie Valleys), and the production of oilseeds. In the Southern Plains the construction of dams for irrigation and flood control on the Lachlan, Murray, and Murrumbidgee Rivers, and other minor rivers in the area have influenced the other major agricultural activities. Irrigated land in this area produces most of the State's rice and the Southern Plains is also the State's major producer of apricots, citrus fruits, and wine grapes and a major producer of peaches.

Western Plains Statistical Agricultural Area

This Area occupies approximately 38 per cent of the State. It consists of flat country bounded on the east by the Northern Plains, Central Slopes, and Southern Plains statistical agricultural areas, on the south by the Murray River and on the north and west by the Queensland and South Australian borders respectively. The main soils of the area are desert loam and mallee soils which have given rise to arid, mallee or mulga scrub vegetation. The climate is dry, summer temperatures are high and evaporation is high. Rainfall is low and irregular with the western regions of the Area receiving an average annual rainfall of less than 250 millimetres. Although most of the land is devoted to agricultural activity, it has not become a major agricultural area because of the dry climate. Most of the agricultural land is held under perpetual or other long-term Crown lease, and is divided into large establishments with an average size of 15,885 hectares, compared to the State average of 1,176 hectares. Consequently, only 3 per cent of the State's establishments with agricultural activity are located on the Western Plains. The only major river in this area is the Darling River which roughly bisects the area between its eastern and western boundaries. The Menindee Lakes form a major fresh water storage on the Darling River. Bore water is also obtained from the Great Artesian Basin in the northern region of this area, although it is not suitable for irrigation. The most important agricultural activity is sheep grazing (for wool), the sheep feeding on the natural vegetation. When seasonal conditions are favourable, wheat, cotton and various oilseed crops are sown, utilising subsoil moisture. The only region where more diversified agricultural activities occur is that part encompassing the Buronga, Coomealla, Curlwaa, and Mallee Cliffs Irrigation Areas located around the town of Dareton on the Murray River. In these areas 38 per cent of the State's grapes, including almost all of the grapes for drying, were produced in the 1983-84 season.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Australian Standard Industrial Classification

Establishments and enterprises in the agricultural sector are classified in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification,* (Catalogue No. 1201.0).

Classification of Agricultural Enterprises and Establishments

The Basic economic units referred to in this section are defined as follows: *(a) An agricultural enterprise* is a single operating legal entity which is engaged mainly in agricultural activity. It may also engage in non-agricultural activity in which case all revenue earned from such activity is included in the total revenue of the enterprise. An agricultural enterprise is comparable with enterprise units in other sectors of the economy. These are discussed in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'. *(b) An agricultural establishment* is normally part of an agricultural enterprise, and operates at a distinct physical location (or in certain circumstances at more than one location) and is engaged mainly in agricultural activities. Agricultural establishments may engage in non-agricultural activities, and all revenue from such activities is included in the total revenue of the establishment. However, in most cases, the value of non-agricultural operations is an insignificant proportion of their total operations.

An establishment with agricultural activity, as defined at the beginning of this chapter, differs from an agricultural establishment in that agriculture may not necessarily be the main activity.

The following table shows the number of agricultural establishments classified by size and industry class in New South Wales for the 1982-83 season.

Agricultural Establishments by Industry Class, N.S.W.: Estimated Value of Operations, 1982-83

Industry class	*A.S.I.C. code no. (a)*	*Establishments with an estimated value of operations of— Under $10,000(b)*	*$10,000 to $29,999*	*$30,000 to $74,999*	*$75,000 or more*	*Total establishments*
Poultry —						
For meat	0124	19	54	159	119	351
For eggs	0125	17	30	51	263	361
Fruit —						
Grapes	0134	128	163	341	117	749
Plantation fruit	0135	162	486	334	79	1,061
Orchard and other fruit	0136	587	567	580	404	2,138
Vegetables —						
Potatoes	0143	18	42	65	77	202
Other	0144	293	317	221	223	1,054
Cereal grains, sheep, cattle and pigs —						
Cereal grains (incl. oilseeds n.e.c.)	0181	303	548	1,102	1,567	3,520
Sheep and cereal grains	0182	186	1,330	4,103	2,722	8,341
Meat cattle and cereal grains	0183	180	483	727	497	1,887
Sheep and meat cattle	0184	641	1,338	1,784	1,217	4,980
Sheep	0185	1,690	2,501	2,664	1,401	8,256
Meat cattle	0186	5,294	4,043	1,673	554	11,564
Milk cattle	0187	72	311	1,599	1,275	3,257
Pigs	0188	173	276	301	264	1,014
Other agriculture —						
Sugar cane	0191	8	63	243	215	529
Tobacco	0193	1	3	19	26	49
Cotton	0194	2	—	4	199	205
Nurseries *(c)*	0195	98	180	223	289	790
Agriculture, n.e.c. *(d)*	0196	1,197	848	436	163	2,644
Total, agriculture		**11,069**	**13,583**	**16,629**	**11,671**	**52,952**

(a) As defined in the 'Australian Standard Industrial Classification' 1978 Edition. *(b)* Establishments were not tabulated if they, or the associated enterprises, had an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than $2,500. *(c)* Except forest nurseries. *(d)* Includes peanuts (A.S.I.C. code no. 0192).

In 1982-83, there were a total of 53,705 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations greater than $2,500. Of these, 52,952 were classified as agricultural establishments (see above table), and 753 as other industry establishments.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

Number and Area of Establishments

Variations in the scope of the agricultural census, as outlined in the introduction to this section, have resulted in the exclusion of establishmentswith agricultural activity whose contribution to production is small.

The number and area of establishments with agricultural activity in Statistical Agricultural Areas at 31 March, for the last three years, are given in the following table.

Number and Area of Establishments *(a)* in Statistical Agricultural Areas (At 31 March)

	Number of establishments			*Area of establishments ('000 hectares)*		
Statistical Agricultural Area	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Coastal Areas —						
Northern	8,705	9,246	9,248	1,916	1,921	1,944
Central	3,748	3,932	3,896	1,700	1,704	1,690
Sydney and Southern	5,140	5,537	5,354	520	526	520
Total	*17,593*	*18,715*	*18,498*	*4,136*	*4,151*	*4,154*
Tableland Areas — Northern	2,953	2,983	2,943	2,442	2,471	2,456
Central and Southern	7,342	7,423	7,328	3,914	3,900	3,900
Total	*10,295*	*10,406*	*10,271*	*6,356*	*6,371*	*6,356*
Slope Areas —						
Northern	7,073	7,115	7,102	5,639	5,626	5,664
Central	4,437	4,404	4,363	4,047	4,068	4,046
Southern	5,504	5,515	5,400	3,409	3,410	3,432
Total	*17,014*	*17,034*	*16,865*	*13,095*	*13,105*	*13,143*
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —						
Northern	2,886	2,901	2,894	7,513	7,538	7,590
Southern	4,190	4,222	4,187	5,587	5,693	5,837
Total	*7,076*	*7,123*	*7,081*	*13,100*	*13,231*	*13,426*
Western Plains Area	1,734	1,717	1,692	26,738	27,143	26,877
New South Wales	**53,712**	**54,995**	**54,407**	**63,424**	**64,000**	**63,957**

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

Size of Establishments with Agricultural Activity

In the Coastal Areas, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise agricultural activities, establishments with agricultural activity tend to be smaller in area than those in the Tableland and Slope Areas, where 64 per cent at 31 March 1984 were from 250 to 2,000 hectares in extent. Irrigation settlements account for most of the small establishments in the Southern and Western Plains areas. The largest sized establishments are found mainly in the Western Plains Area due to the low carrying capacity of livestock per hectare, caused by lack of adequate supplies of water and vegetation.

The classification of establishments with agricultural activity by area at 31 March 1984 is summarised in the following table.

Number of Establishments *(a)* Classified by Area in Statistical Agricultural Areas, at 31 March 1984

Area (hectares)	*Northern Coastal Area*	*Central Coastal Area*	*Sydney and Southern Coastal Area*	*Northern Tableland Area*	*Central and Southern Tableland Area*	*Northern Slope Area*
0- 19 *(b)*	1,647	391	2,514	113	375	362
20- 49	1,707	398	816	137	502	316
50- 99	2,064	531	679	194	632	389
100- 249	2,309	1,038	868	439	1,569	793
250- 499	804	659	320	563	1,753	1,352
500- 749	305	317	79	443	946	1,201
750- 999	123	178	33	308	537	776
1,000- 1,999	166	249	30	474	740	1,420
2,000- 4,999	96	110	10	237	244	443
5,000-19,999	23	23	5	33	29	50
20,000 or more	4	2	—	2	1	—
Total establishments *(a)*	**9,248**	**3,896**	**5,354**	**2,943**	**7,328**	**7,102**

Area (hectares)	*Central Slope Area*	*Southern Slope Area*	*Northern Plains Area*	*Southern Plains Area*	*Western Plains Area*	*New South Wales*
0- 19 *(b)*	92	149	31	484	379	6,537
20- 49	115	243	35	411	119	4,799
50- 99	142	296	43	149	22	5,141
100- 249	501	784	151	803	31	9,286
250- 499	942	1,526	225	873	17	9,034
500- 749	770	1,039	278	335	10	5,723
750- 999	507	530	202	225	12	3,431
1,000- 1,999	891	639	730	359	23	5,721
2,000- 4,999	348	162	823	300	48	2,821
5,000-19,999	55	31	357	198	489	1,293
20,000 or more	—	1	19	50	542	621
Total establishments *(a)*	**4,363**	**5,400**	**2,894**	**4,187**	**1,692**	**54,407**

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. *(b)* Includes migratory beekeepers without land.

Land Use on Establishments with Agricultural Activity

Land use on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales during the past 6 seasons is given in the following table.

Land Use on Establishments *(a)*, N.S.W.

Item	*Unit of quantity*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Establishments *(a)* at 31 March —							
Number	Number	53,528	56,788	56,798	53,712	54,995	54,407
Total area	'000 hectares	65,062	65,005	65,167	63,424	64,000	63,957
Land use *(b)* —							
Crops —							
Wheat for grain	'000 hectares	3,162	3,415	3,345	3,600	3,162	3,999
Total area used for cropping *(c)*	'000 hectares	5,237	5,383	5,351	5,993	5,307	6,942
Sown grasses and clovers *(d)*	'000 hectares	5,975	6,413	5,003	4,723	4,576	4,379
Native pasture	'000 hectares	12,812	12,246	13,744	13,096	13,712	13,218

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. *(b)* Excludes fallow land, natural bush, scrub, and forest wetlands etc. *(c)* Includes lucerne, pastures, and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage and harvested for seed. Prior to 1981-82, excludes duplication of area double cropped. *(d)* Excludes pure lucerne, native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes sown grasses and clovers oversown with crops during the year.

The following table shows the land use on establishments with agricultural activity in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in the 1983-84 season.

Land on Establishments *(a)* in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1983-84 ('000 hectares)

			Land use(c)			
			Crops			
Statistical Agricultural Area	*Total area at 30 June 1984 (b)*	*Total area of establishments (a) at 31 March 1984*	*Wheat for grain*	*Total area used for cropping(d)*	*Sown grasses and clovers(e)*	*Native pasture*
Coastal Areas —						
Northern	3,569	1,944	1	70	146	568
Central	3,101	1,690	51	123	138	490
Sydney and Southern	3,034	520	—	38	125	126
Total	*9,704*	*4,154*	*52*	*231*	*409*	*1,184*
Tableland Areas —						
Northern	3,272	2,456	6	58	581	832
Central and Southern	6,071	3,900	118	350	1,264	1,036
Total	*9,343*	*6,356*	*124*	*409*	*1,845*	*1,868*
Slope Areas —						
Northern	6,978	5,664	791	1,405	376	1,346
Central	4,523	4,046	917	1,428	458	701
Southern	4,310	3,432	592	1,115	934	656
Total	*15,811*	*13,143*	*2,299*	*3,948*	*1,768*	*2,703*
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —						
Northern	8,894	7,590	988	1,364	31	1,710
Southern	6,284	5,837	432	819	308	1,658
Total	*15,178*	*13,426*	*1,420*	*2,183*	*339*	*3,368*
Western Plains Area	30,097	26,877	105	172	18	4,097
New South Wales	**80,134**	**63,957**	**3,999**	**6,942**	**4,379**	**13,218**

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. *(b)* Excludes 8,709 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island, and harbours, rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries. *(c)* Excludes fallow land, natural bush, scrub, and forest wetlands etc. *(d)* Includes lucerne, pastures and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage, and harvested for seed. For double-cropped areas, the area is included for each time it is cropped. *(e)* Excludes pure lucerne, native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes sown grasses and clovers oversown with crops during the year.

Tenure of Land Used for Agricultural Purposes

The tenure of land used for agricultural purposes in New South Wales is principally either freehold or leasehold from the Crown. Except in the Western Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, where almost all the land is held under perpetual or long-term lease from the Crown, most land used for agricultural purposes falls into the category of 'alienated or virtually alienated'. For further information on land tenure see Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Two sets of agricultural financial data are compiled for statistical purposes. The different methods used are briefly explained below.

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced

The first series comprises the 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced'. Estimates are calculated using commodity data, mainly from the annual Agricultural Census, and prices obtained from a variety of sources connected with the marketing of agricultural commodities. These estimates are intended to indicate for establishments with agricultural activity the *value of agricultural commodities produced in a particular season* irrespective of whether or not they have been sold, retained, or are subject to finalisation of payment beyond the period specified.

The *gross value of agricultural commodities produced* is the value placed on recorded production at wholesale price(s) realised in the market place. The *local value of agricultural commodities produced* is derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of agricultural commodities produced. The following table shows the value of agricultural commodities produced by the type of commodity.

Values of Agricultural Commodities Produced, N.S.W. ($'000)

Item	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Gross value						
Crops	1,485,670	1,642,851	1,267,680	1,834,789	1,022,607	2,664,839
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	872,142	1,051,917	1,005,209	845,123	976,324	879,515
Livestock products	716,393	809,186	801,160	921,129	954,641	1,050,423
Total	**3,074,205**	**3,503,954**	**3,074,048**	**3,601,042**	**2,953,572**	**4,594,777**
Local value						
Crops	1,231,159	1,394,752	1,107,843	1,516,846	878,476	2,175,891
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	816,227	985,169	939,226	783,827	899,974	815,626
Livestock products	669,641	757,721	745,429	856,814	889,153	999,844
Total	**2,717,028**	**3,137,641**	**2,792,498**	**3,157,486**	**2,667,604**	**3,991,361**

Further details of the value of agricultural commodities produced are given later in this chapter. Regional values of agricultural commodities produced are available in *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 7501.1).

Financial Aggregates of Agricultural Enterprises

The second series comprises data obtained from the Agricultural Finance Survey. Aggregates from this survey provide estimates of the financial performance of *agricultural enterprises in respect of a financial year.* For the years 1968-69 to 1977-78 the Survey was conducted annually, a break in this series then occurred until the latest survey, conducted in respect of the 1980-81 financial year. The statistical reporting unit, the agricultural enterprise, is described earlier in this subsection and the standardised data items used in this Survey are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys' in the 1985 issue of the Year Book (No. 69). Estimates are derived from various items including turnover, purchases and selected expenses, value added, cash operating surplus, capital expenditure, gross indebtedness, and net worth. More comprehensive estimates, and an explanation of the data items, terms used, accuracy of estimates, etc., are included in the bulletin *Agricultural Industries: Financial Statistics, Australia* (Catalogue No. 7507.0).

Agricultural Enterprises: Financial Aggregates, New South Wales $m

Items	*1974-75*	*1975-76*	*1976-77*	*1977-78*	*1980-81*	
					N.S.W.	*Australia*
Sales of crops	594.6	634.2	788.2	658.5	1,048.8	4,543.7
Sales of livestock	339.8	357.4	452.2	568.6	989.2	3,134.6
Sales of livestock products	394.6	440.7	507.9	499.4	667.1	2,422.2
Turnover *(a)*	1,361.3	1,463.3	1,799.0	1,797.9	*(d)*2,798.3	10,439.7
Purchases and selected expenses	637.9	761.2	818.0	866.7	*(d)*1,570.3	5,283.5
Value added *(b)*	763.7	708.6	948.6	863.9	*(d)*1,136.8	5,034.9
Adjusted value added *(b)*	661.3	577.5	818.7	727.7	*(d)*961.6	4,471.7
Gross operating surplus *(b)*	506.8	424.9	671.3	543.9	*(d)*750.7	3,669.1
Cash operating surplus *(c)*	390.4	356.3	630.8	534.7	*(d)*733.4	3,419.1
Total net capital expenditure	152.3	208.4	244.4	217.1	312.8	1,301.3
Gross indebtedness	825.9	1,013.9	974.5	1,002.7	1,320.7	4,941.0

(a) Includes miscellaneous turnover. *(b)* Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. *(c)* Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. *(d)* Not strictly comparable with previous years. In 1980-81 includes revenue and/or expenditure for leasing assets (other than land).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Data collected on the annual agricultural census returns until 1975-76, showed that the number of persons permanently engaged on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales at 31 March had declined over most of the post-war years and that this trend accelerated after 1970. These data may be found in Year Book No. 64 in the chapter 'Rural Industries'.

Employment in agriculture is estimated at the time of the periodic censuses of housing and population. At the Census held on 30 June 1981, 73,394 males and 30,513 females, representing 4.7 per cent of the employed population, were classified as being employed in agriculture.

Quarterly estimates of persons employed in agriculture are also available from the Labour Force Survey. The definitions, scope, and comparability over time of Labour Force Survey data are discussed in Chapter 10 'Labour'. Recent estimations of the workforce employed in agriculture are shown in the next table.

Persons Employed in Agriculture and Services to Agriculture, N.S.W. ('000)

	Full-time (a)			*Total (b)*		
Month and Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
February 1980	87.3	11.5	98.8	90.8	24.2	115.0
February 1981	81.8	15.5	97.3	86.9	31.5	118.4
February 1982	75.3	12.9	88.2	79.0	26.9	105.9
February 1983	78.0	12.6	90.6	83.9	26.4	110.3
February 1984	87.0	14.6	101.6	92.4	28.6	121.0
May 1984	83.3	10.1	93.4	88.0	27.9	115.9
August 1984	81.4	14.1	95.5	86.7	28.5	115.2
November 1984	79.8	14.2	94.0	85.4	26.0	111.5
February 1985	74.4	13.1	87.6	82.1	27.1	109.2

(a) All figures revised since previous issue. *(b)* Figures for part-time employees are not available and subtracting full-time from total persons employed will not reflect accurate part-time figures, due to sampling variability.

Conditions of Agricultural Employment

The State Pastoral Employees Award and the Commonwealth Pastoral Award have since 1954 and 1965 respectively, covered the employment of station hands engaged in the management, rearing, or grazing of livestock (other than pigs), the sowing, raising, or harvesting of crops, or the preparation of land for any of the above purposes, and shearers and station hands engaged in sheep grazing.

Other State awards cover most phases of agricultural employment not covered by the State and Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Awards. The following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards.

Adult Wage Rates for Selected Agricultural Occupations, N.S.W. (*Source*: Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations and New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations) ($ per week)

Award	*Occupation*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Commonwealth Pastoral Award *(a)*	Shearers-rate per 100 ordinary flock sheep	75.22	79.78	90.48	90.48	97.07
	Shed hands —					
	With keep	180.46	192.03	229.70	229.70	238.47
	Without keep	218.70	231.80	273.40	273.40	283.30
	Station hands —					
	With keep	118.65	127.61	154.00	154.00	159.05
	Without keep	150.30	161.50	192.50	192.50	200.80
State Awards *(b)* —						
Horticultural	General hand	158.10	178.10	198.80	220.40	228.60
Sugar field workers	Field workers *(c)*	148.50	171.50	194.00	202.30	221.30
Citrus, apple, and pear growing	General hand *(d)*	152.10	171.70	191.70	212.60	221.30
Potato growers	General hand	152.10	171.70	191.70	212.60	221.30
Dairying	General hand *(e)*	155.00	174.80	198.80	216.40	225.30

(a) At 30 September. *(b)* At 31 December. *(c)* Over 19 years of age. *(d)* Class 1 general hand (i.e. one who is a picker or does general work). *(e)* Class 2 general hand (i.e. one who drives tractors etc. in addition to general farm work).

Agricultural Workers' Accommodation

Under the provisions of the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1969, employers of labour are required to provide for employees, who are engaged for more than 24 hours and who are required by the terms of their employment to live on the premises, accommodation of a prescribed standard. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award, no charge is made for the accommodation and facilities. The Act also specifies the facilities to be provided for non-resident workers.

Sharefarming

The system of sharefarming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land (usually requiring the land to be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time period), the sharefarmer provides the necessary labour, and the manner in which other costs are to be borne by owner and sharefarmer is specified in the particular agreement. Arrangements are made for the sharing of farm proceeds between owner and sharefarmer in certain agreed proportions. These arrangements, and the arrangements made for meeting costs other than labour costs, vary according to the relative contributions made by the owner and the sharefarmer and according to the industry and area of the State involved. In dairy sharefarming, a common type of arrangement provides for the owner to supply all livestock and equipment and to pay all maintenance costs and half the running costs of the farm, and for the farm proceeds to be divided equally between the owner and the sharefarmer. However, the practice of sharefarming continues to decline in dairying due primarily to the decrease in the number and viability of small dairy farms. In wheat sharefarming the division of proceeds between the sharefarmer and the owner is traditionally based upon the share of expenses met by each.

Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under sharefarming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvements.

The Agricultural Holdings Act applies to tenancies of agricultural holdings of not less than 8,000 square metres, including tenancies at will and those under sharefarming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the lease year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy.

Agricultural committees, with representatives of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, landlords and tenants, are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute.

SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

New South Wales Department of Agriculture

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture and seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity and to ensure the marketing of safe produce. Its functions include dissemination of technical and management information; enforcement of statutory requirements for the control and eradication of animal and crop diseases, and for ensuring standards of quality and of conduct in activities associated with agriculture; conduct of agricultural research and provision of resultant information; and provision of tertiary agricultural education. It is responsible for the Orange, C.B. Alexander, and Murrumbidgee Agricultural Colleges.

Provision of research, advisory and veterinary services is structured around five agricultural regions, with headquarters at Dubbo, Gunnedah, Leeton, Lismore, and Orange. The Biological and Chemical Research Institute at Rydalmere researches agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology), chemistry and entomology matters.

The head office consists of the following divisions:

Agricultural Services. Provision of technical and professional services, including agricultural engineering; pesticides registration; pesticides and environmental studies; administration of the Department's library; assistance to agricultural groups through the Group Activities Unit at Cowra (e.g. Agricultural Bureau and Rural Youth); co-ordination of formal education programs; provision of biometrical services.

Animal Health. Investigation and control of animal diseases; veterinary research; administration of the Quarantine Act in respect of import and export of animals and import of animal products.

Animal Production. Livestock production advice, research and regulations; scientific and technical innovation promotion; drought relief; registration of brands and stockfoods; pastures protection.

Marketing and Economic Services. Administration of the Marketing of Primary Products Act and the various State marketing boards; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of agricultural products; provision of marketing advisory services; primary products promotion; reporting of livestock and farm produce markets; farm business management; research into agricultural economics, farm management, and marketing.

Plant Industries. Provision of advisory, research and regulatory services in connection with pastures, field crops, and horticultural (including fruit and vegetables) crops; licensing of potato growers, nurserymen, and resellers of nursery stock; plant quarantine; export of agricultural commodities.

State Fisheries. Regulates New South Wales fisheries and provides research and advisory services to commercial fishermen, oyster farmers and anglers.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of three organisations: the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Resources Commission, and the Forestry Commission.

Other Government Authorities

The Commonwealth Department of Trade is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian agricultural products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to agricultural products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards and statutory authorities operate, and maintains continuous contact with these bodies on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible, through the Export Inspection Service, for the inspection and certification of agricultural products intended for export and for the establishment of standards for the composition, quality, packaging, and labelling of foodstuffs exported. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, an independent research organisation within the Department, carries out research into aspects of agriculture that are significant in determining the economic performance of producers and agriculture generally. Also, within the Department, the Animal and Plant Health and Quarantine Service provides advice on animal health and production, supervises livestock export health testing, and co-ordinates control and eradication of, and researches the epidemiology of, animal and plant diseases. The Bureau operates the Australian National Animal Disease Information System; formulates and implements policy on pesticide problems, as well as providing an information service on pesticides and veterinary drugs; and maintains a continuing survey on pesticide-residues and other contaminants in a wide range of foodstuffs.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.) is an autonomous statutory authority established under the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949*. It maintains, throughout Australia, regional laboratories and field stations where research into agronomic and livestock problems is undertaken, and conducts research into the potentialities and processing of Australian agricultural products.

Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, under the *Quarantine Act 1908*, in co-operation with the Bureau of Customs and State agricultural departments.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which consists of the relevant Commonwealth and State Government ministers, enables the development of Australia-wide agricultural policies which are consistent with the objectives of Commonwealth and State Governments and developments in domestic and overseas markets.

Extension Services Grants

Following recommendations of the Committee of Review of Commonwealth Functions, on 30 April 1981, the Commonwealth Government decided that assistance for rural extension services to the States be absorbed into general revenue grants to the States. Thus, funds previously provided to the States under the Commonwealth Extension Services Grants were added to the general States grants in 1981-82 and could be used, depending on State priorities, for the same purposes as in the past. There are no Commonwealth guidelines or requirements as to how the funds are to be used.

Conservation of the Soil

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be generally recognised, though, early in the century, problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1967 showed that roughly two-fifths (or 19,400,000 hectares) of the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State were affected by erosion. These Divisions are described in Chapter 11, 'Land Use'. About 8,900,000 hectares were affected by gully-type erosion, and the remaining 10,500,000 hectares were affected by sheet and wind erosion. Of the area affected by gully erosion, 650,000 hectares had been treated with structural works and the erosion brought under control. The most recent assessment of the erosion position in the State was made during the period 1975-77. This revealed that 80 per cent of all land used for agricultural and pastoral production in the non-arid zone was suffering from soil erosion and required some form of soil conservation treatment. In the Western Lands Division, surveys have shown that large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, some eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, the Soil Conservation Service of New South Wales is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storage, hydro-electric, or irrigation projects. In 1980 an amendment to the Soil Conservation Act provided for the setting up of catchment committees to permit community consultation and participation in soil conservation and erosion control programs.

A major function of the Service is the provision of earthmoving plant, technical advice and assistance to landholders through officers located in 64 centres throughout the State. During 1983-84, 1,655 land holders requested service assistance for soil erosion problems for the first time, bringing the total of such inspections, since the inception of the scheme, to 53,900. In many cases the soil conservation measures recommended involve the construction of earthworks and the majority of landholders arrange for this work to be done by the Service. Landholders who wish to construct these works with their own equipment or with a private contractor are assisted by local soil conservationists who supervise the standard of the work. Advances of up to 100 per cent of the cost may be granted to landholders for approved projects provided they undertake to maintain the works and fulfil conditions relating to land use. The advances are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years at low interest rates.

The Service is undertaking a series of valley conservation projects throughout the State to reclaim and stabilise the more seriously eroded areas. Between 1965 and July 1984, eighteen such projects were notified. These have involved works in the Hunter, Shoalhaven, Murrumbidgee, Namoi, and Macquarie River Valleys.

The cost of all structural soil conservation works in a project area is shared by the State Government, Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Government Authorities, and landholders. In return each landholder enters into an agreement to undertake certain land management works, at his own cost, to complement the structural works. The agreement may make provision regarding the methods and practices of land use and stocking rates.

The Service also undertakes soil surveys and land capability studies and assists government authorities and councils in planning and developing to ensure land stability particularly in catchment areas. With increasing environmental concern, it has become more deeply involved with the use and protection of western lands, mined areas and coastal beaches, arid lands and semi-arid cereal growing areas. The Service has a major role in the rehabilitation of mined lands, roadside erosion control and coastal sand dune stabilisation.

In addition to the decentralised offices, research into soil conservation is carried out at Research Centres located at Gunnedah and Cowra, while investigations, soil testing and other servicing functions are undertaken at Research Services Centres at Inverell, Scone, Wellington and Wagga Wagga.

A National Soil Conservation Program commenced in 1984, with two projects being partly funded by the Commonwealth Government. The program has three components: projects directly funded by the Commonwealth Government; projects undertaken by the State Soil Conservation Service; and assistance to individual landholders. Total Commonwealth contribution to New South Wales under the program amounted to $173,400 in 1983-84.

Control of Noxious Animals

The only large animals likely to attack livestock in New South Wales are wild dogs (including dingoes and any dog which has become wild), foxes, and feral pigs; but animals such as rabbits are possibly more harmful because of their deleterious effects on pastures. Under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934, rabbits, feral pigs and wild dogs are declared noxious animals. The Act requires the landholder to fully and continuously suppress and destroy noxious animals. In the Western Division, the Wild Dog Destruction Board takes measures to destroy wild dogs and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the northern and western borders. A review of wild dog control in New South Wales commenced in 1985 and recommendations as a result of this review are expected to be made to the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

Rabbits have done incalculable damage to pastures since they first became a problem about 1881. In the following years they rapidly spread over the whole State, and are believed to have played a major part in the decline in the capacity of agricultural land to carry livestock. By the late 1930's rabbits had been brought under control though they continued to limit carrying capacity, and control measures were costly to maintain; during the Second World War, scarcity of labour and materials made it difficult to keep them in check. The problem seemed to be solved after 1951, when the virus disease, myxomatosis, released by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, spread rapidly over the State. By 1953, it was estimated by the Organization that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling River. Since then, however, rabbits have developed an increasing resistance to the disease and satisfactory control now depends largely on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate (1080), under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers, is now the main method of control. The practice of ripping and fumigation of warrens and trapping are also recommended for control programs.

Feral pigs became established in New South Wales prior to 1870. They now range over most of the western marsh and river systems and there are also numerous colonies on the slopes and tablelands, southern alps, and coast. Numbers fluctuate markedly with seasonal conditions and there is heavy mortality during major droughts. From 1968, the incidence of feral pig damage to grain crops and predation on lambing flocks was reported to be high in some areas. Their close contact with livestock in many areas has caused concern that they could be carriers of exotic diseases, if such diseases entered the country and feral pigs became infected. Control programs, conducted by Pastures Protection Boards, which involve poisoning with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) have given promising results in limiting crop damage. For effective control, poisoning programs need to be integrated with other procedures such as shooting and trapping to prevent rapid repopulation after poisoning. In July 1984 the Australian Agricultural Council provided support for the development of a detailed N.S.W. program to develop and test techniques of controlling and managing feral pig populations in an exotic disease emergency. For 1984-85, $72,000 was provided for this program by the Australian Animal and Plant Health and Quarantine Service. Matched funding is expected to be available in future years from the New South Wales Government.

Pastures Protection Boards

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act, 1934 (which relates to such matters as noxious animal control, travelling livestock, stock brands and earmarks, and camping reserves and public watering places), the State is divided into 58 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

The Boards levy rates on travelling livestock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling livestock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee which is fixed by regulation, for watering livestock.

Rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders whose properties are capable of carrying five or more head of large livestock or 50 or more sheep or goats, and are based on the total number of livestock actually or potentially on the establishment.

Other functions performed by the Boards include control of contagious animal diseases (under the Stock Diseases Act), control of noxious insects (under the Noxious Insects Act), local administration of relief for drought and other natural disasters, and administration of the cattle tail tag system.

Noxious Plants Advisory Committee

Under the Local Government Act, 1919, the Noxious Plants Advisory Committee recommends to the Minister of Lands and Local Government and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries the declaration of certain plants as noxious. After notification by gazette, it becomes the responsibility of each local government authority to inspect all lands within its boundaries for incidence of these plants.

Responsibility for the eradication of noxious plants on parks, reserves, roadsides, etc. rests with the local government authority. Private landholders and occupiers of crown lands are required to undertake their own eradication measures. On unoccupied crown lands, local government authorities undertake removal of noxious plants and are reimbursed by the Committee from funds made available by the State Government, and on travelling stock reserves and other lands under the control of a Pastures Protection Board, it is the responsibility of that Board to undertake eradication.

Registration of Brands

Large stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, 1921. Each large stock brand can be registered by only one owner within the State.

Sheep and goat brands and earmarks are issued by Pastures Protection Boards under the provisions of the Pastures Protection Act, 1934. A brand or earmark may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued by each Pastures Protection Board.

Swine brands and cattle tail tags are issued under the provisions of the Stock Diseases Act, 1923, to facilitate trace-back when diseased carcasses are detected at abattoirs.

PROVISION OF FINANCE TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The continued long-term increase in agricultural production in New South Wales has been accompanied, in the post-war years, by a decline in the labour force engaged in agriculture while the total area of establishments with agricultural activity has undergone a slight decrease. Rapid changes in technology and increases in productivity are tending to increase the capital intensity and the optimal size of farms with consequent changes in financing requirements as agricultural businesses are consolidated. Enterprises engaged in agricultural activities are generally unincorporated businesses and the finance required to fund the changes has come increasingly from sources other than their operating surpluses.

Besides the need to finance the increasing volume and improved quality of capital equipment, there exists also a need to finance land improvements and acquisition, buildings, storage, increased livestock numbers, and working capital. Apart from these fundamental needs, temporary financial assistance must also be available during periods of climatic adversity and low prices.

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia, trading banks, the Commonwealth Development Bank, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia makes seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of agricultural products. Further particulars on banks and financial institutions are given in Chapter 24 'Private Finance'.

State Government Guarantees Relating to Agricultural Loans

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of agriculture or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of agricultural products.

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia was established under the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977* with the capital subscribed in equal parts by the Commonwealth of Australia, each of the major trading banks and the State banks as a group. Other main sources of funds are Commonwealth funds on deposit (from the Income Equalisation Deposits Trust Account), transferable deposits from the public (which are described in the chapter 'Private Finance') and borrowing overseas. The Bank's principal object is the provision of finance to banks and other prime lenders to enable them to on-lend the funds to individual primary producers for commercially sound purposes relating to primary production. The Bank thus operates as a refinance bank, and not as a direct lender to primary producers. Risk assessment is the sole responsibility of the prime lenders and all risks are borne by them.

Specific purposes for which the Bank provides funds to refinance long-term expenditure include: the purchase of rural land; the provision of assistance in holding together a rural enterprise where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulty; capital expenditure on fixed and structural improvement; recovery from natural disasters or their mitigation when such relief is not covered by any natural disaster recovery scheme; the purchase of fishing vessels and facilities; the purchase of farm machinery, equipment, and livestock; the expansion of existing farm development and fishing projects; funds for the restructuring of existing debt; and other purposes, including forest operations.

Loans refinanced are usually between $10,000 and $300,000 and for periods of between eight and thirty years. Maximum interest rates to ultimate borrowers in 1984 were 14.5 per cent per annum for loans of less than $100,000 and 14.75 per cent per annum for larger loans. (These include a maximum margin of 1.5 per cent per annum added by the primary lenders.)

Trading Bank Loans

Loans made by trading banks have traditionally been by way of overdrafts payable on demand, although other forms of lending such as fully drawn advances, have been increasingly used . In practice many of them continue for lengthy periods with repayments influenced by considerations such as collateral security, purpose of the advance, ability to repay, and the current lending policies of the banks.

With the establishment of *term-lending facilities* in 1962, the major trading banks have been able to make fixed-term loans for capital expenditure for production in the rural, industrial and, to a lesser extent, commercial fields and to finance exports. Borrowers in agricultural industries may obtain term-loans for the purchase of land for development, for land clearing, for building and fencing, for the purchase of heavy equipment, for pasture and livestock improvement, and for similar developmental purposes. The loans are made for fixed terms, ranging from about three to ten years and are amortised by regular instalments.

Farm development loan facilities provide, particularly for small producers, loans for farm development which would directly raise productivity and for purposes such as drought recovery, mitigation of the effect of future droughts, the financing of property purchases, the repayment of existing short-term debt, and to enable the continuation of farming operations where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulties. Repayment terms are up to 12 years for the majority of loans which are amortised by regular instalments.

The extent of agricultural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table, which shows the bank advances to borrowers in agricultural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July for the years 1981 to 1984. The 'major trading banks' comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth of Australia Bank, which operate in all Australian States. The State Bank of New South Wales is not classified as a 'major trading bank' and therefore its general bank loans to agriculture are not included in the following table.

Advances to Agricultural Borrowers by Major Trading Banks *(a)* N.S.W.: Loans Outstanding
(On second Wednesday in July)
($ million)

Agricultural borrower	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Main activity of borrower —				
Sheep grazing	252	281	286	328
Wheat growing	162	175	201	216
Dairying and pig raising	57	59	46	52
Other agriculture	442	441	436	503
Total advances outstanding	**913**	**956**	**969**	**1,099**

(a) Figures include term loans and farm development loans.

State Bank of New South Wales

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are described in earlier issues of the Year Book. The State Bank was constituted as the successor to the Rural Bank, in November 1981 by the State Bank Act, 1981. The Bank is described in more detail in Chapter 24 'Private Finance'.

The Bank operates through two departments: the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. It makes loans and advances to borrowers in agriculture and other industries, either by way of overdraft or by term loans according to the circumstances of the particular case. The Government Agency Department administers various lending and other financing activities on behalf of the State Government. Interest rates charged by the Bank are given later in this subsection.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with Finance to agriculture: the Rural Assistance, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation Agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the State Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy.

Rural Assistance Agency

The Rural Assistance Agency gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Assistance Board and makes available advances approved by the Board under the Rural Adjustment Scheme. The activities of the Board and details of the Rural Adjustment Scheme are described later in this chapter. During the year ended 30 June 1984, advances totalling $45.1m were made. At that date advances outstanding amounted to $66.3m.

Rural Industries Agency

The Rural Industries Agency makes advances to agriculturalists who are in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, bushfire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are available to dairy farmers and small livestock owners for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of agriculturalists for pasture improvement, the eradication of serrated tussock, the establishment of farm woodlots, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve. Advances are also available to persons of moderate means, who cannot obtain finance from normal commercial channels, for the removing or lifting of houses above flood level. During the year ended 30 June 1984, advances totalling $11.9m were made. Of this amount $7.02m was made for drought relief carry-on loans to farmers. At 30 June 1984 advances outstanding amounted to $90m.

Advances to Settlers Agency

The Advances to Settlers Agency makes advances for permanent improvements on agricultural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 4.5 per cent per annum. During the year ended 30 June 1984, advances totalling $0.9m were made bringing total advances outstanding at the close of the year to $5.1m.

Irrigation Agency

Matters relating to the control of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Resources Commission, as described in Chapter 13 'Water Resources'. Administration of financial transactions between the Water Resources Commission and farmers is undertaken by the Irrigation Agency of the State Bank.

The Agency makes loans to farmers in the irrigation areas, mainly to assist in the installation of tile drainage, and for farm water supply and irrigation works throughout the State, following approval by the Water Resources Commission. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms of up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation. Upon approval by the Minister for Water Resources and Energy, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion. Advances made by the Irrigation Agency during 1983-84 totalled $5.1m. At 30 June 1984 advances outstanding amounted to $56.2m. New capital debts incurred during 1983-84 amounted to $0.4m. These debts represented advances to farmers for the purpose of either purchasing land from the Water Resources Commission, to pay for the cost of improvements made to the land by the Commission, or to pay for the cost of shallow bores sunk or other improvements made to the land by the Commission.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank makes short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary produce. Advances must be repaid within one year. They are commonly used by marketing boards and co-operatives to pay primary producers part of the value of their produce prior to sale. As proceeds of sales of produce are received by the boards or co-operatives progressively each season, they are applied in repayment of the advances. The range of interest rates charged on loans by the Rural Credits Department at the end of December 1984 was 13.50 to 15.25 per cent per annum (12.75 to 14.50 in December 1983).

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank provides finance to agriculturalists (and also business undertakings) in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of medium to long-term loans and hire purchase. Loans generally do not exceed $1m, and are made available for farm development as well as for the purchase of farm properties plant and machinery, and for the refinancing of non-bank debt. At 30 June 1984, advances outstanding amounted to $517m.

Pastoral Finance Companies

Pastoral finance companies are based largely on woolbroking; most of the large companies being members of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. Provision of finance to rural clients is to a large extent ancillary to other business with them and is mainly for working capital requirements.

Most of the loans of pastoral finance companies are made to rural producers. The loans are predominantly short-term, being mainly seasonal or cyclical and secured against future sales of stock, grain, and wool.

However some pastoral finance companies are participants in longer-term rural sector financing arrangements refinanced by the Primary Industry Bank of Australia.

Rates of Interest on Loans to Agriculture

The trend in rates of interest on loans to agriculture is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January 1980 and later years on loans to agriculture by the private trading banks, the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the State Bank, and by the Commonwealth Development Bank. Interest rates on loans by the Primary Industry Bank and the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank are given earlier in this subdivision.

The rates shown for carry-on, debt reconstruction, and farm improvement advances through the Rural Assistance Agency of the State Bank are the usual rates chargeable; the Rural Assistance Board has power to fix rates lower than this rate or up to a higher maximum, determined by the State Treasurer, according to individual circumstances.

Rates of Interest *(a)* on Loans to Agriculture, N.S.W.
(Per cent per annum)

Lending authority	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Private trading banks —					
Overdrafts (maximum rate) *(b)*	10.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	14.00
State Bank of N.S.W. *(c)* —					
General Bank Department —					
Long-term loans	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	n.a.
Overdrafts (maximum rate) *(b)*	10.00	11.50	13.50	14.50	14.00
Loans to co-operative societies *(b)*	10.00	11.00	13.75	14.50	13.50
Government Agency Department —					
Rural assistance —					
Debt reconstruction *(d)*	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	9.00
Farm build-up *(d)*	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00
Farm improvements *(d)*	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00
Carry-on	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.00
Rural industries advances —					
Cereal growers	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Herd improvement	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50
Fodder conservation	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Drought relief —					
General (1965 scheme)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Carry-on (1976 scheme)	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Restocking (1976 scheme)	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Other relief schemes (flood, bushfire, etc.)	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00
Control of serrated tussock	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00
Small landowners assistance	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Removal or lifting of houses above flood level	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Advances to settlers	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Irrigation —					
Carry-on advances	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Farm water supplies	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Soil conservation	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Commonwealth Development Bank —					
Long-term loans (basic rate)	10.00	11.50	13.50	14.50	14.00

(a) Current in January of each year shown. *(b)* Overdrafts up to $100,000. *(c)* Before November 1981, the Rural Bank of New South Wales. *(d)* See text preceding table.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

Government assistance to agriculture is provided by a great diversity of means. The forms of assistance applying to agriculture can be classified into three main types:

(a) Assistance to outputs. This type of assistance includes export incentives, export inspection services, local content schemes, marketing support, tariffs and regulatory pricing schemes;

(b) Assistance to value adding factors. This type of assistance includes extension services, adjustment and/or reconstruction schemes, natural disaster relief, concessional credit, research and income taxation concessions; and

(c) Assistance to inputs. This includes disease control and fertiliser subsidies.

Details of assistance to specific agricultural activities are given in the relevant sections of this chapter. Some measures which assist the agricultural sector in general are described below.

Industry Adjustment Scheme

Rural Assistance Board

The Rural Assistance Board was established by the New South Wales Government under the provisions of the Rural Assistance Act, 1971. The Board administers the Rural Adjustment Scheme which is funded mainly by the Commonwealth Government. The Board is also responsible for the Rural Reconstruction Scheme which expired in December 1976. Loans still outstanding under this scheme at 30 June 1984 amounted to $19.8m. For details of previous reconstruction and adjustment schemes administered by the Board see Year Book No. 62.

Rural Adjustment Scheme

The Rural Adjustment Scheme which commenced in 1977 was designed to restore economic viability to agricultural enterprises with the capacity to maintain viability once achieved. Farmers whose operations are assessed as non-viable may receive welfare assistance while they adjust out of farming.

For enterprises which are assessed to have prospects of long-term viability the following types of assistance are available in the form of loans:

(a) Debt reconstruction provides for the rearrangement and/or consolidation of farm debts to spread the repayments over a longer period;

(b) Farm build-up provides finance to enable a farmer to purchase additional land to build-up his property to economic size;

(c) Farm improvements provides finance to increase the productive capacity of a farm without adding to its area; and

(d) Carry-on assistance may be provided to farmers in industries which the Commonwealth and State governments agree are suffering a severe market downturn or similar situation, excluding circumstances covered by natural disaster arrangements. Funds for this scheme are provided on a dollar for dollar basis by the Commonwealth and State governments.

For enterprises which are assessed to be non-viable the following types of assistance are available as loans which may, under certain circumstances, be converted to grants:

(a) Rehabilitation Assistance up to a maximum of $5,000 may be paid to a farmer obliged to leave the industry, where such assistance is necessary to alleviate personal hardship; and

(b) Household support assistance may be paid to a farmer while he considers whether to adjust out of farming. The amount paid supplements income up to the level of Unemployment Benefits.

From 1 January 1977 to 30 June 1984, approvals in New South Wales under the Rural Adjustment Scheme were:

Provision	*Applications Approved*	*Assistance Approved $*
Debt reconstruction	342	16,108,265
Farm build-up	557	28,997,887
Farm improvement	89	1,941,460
Rehabilitation	32	124,484
Industry carry-on — Beef	251	2,356,396
Industry carry-on — Dairy	17	63,946
Industry carry-on — Wine grape growers	20	94,200
Industry carry-on — Sugarcane growers	56	855,000
Household support	28	126,219
Total approvals	**1,392**	**50,667,857**

The Commonwealth Government has announced a general allocation of $6.3m to New South Wales for the Scheme in 1984-85.

Natural Disaster Relief

The Commonwealth and State Governments have an agreement whereby financial assistance is provided to farmers affected by natural disaster such as drought, flood, storm or bushfire. The relief measures available include concessional loans (through the State Bank of N.S.W.); freight subsidies on cartage of fodder, water and livestock; free water for stock and domestic use; and cattle slaughter compensation. Under previous arrangements, the State contributed the first $10m (referred to as the base amount), and the Commonwealth contributed $3 for every $1 supplied by the State. Under this scheme $19m was paid to New South Wales by the Commonwealth in 1983-84 for drought relief.

From July 1984, the base amounts of expenditure to be met by the States before financial assistance is provided by the Commonwealth has been set at 0.24 per cent of total Budget Sector Receipts (as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics) for each State for the financial year two years earlier. In the case of New South Wales the base amount was set at $18.49m for 1984-85. In respect of expenditure incurred by the State in excess of the base amount for that year, the Commonwealth provided assistance at the previous rate ($3 Commonwealth $1 State). From 1985-86 onwards it has agreed to contribute on a dollar for dollar basis for expenditure in excess of the applicable base amount up to 75 per cent above it. The contribution will be $3 Commonwealth $1 State for expenditure above this level.

With regard to expenditure incurred by the State for the relief of personal hardship and distress, the Commonwealth continues to be prepared to contribute on a dollar for dollar basis with the State when it is not eligible for the $3 for $1 assistance.

Fertiliser Subsidies

The infertility of soils in New South Wales has limited potential yields of crops and pastures and, since the 1930's, the Commonwealth Government has encouraged the use of artificial fertilisers by subsidising their cost.

Under the *Phosphate Fertilizers Subsidy Act 1963*, payments are made to Australian manufacturers of phosphatic substances produced and sold for use in Australia as fertiliser, or for the production of a fertiliser mixture for use in Australia. The subsidy is currently payable at the rate of $12 per tonne of single strength superphosphate or $138 per tonne on the available phosphorus content of other phosphatic fertilisers.

The *Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Act 1966* provides for the payment of a subsidy on both locally produced and some imported nitrogenous fertilisers. The current rate is $20 per tonne of contained nitrogen content in the fertiliser.

The current provisions under both the Phosphatic and Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Acts will operate until June 1986. The application of the provisions after this date is currently subject to review by the Industries Assistance Commission.

CROPS AND PASTURES

Until the end of the nineteenth century the area sown to crops in New South Wales was minimal, with the resultant production barely sufficient for local needs. Settlement became more extensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. The area of other crops cultivated has undergone a similar expansion with its proportion of the total area devoted to cropping in 1983-84, still comparable to its proportion at the turn of the century.

Improved pastures in New South Wales, mainly on the coast, tableland and slopes support a large number of sheep and cattle, and legume-based leys provide nitrogen for crops grown in rotation.

AREA OF ALL CROPS

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891. The definition of the term 'crop' has varied over the period covered in the table. However, the effects of these variations are not considered to be significant, given that the data in the table are averages for five seasons.

Area *(a)* of All Crops and of Wheat in N.S.W. ('000 hectares)

Seasons	*Average area of all crops*	*Average area of wheat for grain*	*Seasons*	*Average area of all crops*	*Average area of wheat for grain*
1891-1895	425	193	*1936-1940*	2,555	1,726
1896-1900	767	421	*1941-1945*	2,221	1,375
1901-1905	986	610	*1946-1950*	2,521	1,727
1906-1910	1,143	694	*1951-1955*	2,033	1,219
1911-1915	1,629	1,029	*1956-1960*	2,221	1,138
1916-1920	1,868	1,231	*1961-1965*	3,484	1,967
1921-1925	1,888	1,276	*1966-1970*	5,119	3,117
1926-1930	2,029	1,406	*1971-1975*	4,814	2,558
1931-1935	2,446	1,789	*1976-1980*	5,017	3,169

(a) Since 1940-41 areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING CROPS

The number of establishments reporting an area under cultivation in recent seasons, and the number of establishments reporting cultivation of selected crops, are shown in the following table.

Number of Establishments Growing Selected Crops, N.S.W.

Crop	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Establishments *(a)* growing —						
Cereals —						
Wheat	17,106	17,311	16,373	16,361	15,063	16,348
Maize	1,453	1,061	1,085	988	n.a.	862
Barley	8,060	7,629	7,357	7,930	6,378	7,712
Oats	17,272	16,500	16,429	18,749	16,715	19,055
Rice	1,475	1,558	1,567	1,653	1,448	1,626
Oilseeds —						
Sunflower	906	503	382	376	493	601
Rapeseed	93	358	194	93	94	193
Linseed	49	58	33	23	27	30
Safflower	275	321	84	141	49	138
Soybeans	320	322	178	280	308	363
Fruit —						
Bananas	1,114	1,107	1,117	1,076	1,141	1,117
Grapes	1,324	1,244	1,241	1,216	1,226	1,160
Orchard fruit	2,987	3,133	3,100	3,012	3,166	3,118
Other crops —						
Cotton	90	102	130	158	223	275
Potatoes	819	710	582	527	565	531
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	553	540	527	525	548	552
Tobacco	79	70	68	57	51	47
Cultivated establishments *(b)*	**35,392**	**35,084**	**34,765**	**33,593**	**32,972**	**33,281**

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. *(b)* Establishments with more than one crop under cultivation are counted once only.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF CROPS GROWN

In past years, totals for some items derived from the Agricultural Census have been adjusted, where it was considered that the data were deficient because of problems of scope, coverage, reporting difficulties or non-response, by taking into account data from marketing authorities or other sources. From the 1980-81 Census, this practice ceased with the exception of data in respect of wheat and wool (and corresponding sheep items). This revised treatment has only a marginal effect on year-to-year comparisons of data. Where the revised treatment has affected time series, specific footnotes have been included.

The area, production and average yield per hectare of crops grown in New South Wales in 1982-83 and 1983-84 are shown in the following table.

Area and Production of all Crops, N.S.W.

	1982-83			*1983-84*		
Crop	*Area(a) (hectares)*	*Production (tonnes)*	*Average yield per hectare(b) (tonnes)*	*Area(a) (hectares)*	*Production (tonnes)*	*Average yield per hectare(b) (tonnes)*
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat	3,161,659	1,499,406	0.47	3,999,275	8,960,784	2.24
Oats	394,356	134,899	0.34	812,578	1,120,377	1.38
Barley	386,555	189,398	0.49	554,154	941,131	1.70
Maize	12,122	47,700	3.93	11,286	55,568	4.92
Sorghum	167,873	191,644	1.14	177,414	489,480	2.76
Rice	79,821	525,488	6.58	114,627	610.551	5.33
Other	75,034	..	..	82,585	..	..
Crops for hay —						
Wheat	29,340	43,692	1.49	22,462	84,290	3.75
Oats	35,452	45,636	1.29	60,734	212,570	3.50
Other	5,201	17,668	3.40	3,513	11,100	3.16
Green fodder *(c)*	574,733	..	..	365,887	..	..
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	15,980	1,702,342	106.53	15,182	1,468,392	96.72
Cotton	69,615	*(d)*205,501	*(d)*2.95	104,523	*(d)*292,444	*(d)*2.80
Oilseeds —						
Linseed	1,322	407	0.31	1,581	1,144	0.72
Sunflower	53,173	28,345	0.53	75,101	54,740	0.73
Soybeans	13,365	14,231	1.06	17,249	28,492	1.65
Rapeseed	4,589	2,089	0.46	9,084	8,121	0.89
Safflower	5,543	2,474	0.45	20,592	6,080	0.30
Tobacco	525	*(e)*913	*(e)*1.74	477	*(e)*887	*(e)*1.86
Fruit —						
Orchard fruit	*(f)(g)*27,816	..	..	*(f)(g)*28,488	..	..
Bananas	*(f)*5,496	68,645	12.49	*(f)*5,592	67,953	12.15
Grapes	*(f)*13,141	157,040	11.95	*(f)*12,849	171,311	13.33
Vegetables for human consumption —						
Potatoes	7,010	108,799	15.52	6,807	129,564	19.03
Other	14,263	..	..	15,571	..	..
Other crops	45,859	..	..	48,333	..	..
Total (c)	*5,199,843*	..	..	*6,565,945*	..	..
Lucerne, pastures, and grasses —						
Cut for hay —						
Lucerne	46,098	230,724	5.00	79,579	413,083	5.19
Other	48,690	148,059	3.04	261,891	879,097	3.36
Harvested for seed —						
Lucerne	2,604	372	0.14	1,651	155	0.09
Other	3,129	..	..	12,013	..	..
Cut for green feed or silage —						
Lucerne	2,409	..	..	3,797	..	..
Other	4,290	..	..	17,445	..	..
Total, area of crops	**5,307,063**	..	..	**6,942,321**	..	..

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. *(b)* Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average. *(c)* Excludes lucerne, pastures, and grasses. *(d)* Seed cotton. *(e)* Cured leaf. *(f)* Bearing and not yet bearing. *(g)* Includes olives and edible nuts.

PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual months of planting and harvesting the principal crops of New South Wales in the main district in which they are grown are as follows:

	Most usual months of —	
Crop	*Planting*	*Harvesting*
Cereal grains —		
Wheat	May-June	November-December
Maize	September-January	January-July
Oats	March-May	October-December
Barley	May-June	October-December
Rice	October-November	March-May
Sorghum	September-January	March-June
Triticale	May-June	November-December
Oilseeds —		
Linseed	May-June	November-December
Rapeseed	April-June	November-December
Safflower	June-August	December-February
Soybeans	November-December	April-May
Sunflower	August-February	February-June
Fruit —		
Apples	..	February-May
Apricots	..	November-January
Avocados	..	April-August
Bananas	..	October-March
Cherries	..	November-January
Citrus	..	All year
Grapes	..	February-April
Nectarines	..	November-February
Peaches and plums	..	October-April
Pears	..	January-April
Other crops —		
Cotton	September-November	April-June
Potatoes —		
Early	July-August	October-January
Late	November	February-August
Sugarcane	September	July-December
Tobacco	September-December	January-April

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, CROPS

Two measures of the value of crop production are calculated for statistical purposes. The *gross value of crops* produced is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place. The *local value of crops* produced is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production. Local value is calculated by deducting marketing costs (the cost of moving the agricultural product from the place of production to the market place, such as freight, packaging, commission, insurance, storage etc.) from the gross value of crops produced. The following table shows the local and gross value of crops produced in New South Wales in the past six seasons.

Gross and Local Values of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops, N.S.W. ($'000)

Value	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Gross value of crops produced	1,485,670	1,642,851	1,267,680	1,834,789	1,022,607	2,664,839
Marketing costs	254,511	248,099	159,837	317,943	144,131	488,948
Local value of crops produced	1,231,159	1,394,752	1,107,843	1,516,846	878,476	2,175,891

The following table shows the local value of all crops produced in the last six seasons.

Local Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops, N.S.W. ($'000)

Crop	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat	667,311	753,582	364,681	743,602	221,157	1,137,829
Oats	26,950	27,889	38,372	58,057	18,363	71,935
Barley	46,437	71,067	49,400	78,055	23,135	97,768
Maize	4,711	5,297	5,892	6,439	7,235	7,182
Sorghum	27,778	18,408	15,367	25,241	25,584	56,800
Rice	89,566	84,282	126,769	90,876	76,058	76,080
Other	2,078	3,384	2,355	7,611	8,719	15,876
Crops for hay —						
Wheat	1,465	2,154	7,375	3,849	5,103	5,193
Oats	3,380	4,451	8,447	12,571	5,566	12,871
Other	186	162	924	588	851	666
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	19,479	27,856	40,530	20,569	26,138	25,330
Cotton *(a)(b)*	54,730	98,984	105,450	131,365	106,746	200,724
Oilseeds —						
Linseed	474	546	323	148	105	318
Sunflower	8,937	6,119	4,427	5,574	6,648	15,592
Soybeans	8,054	9,946	5,816	5,937	3,751	8,246
Rapeseed	1,120	3,973	1,155	562	472	2,123
Safflower	3,801	4,856	544	2,162	789	1,359
Tobacco	4,634	4,467	3,749	3,331	3,725	3,856
Fruit —						
Pome *(c)*	16,689	22,245	25,325	23,466	18,969	28,240
Stone *(d)*	14,890	14,650	16,452	16,262	13,831	16,172
Citrus —						
Oranges	25,562	25,199	28,488	28,875	36,868	34,391
Other	5,661	5,432	6,013	5,553	5,975	6,146
Bananas	22,884	20,715	24,929	19,439	22,720	27,471
Grapes	30,736	35,607	39,245	32,435	33,069	37,892
Other	3,368	4,552	4,551	5,572	7,158	7,927
Vegetables for human consumption —						
Potatoes	15,261	9,192	15,950	13,535	15,310	39,741
Mushrooms	7,773	8,959	10,343	10,486	12,270	11,841
Tomatoes	9,958	10,188	8,303	10,860	8,480	12,650
Other	33,057	30,114	43,993	37,872	32,430	45,520
Other crops*(e)*	34,828	43,789	49,744	49,075	66,408	62,738
Total (f)	*1,191,757*	*1,358,062*	*1,054,912*	*1,449,969*	*813,635*	*2,070,476*
Lucerne, pastures and grasses —						
Cut for hay —						
Lucerne	15,935	17,540	27,498	31,006	41,792	39,904
Other	19,870	14,865	22,988	32,191	20,217	61,558
Other	3,597	4,284	2,445	3,680	2,832	3,953
Total, value of crops	**1,231,159**	**1,394,752**	**1,107,843**	**1,516,846**	**878,476**	**2,175,891**

(a) Figures for 1980-81 and later seasons are not strictly comparable with previous seasons, see subdivision 'Statistical Summary of Crops Grown' earlier in this chapter. *(b)* Seed cotton. *(c)* Includes apples, pears, and quinces. *(d)* Includes apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, and prunes. *(e)* Includes nursery products. *(f)* Total all crops excluding lucerne, pastures, and grasses.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average local value of selected crops per hectare and per tonne produced. These average values per hectare measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realised, that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers. The average values per tonne reflect the market prices in each of the seasons shown.

Average Local Values of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops, N.S.W. ($)

Crop	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Per hectare			
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat	211	221	109	207	70	285
Oats	62	80	106	104	47	89
Barley	99	160	108	145	60	176
Maize	310	437	452	504	597	636
Sorghum	149	124	121	166	152	320
Rice	846	763	1,283	773	953	664
Hay —						
Wheat	122	159	223	173	174	231
Oats	119	158	198	215	157	212
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	1,386	2,353	2,891	1,440	1,636	1,668
Cotton *(a)(b)*	1,546	1,817	1,962	2,068	1,533	1,920
Oilseeds —						
Linseed	129	109	117	160	79	201
Rapeseed	204	192	119	r152	103	234
Safflower	118	123	73	128	142	66
Sunflower	124	142	124	180	125	208
Soybeans	472	458	577	425	281	478
Tobacco	6,033	6,473	5,821	6,100	7,096	8,083
Bananas (bearing area)	4,871	4,377	5,049	4,072	4,534	4,912
Potatoes	1,849	1,235	2,547	2,188	2,184	5,838
			Per tonne produced			
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat	100	126	127	126	147	127
Oats	45	61	124	78	136	64
Barley	69	104	120	102	122	104
Maize	85	106	130	110	152	129
Sorghum	68	90	104	78	134	116
Rice	133	144	180	110	145	125
Hay —						
Wheat	38	53	109	61	117	62
Oats	40	59	94	73	122	61
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	15	22	28	14	15	17
Cotton *(a)(b)*	473	526	608	528	519	686
Oilseeds —						
Linseed	169	174	246	270	258	278
Rapeseed	200	214	244	r223	226	261
Safflower	173	187	243	252	319	223
Sunflower	208	230	232	203	235	285
Soybeans	241	250	291	225	264	289
Tobacco	3,393	3,445	3,593	3,840	4,080	4,348
Bananas	366	269	397	307	331	404
Potatoes	123	90	184	126	141	307

(a) Figures for 1980-81 and later seasons are not strictly comparable to previous seasons, see subdivision 'Statistical Summary of Crops Grown' earlier in this chapter. *(b)* Seed cotton.

FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS (EXCLUDING PASTURES)

The next table shows the area of crops (excluding pastures) treated with artificial fertilisers and the quantity of superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used in the last six seasons.

A number of factors such as the price of agricultural products, the cost of other raw materials used, the price of fertilisers (which depends to a certain extent on the level of bounty payments), and responses to the introduction or withdrawal of fertiliser bounty schemes, affect the level of usage of fertilisers. Further details on the *Phosphate Fertilizer Subsidy Act 1963* and the *Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Act 1966* are given earlier in this chapter.

Crops *(a)* Treated with Artificial Fertilisers, N.S.W.

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Area treated (hectares) —						
Wheat	1,865,438	2,082,327	1,987,359	2,156,981	2,143,194	2,397,942
Other crops	1,059,747	n.a.	n.a.	1,204,784	n.a.	n.a.
Total area treated	**2,925,185**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**3,361,765**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
Artificial fertiliser used *(b)* (tonnes) —						
Superphosphate *(c)*	201,194	208,086	201,293	249,739	245,824	276,189
Other	111,666	135,688	121,886	121,833	146,345	142,284
Total artificial fertiliser used	**312,860**	**343,774**	**323,179**	**371,572**	**392,169**	**418,473**

(a) Excluding pastures, grasses, and lucerne. *(b)* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. *(c)* Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc.

The next table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used on selected crops (excluding pastures) in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1983-84.

Artificial Fertilisers *(a)* Used on Crops *(b)* 1981-82

Crop	*Coastal Areas*	*Table-land Areas*	*Slope Areas*	*Northern and Southern Plains Areas*	*Western Plains Area*	*New South Wales*
			Area of Crops Treated (hectares)			
Cereal grains —						
Wheat	11,022	79,265	1,563,349	458,742	44,603	2,156,981
Oats and barley	18,732	123,573	652,101	121,740	9,911	926,057
Other	4,557	5,604	34,376	93,647	503	138,687
Other crops	33,895	7,999	30,211	62,545	5,390	140,040
Total, area treated	**68,206**	**216,441**	**2,280,037**	**736,674**	**60,407**	**3,361,765**
			Superphosphate used *(c)* (tonnes)			
Cereal grains —						
Wheat	841	6,718	107,145	31,200	2,861	148,765
Oats and barley	2,891	15,253	50,857	9,063	570	78,634
Other	548	551	2,015	3,093	21	6,228
Other crops	5,619	1,362	2,591	5,449	1,091	16,112
Total, superphosphate used	**9,899**	**23,884**	**162,608**	**48,805**	**4,543**	**249,739**
			Straight nitrogenous fertilisers used *(d)* (tonnes)			
Cereal grains —						
Wheat	137	725	7,107	4,320	195	12,484
Oats and barley	1,324	986	2,869	723	24	5,926
Other	316	229	1,119	13,868	44	15,576
Other crops	9,367	523	1,562	11,307	1,331	24,090
Total, straight nitrogenous fertilisers used	**11,144**	**2,463**	**12,657**	**30,218**	**1,594**	**58,076**
			Other artificial fertilisers used *(e)* (tonnes)			
Cereal grains —						
Wheat	171	1,598	18,237	6,537	94	26,637
Oats and barley	944	1,603	8,094	1,222	24	11,887
Other	455	189	686	1,054	3	2,387
Other crops	15,337	1,083	1,736	3,516	1,174	22,846
Total, other artificial fertilisers used	**16,907**	**4,473**	**28,753**	**12,329**	**1,295**	**63,757**

(a) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. *(b)* Excluding pastures, grasses and lucerne. *(c)* Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc. *(d)* Includes, for example, urea, sulphate of ammonia, etc. *(e)* Includes potash and compounds and mixtures containing nitrogen.

The area of each crop treated with fertiliser as a proportion of the total area of the crop sown in New South Wales in 1981-82 was:

	Wheat	*Oats and barley*	*Other cereal grains*	*Other crops*	*All crops*
Area treated with fertiliser (per cent of total area)	60	85	42	37	56

Tests conducted on farmers' experimental plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the Southern Slope and Southern Plains statistical agricultural areas, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western district. Responses to added phosphorus are, however, becoming more marked in central and north-western areas in recent years as soils become depleted by more intensive and frequent cropping.

MARKETING OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS

The Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1983 which repealed the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, became operational on 1 February 1984. Due to the increasing complexity of the agricultural market, the 1927 Act had become outmoded and the 1983 Act, containing more up to date legislation, was introduced. The new Act provides for the creation of a Marketing Board or a Marketing Order as well as the establishment of the

Agricultural Marketing Finance Authority. It also creates the position of Director of Marketing and specifies the powers and responsibilities of this position.

A Marketing Board can be established for a particular commodity only after a poll is conducted where producers of the commodity must vote in favour of the Board's establishment. Members of the Board are elected by the producers to serve for a term of four years. The general function of the Marketing Board relates mainly to the marketing of the commodity for which it was established and the Board can appoint authorised agents to carry out its functions or appoint authorised buyers to purchase the commodity on its behalf. The Board can also accumulate reserves, have more flexible pool arrangements for the commodity, use futures markets for hedging purposes, amalgamate with other Boards, and determine the payment made to producers on delivery of the commodity to the Board. Under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, there are 9 operational Boards in N.S.W.

Marketing Orders can be issued under certain conditions by the Minister for Agriculture by which practices or agreements can be established and made enforceable for the marketing of a particular commodity or commodities in a specified area or in the whole of the State. A marketing order, created after initial request by producers of a particular commodity for which it was created, is administered by an appointed committee. Marketing Orders once established, remain in force for four years.

The Agricultural Marketing Finance Agency was established, after initial request by the Marketing Boards, on 1 June 1984. The Agency may provide finance and financial services to the Boards. To do this, it may act as finance broker or intermediary, reducing the search costs of finance to the Boards, and by providing advice on agricultural marketing conditions to financial institutions. The Agency comprises three appointed members.

The Director of Marketing as established under the Act, is responsible to the Minister for : oversighting the operation of all authorities under the Act; Co-ordinating contact by these authorities with the Minister, the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture and other government departments; and general administration of the Act. The Director is required to report to the Minister on any proposals received, to establish, vary or dissolve Marketing Boards as well as report on proposals to make, extend or revoke marketing orders.

WHEAT

Wheat is the principal product on a large proportion of the establishments with agricultural activity in the State. However relatively few establishments are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

Establishments Growing Wheat

For most of the post-war period the average size of areas sown to wheat for grain on establishments remained below 90 hectares, and reached a low point in the 1956-57 season of 60 hectares per establishment; the overall average for the seasons from 1945-46 to 1965-66 was 87 hectares. Since then, apart from those seasons in which wheat delivery quotas were imposed, the average size of wheat (for grain) areas on establishments has increased substantially, the average for the 1983-84 season being 248 hectares. This indicates that the optimal area to maximise the benefits of modern machinery, improved methods, and farm management practices, is increasing. Establishments growing wheat for grain in the seasons 1978-79 to 1983-84 are classified in the following table according to the area sown with wheat for grain on each establishment.

Establishments with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, N.S.W.

	Number of establishments with wheat for grain in —						*Proportional change 1978-79 to 1983-84 (per cent)*
Area under wheat	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	
Area under wheat for grain (hectares) —							
1- 19	1,253	1,020	867	936	763	878	(—)29.9
20- 39	1,746	1,499	1,414	1,379	1,358	1,321	(—)24.3
40- 74	2,926	2,783	2,557	2,393	2,480	2,275	(—)22.2
75-149	4,165	4,215	4,114	3,865	3,854	3,601	(—)13.5
150-249	3,228	3,578	3,194	3,191	3,014	3,063	(—) 5.1
250-399	1,763	1,951	1,929	1,977	1,718	2,230	(+)26.5
400-999	1,618	1,839	1,762	1,954	1,688	2,224	(+)37.5
1,000 or more	277	279	308	401	335	531	(+)91.7
Total establishments	**16,976**	**17,164**	**16,145**	**16,096**	**15,210**	**16,123**	**(—) 5.0**

Production of Wheat

The next table shows the area under wheat, the production of wheat and the yield of wheat for each of the seasons since 1973-74.

Wheat: Area, Production, and Yield, N.S.W.

	Area sown (a) ('000 hectares)				Production ('000 tonnes)		Average yield per hectare (tonnes)	
Season	For grain	For hay	For green fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay
1973-74	2,883	19	28	2,930	3,962	53	1.37	2.70
1974-75	2,646	15	25	2,687	3,808	42	1.43	2.78
1975-76	2,774	13	16	2,804	4,310	37	1.55	2.78
1976-77	3,116	19	16	3,150	5,141	52	1.65	2.77
1977-78	3,377	20	19	3,417	3,846	42	1.14	2.11
1978-79	3,162	12	10	3,184	6,640	38	2.10	3.20
1979-80	3,415	14	13	3,441	6,000	41	1.76	3.00
1980-81	3,345	33	20	3,398	2,865	68	0.86	2.05
1981-82	3,600	22	13	3,636	5,910	63	1.64	2.82
1982-83	3,162	29	43	3,234	1,499	44	0.47	1.49
1983-84	3,999	23	9	4,030	8,961	84	2.24	3.75

(a) Areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown.

During the 1950's the relatively high prices of wool resulted in a large number of farmers increasing their sheep raising activities often at the expense of wheat growing. A reversal of this trend occurred in the 1960's and led to an increase in the number of establishments which grew wheat, resulting in a peak season in 1968-69 in which 22,019 establishments, with 4,117,000 hectares sown, produced 5,855,000 tonnes of wheat. Since that season, a trend towards less establishments and improved yields is evident; resulting in a peak season in 1983-84 when 16,123 establishments produced 8,960,000 tonnes of grain from 3,999,275 hectares. Compared with these record years, during the past 50 years, the lowest number of establishments which planted wheat and the lowest area of wheat planted were recorded in 1956-57 (11,754 establishments and 733,000 hectares respectively); the lowest production of wheat was recorded in 1946-47 (426,800 tonnes). Wheat delivery quotas were imposed for the seasons 1969-70 to 1974-75 and further details on these quotas are given on page 829 of Year Book No. 64.

Prior to 1970-71, about 60 per cent of the total area under crops was devoted to wheat production. In the 1970-71 season, following the introduction of wheat quotas, this proportion fell to 46 per cent but by 1974-75 had risen again to 60 per cent of the total area of crops. In 1983-84, the proportion of the total area under crops, which was devoted to wheat (grain) production, was 58 per cent.

The average yield of wheat for grain per hectare is subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of each growing season. From the 1870's to the Second World War, available statistics indicate that the annual yield had fluctuated around the level of just over 0.8 tonnes per hectare. Since the War, largely as a result of the adoption of more scientific methods of cultivation, land use and plant breeding, the average has increased significantly. In the three decades to 1974-75, the average yield was 1.21 tonnes per hectare. The highest yearly average yield ever recorded in New South Wales was 2.24 tonnes per hectare in 1983-84.

Location of Wheat Growing Areas

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Slopes and the Northern and Southern Plains statistical agricultural areas. In 1983-84, 93 per cent of the wheat sown for grain was in these areas.

The great increase in the area sown for grain that has taken place in recent years has been most marked in the areas along the northern and western fringes of the wheat belt. In 1960-61, 12 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Plains Area, but by 1983-84 the proportion had risen to 25per cent. In the 1983-84 season, 45 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Wheat Areas, and 51 per cent in the Central and Southern Wheat Areas. This compares with 28 per cent and 71 per cent respectively for these areas in 1960-61. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various areas. The table on the following page shows area, production, and yield of wheat for grain by Statistical Agricultural Areas in the last six seasons.

Varieties of Wheat Grown

Progress in plant-breeding has been almost continuous since Farrer's work between 1886 and 1905. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more suitable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and yield. Current priorities are to develop and identify varieties which show more drought tolerance, frost resistance, sprouting resistance, acid soil tolerance, more resistance to attacks of rusts, speckled leaf blotch and takeall, and those varieties which can grow faster or utilise lower levels of soil nutrients and trace elements. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the Northern Wheat Areas.

All except two of the twenty four varieties approved by the Department of Agriculture for 1985 are fully resistant to prevalent races of stem rust, and all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable soil and seasonal conditions. Almost half of the commercial varieties of wheat, however, are susceptible to leaf rust, and four are moderately susceptible to stripe rust.

In 1980-81 the Australian Wheat Board introduced a discount scheme whereby a scale of varietal discount rates per tonne is charged for varieties which are not recommended or are undesirable for the area in which they were grown. A scale of penalty rates, based on the degree of undesirability, is set each season.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the next table.

Varieties of Wheat Sown, N.S.W.
(Hectares)

Variety	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Avocet	*(b)*	*(b)*	6,513	61,068	143,184	106,358
Banks	*(b)*	*(b)*	10,988	92,805	646,332	1,011,792
Condor	797,619	820,955	744,142	724,076	564,637	465,418
Cook	8,421	101,707	224,194	353,558	301,573	373,106
Eagle	171,103	134,232	101,380	78,888	56,193	53,277
Egret	464,774	709,787	775,234	668,135	332,136	162,365
Falcon	18,257	13,143	7,780	6,384	n.a.	n.a.
Gamut	7,961	7,021	*(b)*	*(b)*	*(b)*	*(b)*
Gatcher	108,069	68,609	44,371	46,828	40,587	51,272
Halberd	27,714	25,532	23,389	19,033	n.a.	n.a.
Harrier	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,881	156,195
Heron	12,097	7,756	4,047	*(b)*	*(b)*	*(b)*
Kite	168,455	179,247	199,375	242,194	237,238	322,256
Millewa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	26,448	100,468
Olympic	177,728	167,695	135,762	129,068	171,425	227,888
Shortim	37,883	183,132	184,039	151,675	102,576	119,408
Songlen	531,231	514,798	459,058	590,118	327,236	413,193
Teal	95,065	103,713	100,561	97,259	96,131	103,146
Timgalen	383,023	250,839	163,652	165,885	77,803	72,799
Other varieties, unspecified, etc.	156,794	146.507	96,756	94,851	80,724	149,028
Total area sown *(a)*	**3,166,194**	**3,434,673**	**3,281,241**	**3,521,825**	**3,220,106**	**3,887,968**

(a) Only includes areas of wheat for those varieties which were reported. As some small areas of wheat were not reported by variety, the totals shown do not agree with the total area shown as sown in the following table. *(b)* Information not separately compiled and included in 'Other' or not planted in that year.

Wheat for Grain: Area, Production, and Yield, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical agricultural area and statistical subdivision	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Area (hectares)			
Northern Tableland	6,559	5,761	6,590	6,583	2,324	5,920
Central and Southern Tableland	73,973	80,751	81,943	86,028	99,453	117,875
Northern Slope —						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	379,709	372,830	364,684	382,750	298,925	390,738
Central Macquarie Subdivision	333,911	359,412	347,318	363,103	321,816	400,234
Central Slope	661,163	743,620	754,370	784,493	778,427	916,750
Southern Slope —						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	367,723	409,947	407,909	391,039	415,775	448,173
Upper Murray Subdivision	120,353	142,001	139,815	126,776	135,745	143,402
Northern Plains —						
North Central Plain Subdivision	494,078	488,758	390,718	544,124	329,085	540,529
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	311,577	318,414	343,795	407,605	278,764	447,326
Southern Plains —						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	164,391	187,355	189,587	184,011	206,997	203,144
Central Murray Subdivision	162,551	205,916	210,054	199,879	197,046	228,642
Summary —						
Northern wheat areas	*1,525,834*	*1,545,175*	*1,453,105*	*1,704,165*	*1,230,914*	*1,784,747*
Central and southern wheat areas	*1,550,154*	*1,769,590*	*1,783,678*	*1,772,226*	*1,833,443*	*2,057,986*
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains areas)	**3,162,108**	**3,415,027**	**3,345,000**	**3,600,000**	**3,161,659**	**3,999,275**
			Production (tonnes)			
Northern Tableland	11,527	9,279	3,705	15,315	1,414	11,264
Central and Southern Tableland	227,284	157,979	146,070	211,799	56,073	309,911
Northern Slope —						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	828,359	639,701	211,679	780,587	223,667	884,846
Central Macquarie Subdivision	671,194	644,348	214,555	589,501	92,025	906,544
Central Slope	1,342,500	1,231,834	566,311	1,276,658	199,060	2,200,592
Southern Slope —						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	851,147	875,807	652,217	835,142	263,001	1,101,027
Upper Murray Subdivision	265,408	307,366	222,277	229,140	80,894	318,257
Northern Plains —						
North Central Plain Subdivision	961,991	768,767	127,540	596,030	209,896	1,042,887
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	606,869	410,757	152,222	424,132	50,572	934,289
Southern Plains —						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	343,363	371,778	244,081	346,452	152,655	449,319
Central Murray Subdivision	344,584	397,362	252,578	381,344	139,327	513,323
Summary —						
Northern wheat areas	*3,079,940*	*2,472,852*	*709,701*	*2,405,565*	*577,574*	*3,779,830*
Central and southern wheat areas	*3,374,286*	*3,342,126*	*2,083,534*	*3,280,535*	*891,010*	*4,892,429*
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains areas)	**6,640,401**	**6,000,000**	**2,865,000**	**5,910,000**	**1,499,406**	**8,960,784**
			Yield (tonnes per hectare)			
Northern Tableland	1.76	1.61	0.56	2.33	0.61	1.90
Central and Southern Tableland	3.07	1.96	1.78	2.46	0.56	2.63
Northern Slope —						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	2.18	1.72	0.58	2.04	0.75	2.26
Central Macquarie Subdivision	2.01	1.79	0.62	1.62	0.29	2.27
Central Slope	2.03	1.66	0.75	1.63	0.26	2.40
Southern Slope —						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	2.31	2.14	1.60	2.14	0.63	2.46
Upper Murray Subdivision	2.21	2.16	1.59	1.81	0.60	2.22
Northern Plains —						
North Central Plan Subdivision	1.95	1.57	0.33	1.10	0.64	1.93
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	1.95	1.29	0.44	1.04	0.18	2.09
Southern Plains —						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	2.09	1.98	1.29	1.88	0.74	2.21
Central Murray Subdivision	2.12	1.93	1.20	1.91	0.71	2.25
Summary —						
Northern wheat areas	*2.02*	*1.60*	*0.49*	*1.41*	*0.47*	*2.12*
Central and southern wheat areas	*2.18*	*1.89*	*1.17*	*1.85*	*0.49*	*2.38*
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains areas)	**2.10**	**1.76**	**0.86**	**1.64**	**0.47**	**2.24**

Marketing of Wheat

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board has the responsibility for marketing wheat in Australia and Australian wheat overseas. In co-operation with the various State bulk handling authorities, it also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. The Board, which has been in continuous operation since 1939, derives its power from the *Wheat Marketing Act 1984*. Wheatgrowers must deliver all their wheat to the Board, except stocks which they retain on their farms for seed or stockfeed purposes. However the legislation specifies that growers, with the approval of the Board, may arrange direct deliveries to buyers, transfer wheat between properties, have wheat gristed for stockfeed and sell seed and wheat of absolutely inferior quality outside the Board. A subsection on this Act follows later in this division.

The Board consists of a chairman, a representative of the Commonwealth Government, five representatives of wheatgrowers (one each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland) and up to four specialist non-grower members appointed by the Minister, one of whom may be an officer of the Australian Wheat Board. The Federal Minister for Primary Industry has indicated that he intends to review the size and composition of the Board in 1985.

Classification of Wheat

The test weight for an average sample of each grade of wheat is determined annually by measuring the weight of wheat in a standard volume. This is done in each State by the Australian Wheat Board and an informal committee comprising representatives of the Wheat Board, each State's Agricultural Department, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers.

Five main grades are normally defined for wheat produced in New South Wales: Prime Hard (a hard grained free milling high-protein wheat producing a strong flour of well-balanced dough qualities), Southern Hard (a hard grained grade with medium to high protein content), Northern A.S.W. (a predominantly hard wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content), Northern Hard (a predominantly hard grain of good strength with relatively high-protein content), and Southern-Western A.S.W. (a mixture of hard and soft wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content). Due to seasonal conditions, a Northern A.S.W. sample was not established for the 1983-84 season.

'General Purpose Wheat' is defined as grain not equal to A.S.W., with a minimum test weight of 68 kilograms per hectolitre; grain tested at below this weight and/or containing sprouted grain, but above 62 kilograms per hectolitre is classified as 'Feed'.

The test weights, in kilograms per hectolitre, determined for each grade of New South Wales wheat for the 1978-79 to 1983-84 seasons were:

Season	*Prime Hard kg per hl*	*Northern Hard kg per hl*	*Southern Hard kg per hl*	*Southern/ Western A.S.W. kg per hl*	*Northern A.S.W. kg per hl*
1978-79	79.5	79.0	81.0	79.5	79.0
1979-80	79.5	79.0	81.5	80.5	79.0
1980-81	78.0	80.0	79.5	79.0	79.0
1981-82	79.0	80.5	80.5	79.5	78.5
1982-83	81.7	81.3	81.5	79.7	..
1983-84	77.9	78.2	..	78.5	..

Australian wheat is marketed in seven general classes: Prime Hard; Hard; A.S.W.; Soft; Durum; General Purpose; and Feed.

Bulk Handling of Wheat

Bulk handling of wheat in New South Wales is carried out by the Grain Handling Authority of New South Wales which was constituted in 1981 under the Grain Handling Act, 1954 to replace the Grain Elevators Board of New South Wales.

The Authority is controlled by a board of directors consisting of 11 members appointed by the Governor, six of whom are nominated by the government for terms of up to five years — the managing director, two other members and three wheatgrowers representing all growers in the State. The other five (elected to the Board for terms of up to three years) comprise three wheatgrowers, elected by growers to represent them on an electoral zone basis, and two directors, elected by and representing employees affiliated with the Public Service Association and the Australian Workers' Union respectively. One of the directors (other than the managing director) is appointed Chairman by the Governor.

The main function of the Authority is the receival, storage, and handling of wheat on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board, and in accordance with a requirement of the Act preference is given to this commodity. The Authority also handles smaller quantities of other cereal grains and oilseeds on behalf of other State marketing authorities and, occasionally, private merchants.

The bulk handling system consists of some 480 bulk storages located at over 270 separate centres throughout the New South Wales wheat belt. The total silo storage capacity in country areas is 11,970,500 tonnes and the capacities of individual storage units vary from 800 to 153,000 tonnes. A storage site can contain more than one storage unit. The Grain Handling Authority country storage is comprised of 6,071,000 tonnes of bunker type storage and 5,899,500 tonnes in conventional elevators. Each centre is equipped to receive grain in bulk from growers' vehicles and to load into bulk railway trucks. Included in the country storages are five sub-terminals (at Parkes, Werris Creek, Temora, Moree and Junee) with a combined capacity of 1,800,000 tonnes. They are located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow grain during the harvest season.

Terminal elevators constructed at Sydney and Newcastle handle the storage and shipment of many grades of wheat and of other grains. The Sydney Terminal has a storage capacity of 151,600 tonnes whilst Newcastle can store 157,000 tonnes. The elevator at Sydney has a peak receiving capacity of about 2,000 tonnes per hour and a peak shipping rate of about 3,200 tonnes per hour. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is approximately 2,000 tonnes per hour and the shipping rate is 4,000 tonnes per hour. The total storage capacity of the entire grain handling system for the 1983-84 wheat season was 12,279,100 tonnes.

Under a remuneration agreement between the Authority and the Australian Wheat Board, a fixed rate per tonne is levied by the Grain Handling Authority for the storage and handling of wheat delivered in a particular season. This charge is borne by the growers of New South Wales. The agreement also provides for payment by the Australian Wheat Board of additional costs incurred in handling wheat carried over from previous seasons. Such costs are regarded as 'pool' costs and are shared by all the wheatgrowers of Australia.

The development of the bulk handling system in respect of wheat handling and financial operations during the last six seasons is illustrated in the next table.

Bulk Wheat: Handling System N.S.W.
(*Source*: Grain Handling Authority of New South Wales)

Particulars	*Unit of quantity*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
				Capacity, receivals and stocks			
Capacity of storages *(a)*	'000 tonnes	5,967	6,059	6,150	6,201	6,201	10,112
Wheat received *(b)*	'000 tonnes	6,061	5,264	r2,242	5,258	1,000	8,008
Proportion of total crop received in storages	per cent	91.28	87.73	78.21	88.96	72.00	88.65
Carry-over stocks *(c)*	'000 tonne	3,197	2,797	954	1,400	953	421
				Finances			
Capital cost of bulk handling system *(c)*	$'000	161,364	172,181	188,488	199,369	205,026	211,692
Receipts from Australian Wheat Board —	$'000	72,134	65,214	27,523	76,418	16,080	131,848

(a) Available at the beginning of each season at one filling. *(b)* Excludes N.S.W. wheat handled through Victorian Grain Elevators Board Storages. *(c)* At end of season.

Wheat Marketing Act

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan which is authorised by complementary Commonwealth and State legislation, and which is administered by the Australian Wheat Board. Since the 1947-48 season, under a series of Wheat Stabilization Acts, there have been eight stabilisation plans (all but one covering a period of five seasons) and an 'orderly marketing' scheme which applied only to the 1952-53 season. Details of the first six plans are shown on page 827 of Year Book No. 64 and on page 446 of Year Book No. 65.

The seventh stabilisation plan, which has now been repealed by the *Wheat Marketing Act 1984*, was established under the *Wheat Marketing Act 1979*. It provided for pricing arrangements which operated from the period 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1984. The discounted payments scheme, which was introduced during the operation of the 1974 Stabilisation Plan, was carried forward. This scheme enabled the Board to offer growers a payment, appropriately discounted, some months before a scheduled payment was due to be made.

The *Wheat Marketing Act 1984* maintains the essential features of the 1979 Act, including the underwriting of 95 percent of returns on a net basis through the payment of a Guaranteed Minimum Price (G.M.P.) to growers. This Act provides for the establishment of separate G.M.P.'s for different categories of wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board. These are calculated by taking the market returns of the lowest two of the three previous years plus on estimate for the subject year, to get an average market return. Estimated pool costs are then deducted to give a net pool return and 95 percent of this figure is taken as the 'preliminary' G.M.P. Actual G.M.P. is calculated in February of each year at which time more accurate crop and marketing information is available.

The payment of the Guaranteed Minimum Price to growers is made in two instalments. Shortly after delivery of wheat to the Australian Wheat Board, or upon wheat coming under the Board's control, wheat growers receive an interim payment equal to 90 per cent of the 'preliminary' Guaranteed Minimum Price for each category of wheat, less statutory charges and levies. Preliminary G.M.P.'s are determined by the Minister for Primary Industry before the start of each season, the categories of wheat set by the Australian Wheat Board for the 1984-85 crop year are Australian Prime Hard, Australian Hard, Australian Standard Wheat (A.S.W.), Australian General Purpose and Australian Feed. For the 1984-85 season, the 'preliminary' G.M.P. per tonne for A.S.W. was $145.64. The interim payment does not reflect the quality differences between grades within a category. Therefore all growers within a category who deliver before March will receive a similar payment on delivery (except where receival dockages apply). However, premium wheat growers will receive a first payment which is higher than that received by growers delivering in the A.S.W. category. The second payment during March represents the actual G.M.P. adjusted according to the quality differences between grades in each category less the interim payment the grower has received. In all cases, where the net return for a grade of wheat exceeds the amount paid to growers on delivery, and following the announcement of actual G.M.P. at 1 March each year, the additional monies are distributed to the growers by way of subsequent payments for their wheat.

Delivery of wheat in New South Wales is made to authorised receivers on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board. The Board has one remuneration agreement for these services with each authorised receiver, which expires in 1989.

To enable the Australian Wheat Board to make the first advance to growers, and to meet pool marketing expenses, the Board undertakes both domestic and overseas borrowing. Before the 1979-80 season, these funds were arranged through the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank. In later seasons, there has been a widening of the financial responsibilities of the Board, which has led to an increase in the funding of the wheat crop and operating expenses, from commercial borrowings.

Provisions within the new Act enable the Australian Wheat Board to appropriate monies to reserves. Under this provision, the Wheat Finance Fund is to be wound up and all monies in the fund are to be returned to growers before the end of August 1985. It is now no longer necessary for growers to contribute to a fund to help subsidise interest costs. The Commonwealth Government withdrew its interest subsidy commitment in 1983. However the Commonwealth Government underwrites the Australian Wheat Board's borrowing costs, and this enables the Board to borrow at finer interest rates on finance markets.

Under the Act, wheat is sold domestically in three separate categories — for human consumption, for stockfeed, and for industrial purposes. The human consumption price is an administered price set by averaging export prices for the forward and past quarters and adding a service charge approved by the Minister for Primary Industry. The stockfeed permit system is administered by the Australian Wheat Board and permits are issued to buyers subject to certain Commonwealth and State guidelines. Permit wheat attaches a deduction to cover wheat research tax, the Tasmanian freight levy, administrative costs, and reduced bulk handling charges.

The Wheat Marketing Amendment Acts of 1982 and 1983 improved the commercial efficiency and flexibility in trading of the Board, by providing for changes to the then existing marketing and pricing arrangements and applied for the two seasons to 1 October 1984. Arrangements applying after that date were the subject of an Industrial Assistance Commission inquiry. Under current legislation, the Board is empowered to buy and sell currency, wheat and corn futures, and futures options hedging purposes thus providing it with an accepted commercial facility in international grain trading. The Board is also able to establish financial reserves; offer growers optional arrangements for the payment to them of the Guaranteed Minimum Price; transfer residual stocks of wheat from one season's pool to another; re-deliver wheat to contributing growers; and to provide for subsequent adjustment of provisional allowances and charges to individual growers to reflect actual costs and sales realisations for wheat delivered.

The Australian Wheat Board imports and markets within Australia foreign wheat and acts on behalf of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau to secure foreign wheat for Australia's food aid program. The *Wheat Marketing Act 1984* made some significant changes in relation to export marketing, enabling the Australian Wheat Board to : engage in different forms of wheat sales, namely tripartite barter arrangements and contracts for combination cargoes (wheat and other grains) to be sold and shipped; arrange finance for actual or prospective buyers; and to establish and operate facilities for the handling and storage of wheat outside Australia.

Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers

The trends in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat and net returns to growers for the last twelve seasons are illustrated in the next table.

Export and Domestic Wheat Prices *(a)* and Returns to Growers, N.S.W.
(*Source*: Australian Wheat Board)
($ per tonne)

Season	*Export price (b)*	*Domestic price for human consumption (c)*	*Net return to grower (d)*	*Season*	*Export price (b)*	*Domestic price for human consumption (c)*	*Net return to grower (d)*
1972-73	97.38	*(e)*67.63	39.85	*1978-79*	137.63	116.61	129.05
1973-74	135.17	71.10	91.27	*1979-80*	153.18	130.78	155.77
1974-75	116.52	83.40	93.20	*1980-81*	152.03	156.12	148.88
1975-76	106.39	99.32	86.68	*1981-82(f)*	152.50	187.20	151.64
1976-77	96.54	105.40	69.87	*1982-83*	179.92	203.46	*(g)*160.32
1977-78	116.48	111.16	87.95	*1983-84*	*(h)*152.50	219.41	*(g)*150.00

(a) See text following. *(b)* F.O.B., Simple averages of daily asking prices for A.S.W. *(c)* Fixed annually under the terms of the Wheat Marketing Act (f.o.r. terminal ports). *(d)* Average return f.o.r. country rail siding, allowing for cost of bags and including governmental assistance to wheatgrowers. Pool season, generally year ended October (see text below). *(e)* Basic domestic price of wheat for human consumption (except wheat for flour). A lower price ($64.65 per tonne until November 1973) was charged for wheat for flour for human consumption. *(f)* See text on accounting period below. *(g)* Pool not yet finalised. *(h)* From early December 1983, prices were quoted in $US.

Prior to 1981-82, the Australian Wheat Board's accounting period was from 1 December to 30 November. Amendments to the Wheat Marketing Act have aligned this period with the wheat of a season period which is from 1 October to 30 September. 1981-82 is a transition period and encompasses the 10 months from 1 December 1981 to 30 September 1982.

The export prices shown in the table are the Board's basic selling prices for A.S.W. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. The domestic prices shown in the table are f.o.r. and include a loading used to meet the costs of shipment of wheat to Tasmania.

The return to wheatgrowers has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board. Net returns to wheat growers are dependent on the finalisation of harvest pools (excludes reimbursements from Wheat Export Charges). Finalisation of specific pools may extend over several seasons.

Wheat Pools

Wheat of each harvest received and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat received, the amounts paid by the Board on completed pools, and the advances on pools as yet incomplete for recent harvests are shown in the following table.

Australian Wheat Pools
(*Source*: Australian Wheat Board)

Particulars	*Unit of quantity*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
				Wheat received in			
New South Wales *(a)*	'000 tonnes	r5,909	5,052	2,157	5,281	1,028	8,047
All States	'000 tonnes	r17,457	r15,328	r10,059	15,545	7,920	21,059
				Advances			
Per tonne *(b)* —							
Bulk	$	129.55	154.55	147.42	149.92	*(c)*160.32	*(c)*150.00

(a) A small proportion of N.S.W. wheat is received into the Victorian wheat receivals system. *(b)* A.S.W. basis, ex trucks terminal port, prior to deductions for bulk handling, freight, dockage, wheat tax and wheat levies. Additional amounts are paid to Western Australian growers in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by that State. *(c)* Pool not yet finalised. Further payments may be made.

Consumption of Wheat

The following table shows for the last six seasons the consumption of wheat in New South Wales.

Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales
(*Source*: Australian Wheat Board)
('000 tonnes)

	Period (a)					
Consumption	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Human consumption *(b)*	550	556	572	542	730	612
Stockfeed	291	632	538	225	672	101
Total consumption	**841**	**1,187**	**1,110**	**767**	**1,402**	**713**

(a) For 1981 and earlier years, 1 December to 30 November; 1982, 1 December to 30 September; 1983 and later years 1 October to 30 September — see text in preceding subsection 'Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers' regarding changes to accounting period. *(b)* Includes wheat for industrial purposes.

A proportion of wheat is retained on establishments with agricultural activity from the current harvest for seed, stockfeed purposes, etc. In recent years this has been approximately 5 per cent of the total amount of wheat harvested for grain.

Exports of Wheat

The Australian Wheat Board has the responsibility for marketing wheat for export. The quantity of Australian wheat exported during 1983-84 amounted to 14.1 million tonnes. The principal commercial markets were the People's Republic of China, Egypt, Iran, U.S.S.R., and Japan.

The quantity of New South Wales wheat and flour exported by the Board in recent seasons is shown below. The quantity of flour has been expressed in its wheat equivalent (1 tonne of flour being taken as equal to 1.29 tonnes of grain).

N.S.W. Exports ('000 tonnes)	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82(a)*	*1982-83(b)*	*1983-84*
Wheat	2,281	3,542	2,415	2,848	821	3,431
Flour	48	57	64	65	n.a.	n.a.
Total exports	**2,329**	**3,599**	**2,479**	**2,913**	**821**	**3,431**

(a) 1 December 1981 to 30 September 1982 (see text in preceding subsection 'Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers' regarding new accounting period). *(b)* For 1982-83 and later years, 1 October to 30 September.

The following table shows the quantity of New South Wales wheat exported in recent seasons classified by the class and grade of wheat.

Exports of N.S.W. Wheat by Class and Grade (*Source*: Australian Wheat Board) ('000 tonnes)

Class and grade of wheat	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82(a)*	*1982-83(b)*	*1983-84*
Australian Prime Hard						
Northern	308	326	291	371	n.a.	n.a.
South/west	67	71	4	—		
Total	*375*	*397*	*296*	*371*	*290*	*332*
Australian Hard *(c)*						
Northern	177	795	85	974	n.a.	n.a.
South/west	221	295	185	173		
Total	*398*	*1,090*	*270*	*1,147*	*306*	*1,071*
Australian Standard White *(d)*						
Northern	395	405	663	255	n.a.	n.a.
South/west	826	1,521	1,179	1,063		
Total	*1,221*	*1,926*	*1,842*	*1,318*	*225*	*1,229*
Australian General Purpose *(e)*						
Northern	267	129	7	12	n.a.	n.a.
South/west	20	—	—	—		
Total	*287*	*129*	*7*	*12*	—	*789*
Total						
Northern	1,147	1,655	1,046	1,612	n.a.	n.a.
South/west	1,134	1,887	1,368	1,236		
Total	***2,281***	***3,542***	***2,415***	***2,848***	***821***	***3,421***

(a) 1 December 1981 to 30 September 1982 (see preceding text under subsection 'Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers' for details of the new accounting period). *(b)* See footnote *(b)* in preceding table. *(c)* Australian Hard includes Australian Hard No. 2. *(d)* Australian Standard White includes Australian Durum, Australian Soft and A.S.W. (soft varieties). *(e)* Australian General Purpose includes weather-damaged, lightweight and Australian Feed wheat.

International Wheat Agreements

The current International Wheat Agreement was negotiated in 1971 and is the eighth Agreement since 1933 designed to stabilise international trade in wheat. Unlike previous Agreements it contains no substantial economic provisions (e.g. pricing agreements). Its intended duration was for three years from 1 July 1971, but has been extended several times, currently to 30 June 1986.

The International Wheat Agreement 1971 consists of two separate instruments, the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention. The primary objective of the Wheat Trade Convention is to promote international co-operation on world wheat matters through its administrative body, the International Wheat Council, and also to contribute as much as possible to the stability of the international wheat market. It provides for continuing co-operation on wheat marketing among importers and exporters, the full reporting and recording of all commercial and concessional transactions in wheat flour and the continuous review of the world wheat market.

The Wheat Trade Convention also provides a forum for discussions on a new International Wheat Agreement with substantial economic provisions. These discussions have been proceeding since 1975 with the aim of establishing possible bases for a new Agreement. However, despite intensive consultations and the convening of a United Nations Negotiating Conference in 1978 and in 1979, it still has not proved possible to formulate a new Agreement. In 1981 the International Wheat Council agreed to continue the search for an agreed basis for a new Agreement to replace the current one, and on steps to strengthen the operation of the current Agreement.

Under the Food Aid Convention countries undertake to provide minimum annual amounts of food grain as aid to developing countries. Contributions are made by both wheat exporting and importing countries in the form of grain, or grain products, for human consumption, or cash for the purchase of grain for donation. Donors are free to arrange their aid on a bilateral basis or to channel it through international organisations (e.g. the World Food Programme). The aggregate of minimum annual commitments under the current Food Aid Convention is 7,612,000 tonnes per year, of which Australia's share is 400,000 tonnes.

Wheat Research

Under the *Wheat Research Act 1957* and the *Wheat Tax Act 1957* a tax is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and also on wheat not delivered to the Board but the sale of which has been authorised by the Board under the direct grower to buyer transactions scheme. The tax was raised from 25 cents per tonne in 1982-83 to 30 cents per tonne in 1983-84. The proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth Government's contribution should be spent.

MAIZE

The area sown with maize has declined considerably since the 1930's, because of higher returns from alternative grain crops, the high cost of establishing and growing maize, and the special equipment needed for harvesting. Record production of this crop occurred in the 1902-03 season when 91,797 hectares were sown and production was 173,661 tonnes of grain. Average yields have increased due to more intensive growing under irrigated conditions and the almost exclusive use of hybrid varieties. The yield of 4.9 tonnes per hectare in 1983-84 is the highest on record. This compares with an average of about 1.7 tonnes per hectare achieved during the 1930's and 1940's, and a yield of 3.9 tonnes per hectare for the 1982-83 season.

Most maize in coastal districts is sown with hybrid seed, bred and certified by the Department of Agriculture. These hybrids have good resistance to leaf blight which is of major significance on the coast. Inland, mainly early-maturing hybrids developed by commercial seed companies are sown. About half the maize production in New South Wales now comes from the southern inland irrigation districts.

The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in the principal maize growing areas of New South Wales for the past three seasons.

Maize for Grain: Area and Production in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	*Area sown (hectares)*			*Production (tonnes)*			*Average yield per hectare (tonnes)*		
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Coastal Areas —									
Northern	2,663	2,824	2,125	8,014	8,224	6,630	3.01	2.91	3.12
Central	596	595	813	2,206	1,400	3,218	3.70	2.35	3.96
Sydney and Southern	670	594	615	2,548	1,860	2,599	3.80	3.13	4.23
Total	*3,929*	*4,013*	*3,553*	*12,768*	*11,484*	*12,447*	*3.25*	*2.86*	*3.50*
Slope Areas —									
Northern	1,778	1,653	2,109	5,094	6,299	10,302	2.87	3.81	4.88
Central	—	12	16	—	F	40	—	. .	2.50
Southern	271	321	442	1,713	1,646	2,163	6.32	5.13	4.89
Total	*2,049*	*1,986*	*2,567*	*6,807*	*7,945*	*12,505*	*3.32*	*4.00*	*4.87*
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —									
Northern	685	423	706	1,776	1,994	1,095	2.59	4.71	1.55
Southern	5,218	4,513	3,406	33,960	23,279	26,528	6.51	5.16	7.79
Total	*5,903*	*4,936*	*4,112*	*35,736*	*25,273*	*27,623*	*6.05*	*5.12*	*6.72*
Rest of N.S.W.	899	1,187	1,054	3,226	2,998	2,993	3.59	2.53	2.84
Total, N.S.W.	**12,780**	**12,122**	**11,286**	**58,537**	**47,700**	**55,568**	**4.58**	**3.93**	**4.92**

The area of maize for green feed and silage in 1983-84 was 2,018 hectares. This was mainly grown for lot feeding of cattle for beef or milk production. Breakfast food and starch manufacturers purchase large quantities of grain. The local value of maize (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is shown earlier in this chapter in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops'.

SORGHUM

Sorghum is a summer-growing annual which is more suitable to higher temperature climates and more drought-resistant than maize. Like maize, it is cultivated both for fodder and for grain. The growing of this crop for grain in New South Wales dates from the introduction of dwarf, open-pollinated varieties from the United States in the early 1940's. Hybrids constitute virtually all of the seed now grown.

Grain sorghum can be sown and harvested with the same equipment as for wheat and fits in well with crop rotation on wheat farms. In summer-rainfall areas, grain sorghum is often sown following a failure of the wheat crop, in order to supplement farm income and to meet drought feeding requirements.

In 1983-84, the average yield of sorghum (grain) per hectare (2.76 tonnes) and the total production of sorghum for grain (489,480 tonnes) were the highest ever recorded.

Almost all of the grain sorghum cultivated under dryland conditions is in the higher rainfall areas of the northern half of the State, but the proportion grown under irrigation (in this area) is increasing. As a result of favourable weather conditions, the average yield per hectare of grain sorghum in the Western Plains statistical agricultural area was 4.79 tonnes in 1983-84. This was the highest average yield per hectare in the State. High average yields per hectare were also obtained in the Southern Plains statistical agricultural area, where nearly all of the grain sorghum grown is irrigated. The following table shows the area and production of grain sorghum in recent seasons.

Grain Sorghum: Area and Production in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	*Area sown (hectares)*			*Production (tonnes)*			*Average yield per hectare (tonnes)*		
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Coastal Areas	11,002	8,629	12,393	25,242	7,445	42,647	2.29	0.86	3.44
Tableland Areas	2,566	3,260	2,940	9,133	6,476	7,830	3.56	1.99	2.66
Slope Areas —									
Northern	97,044	85,483	96,677	209,764	114,919	294,338	2.16	1.34	3.04
Central and Southern	2,271	1,149	1,628	8,784	1,346	4,202	3.87	1.17	2.58
Total	*99,315*	*86,632*	*98,305*	*218,548*	*116,265*	*298,540*	*2.20*	*1.34*	*3.04*
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —									
Northern	35,932	65,917	56,492	58,991	49,954	106,097	1.64	0.76	1.88
Southern	3,140	3,237	3,089	13,141	11,289	14,282	4.19	3.49	4.62
Total	*39,072*	*69,154*	*59,581*	*72,132*	*61,243*	*120,379*	*1.85*	*0.89*	*2.02*
Western Plains Area	391	198	4,195	634	215	20,084	1.62	1.08	4.79
Total, N.S.W.	**152,346**	**167,873**	**177,414**	**325,689**	**191,644**	**489,480**	**2.14**	**1.14**	**2.76**

The area sown with forage sorghum in 1983-84 was 13,180 hectares, compared with the average for the 5 seasons ended 1982-83 of 23,418 hectares. The local value of sorghum (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this subdivision.

The (New South Wales) Grain Sorghum Marketing Board commenced operations in 1971. It is currently operated by the Scheme Managers, and the elected members of the board constitute a Sorghum Committee, which is responsible for the various regions of New South Wales. The Board is responsible for marketing the New South Wales crop. It operates a system whereby growers have three pricing options: delivering grain sorghum and accepting the price on the day; entering a pre-harvest contract to deliver grain at the daily price at a specified time; and delivering grain which is priced at any time up to three months from the date of delivery. It also operates a licensed merchant system whereby authorised buyers can purchase the grain direct from growers for use on the domestic market. It sets quality standards for the grain it receives.

OATS

Most of the oats grown in New South Wales is for sheep feed (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), and only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption. Most areas sown for grain are also grazed by stock during the growing period.

Production of oats for grain in 1983-84 was a record at 1,120,377 tonnes from the 812,578 hectares sown. The following table shows the area and production of oats for grain in recent seasons.

Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	*Area sown (hectares)*			*Production (tonnes)*			*Average yield per hectare (tonnes)*		
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Central and Southern Tablelands	73,500	52,265	91,112	113,731	15,272	126,047	1.55	0.29	1.38
Slope Areas —									
Northern	110,398	64,555	139,611	141,785	13,297	173,161	1.28	0.21	1.24
Central	155,788	110,172	240,380	197,055	19,314	340,476	1.26	0.18	1.42
Southern	124,442	102,224	199,305	175,638	60,962	286,681	1.41	0.60	1.44
Total	*390,628*	*276,951*	*579,297*	*514,478*	*93,573*	*800,318*	*1.32*	*0.33*	*1.38*
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —									
Northern	33,310	21,367	56,339	34,812	3,063	73,004	1.05	0.14	1.30
Southern	33,476	30,398	64,954	47,415	16,585	96,938	1.42	0.55	1.49
Total	*r66,786*	*51,765*	*121,293*	*82,227*	*19,648*	*169,942*	*1.23*	*0.38*	*1.40*
Rest of N.S.W.	24,780	13,374	20,877	30,839	6,406	24,071	1.24	0.48	1.15
Total, N.S.W.	**555,694**	**394,356**	**812,578**	**741,275**	**134,899**	**1,120,377**	**1.33**	**0.34**	**1.38**

In 1983-84, the area of oats sown for green fodder was 295,065 hectares compared to the average for the 5 seasons ended 1982-83 of 322,229 hectares. Details of oats sown for hay, and hay production, in the last 6 seasons are given at the end of this section. Details of the local value of oats (for grain and hay) produced in the last 6 seasons are given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this division.

The principal varieties of oats sown are Cooba (a variety noted for its prolonged grazing quality) and Coolabah (a variety which provides early grazing and good grain recovery). These varieties accounted for 39 per cent and 32 per cent respectively of the total oats sown in New South Wales in 1983-84.

The (New South Wales) Oats Marketing Board (consisting of five members, three of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) is responsible for marketing the oat grain crop; acquisition powers are vested in the Board under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1983 (see later Subsection on this Act). A high proportion of oats produced is utilised domestically. It is either stored on farm for winter use, or traded, usually through authorised buyers. A voluntary pool for grain surplus to these needs is conducted at harvest and virtually all the receivals are exported in bulk, utilising the facilities of the N.S.W. Grain Handling Authority. Authorised buyers are licensed by the Board and mainly handle the domestic trade.

BARLEY

Demand for barley for stock feed, and to a lesser extent for malting, has increased steadily during the last 10 seasons. The two-row varieties can be used for both malting or stock feed purposes but the six-row varieties are only suitable for stock feed. Farmers have been encouraged by marketing and governmental bodies to sow the dual purpose two-row varieties to provide farmers with marketing options.

Although there are several districts where soils and drainage are suitable, particularly for the two-row varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Slope Areas and in the Southern and Northern Plains Areas. In the 1983-84 season these areas grew 67 per cent and 27 per cent of the State's barley for grain, respectively.

In 1983-84 both the total area and production of barley sown for grain (941,131 tonnes from 554,153 hectares sown) were the highest ever recorded. The next table shows the total area and production of barley for grain in the last ten seasons. Of the total area sown to barley for all purposes in 1983-84, 82 per cent was two-row barley for grain, 14 per cent six-row barley for grain, and 4 per cent for hay (2,001 hectares) and green feed and silage (20,294 hectares). The production of hay in 1983-84 was 6,044 tonnes.

Barley for Grain: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	*Area sown (hectares)*		*Production (tonnes)*		*Average yield per hectare (tonnes)*	
	2-row	*6-row*	*2-row*	*6-row*	*2-row*	*6-row*
1974-75	237,293	89,303	297,483	110,070	1.25	1.23
1975-76	373,407	112,626	541,263	156,113	1.45	1.39
1976-77	343,848	73,218	465,478	105,801	1.35	1.45
1977-78	430,968	54,608	395,333	50,660	0.92	0.93
1978-79	414,291	53,347	602,881	73,056	1.46	1.37
1979-80	401,960	43,235	621,966	64,364	1.55	1.49
1980-81	408,957	46,524	363,266	50,059	0.89	1.08
1981-82	487,663	52,304	686,287	80,075	1.41	1.53
1982-83	344,572	41,983	164,308	25,090	0.48	0.60
1983-84	473,308	80,845	809,577	131,554	1.71	1.63

The (New South Wales) Barley Marketing Board, comprising seven members (five of whom are elected by growers), controls the marketing of the State's barley crop. From the 1975-76 season, the Board has acquired the malting barley crop each year, mainly to service its domestic customers (maltsters and breweries). While feed barley growers are required to deliver their grain to the Board's pool they may, under certain circumstances, sell to licensed merchants. The Board also owns substantial storage facilities throughout the State to augment the storage system of the N.S.W. Grain Handling Authority.

RICE

Rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas: the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (M.I.A.), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (C.I.A.), and the Murray Valley Irrigation District. Rice was first cultivated on a commercial basis in New South Wales in 1924-25.

In the 1983-84 season, approximately 44 per cent of the rice grown in the M.I.A. and the C.I.A. areas was of the long-grained Inga or Pelde varieties and the balance was mainly of the medium-grained Calrose variety. In the Murray Valley Irrigation District almost all of the production was of the medium-grained Calrose variety. In both the M.I.A. and the Murray Valley Irrigation District, small quantities of the new semi-dwarf strained variety (M7) were also grown.

Over 97 per cent of the Australian rice crop is grown in New South Wales. The amount of water available, and the fact that the intensive use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent establishments, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. An agricultural research station is maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken. Investigations are also conducted on establishments throughout the rice-growing areas.

The area and production of New South Wales grown rice and the exports of rice from Australia since 1973-74 are illustrated in the next table. The largest area planted with rice, 117,607 hectares in 1981-82, also yielded the record production of 828,944 tonnes, although the greatest average yield per hectare (7.62 tonnes) was attained in the 1968-69 season.

Rice: Area and Production, N.S.W.; Exports from Australia

Season	*Area sown (hectares)*	*Production of paddy rice (tonnes)*		*Exports (a) from Australia*	
		Total	*Average yield per hectare*	*Quantity (tonnes)*	*Value ($A thous. f.o.b.)*
1973-74	65,422	403,446	6.16	136,586	28,647
1974-75	72,925	376,232	5.16	174,454	42,974
1975-76	72,150	408,267	5.66	217,678	51,353
1976-77	89,201	518,960	5.82	256,477	57,148
1977-78	88,397	476,312	5.39	277,459	66,634
1978-79	105,864	674,440	6.37	241,236	66,151
1979-80	110,431	585,980	5.31	457,295	129,928
1980-81	98,824	703,530	7.12	281,342	99,898
1981-82	117,607	828,944	7.05	596,516	195,423
1982-83	79,821	525,488	6.58	404,884	120,257
1983-84	114,627	610,551	5.33	245,592	91,949

(a) Mainly processed in some form: husks or husk and bran removed which reduces weight (by approximately 30 per cent).

In 1983-84 the major importers of Australian rice were Papua New Guinea, Hong Kong, the Middle East and Fiji. Usually, between 80 and 90 per cent of New South Wales rice production is exported, the great bulk of it in milled form. Details of the local value of rice produced in the last 6 seasons is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter. The average f.i.s. (free into store) selling price of rice to millers, was approximately $139 per tonne in 1983-84.

The New South Wales Rice Marketing Board is responsible for the receipt, storage, and disposal of paddy rice on an annual crop pool basis.

For 1982-83 and 1983-84, the Rice Marketing Board recorded deliveries from the three main areas as follows:

	Receivals ('000 tonnes)			
Season	*M.I.A.*	*C.I.A.*	*Murray Valley. Irrigation District*	*Total receivals(a)*
1982-83	233	122	143	498
1983-84	249	109	255	613

(a) The total receivals recorded by the Board are marginally different to the total production recorded in the Agricultural Census because of differing reporting and collection methodologies.

In addition, it sets standards for paddy rice, sets premiums for different varieties, provides bulk storage in ricegrowing areas, selects, grades, treats and issues all seed to growers under a Pure Seed Scheme, purchases fertilisers, chemicals and other farm inputs in bulk which it merchandises to growers, promotes rice sales, and evaluates world market trends. The Board sells the rice grain at negotiated prices to the Ricegrowers Co-operative Mills which has the responsibility for milling and marketing the grain. These mills are the only millers operating in New South Wales and operate mills at Leeton, Griffith, Yenda, Coleambally and Deniliquin, as well as a mill in Echuca, Victoria.

SUGARCANE

The great bulk of Australian sugarcane is grown in Queensland but its cultivation is an important agricultural activity on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence, and Richmond Rivers, where suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost, are found. Historically, another factor was the cheap transport by river barges of this bulky crop to the sugar mills. Although road and rail transport have now replaced river barges, transport costs are still an important factor and cane fields are generally limited to within 30 kilometres of the existing sugar mills.

In New South Wales, the most usual month of planting sugarcane is September. Up to three crops may be harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting, which takes place between July and December, is now entirely mechanised with most crops in New South Wales being harvested after two seasons' growth.

The New South Wales Sugar Milling Co-operative Ltd. operates three conveniently located mills to crush the cane. The area of cane cut is limited by the handling capacities of the mills and quotas are imposed on growers for the supply of cane for crushing.

The area and production of sugarcane in New South Wales in 1973-74 and for the latest six seasons are shown in the following table.

Sugarcane: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Sugarcane	*1973-74*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Area (hectares) —							
Cut for crushing	9,917	14,052	11,839	14,018	14,286	15,980	15,182
Not cut *(a)*	7,056	9,682	9,491	9,456	10,934	10,592	11,954
Total (b)	*16,973*	*23,734*	*21,330*	*23,474*	*25,220*	*26,571*	*27,135*
Production of cane (tonnes)	999,486	1,321,537	1,291,479	1,435,287	1,505,907	1,702,342	1,468,392
Average yield per hectare cut (tonnes)	100.79	94.05	109.09	102.39	105.41	106.53	96.72

(a) Stand-over and newly-planted cane. *(b)* Excludes the small areas cut for plants.

Production of sugarcane in New South Wales reached a record 1,702,342 in 1982-83, when the total area of sugarcane (excluding areas cut for plants) was a record 26,571 hectares. The average yield of cane per hectare varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultivation methods, the variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane. The local value of sugarcane produced in the last six seasons is shown in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' earlier in this chapter.

The sugar industry in Australia is regulated by agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments. The present Sugar Agreement between these two Governments became effective on 1 July 1984 and will expire on 30 June 1989. The Agreement sets an ex-refinery maximum price of $508 per tonne for bulk Manufacturers' (IXD) grade refined sugar for the year commencing 1 July 1984, as the reference price for the pricing of all sugar and sugar products. The Agreement also provides for six monthly adjustment of the maximum price by a formula which takes account of movements in the Consumer Price Index and world free market sugar forces. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government controls production of sugar, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland, and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales. It also makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at prices, and on conditions, determined in accordance with the Agreement.

The Sugar Board, acting for the Queensland Government, arranges for the domestic refining of raw sugar and for the local and overseas marketing of sugar. The proceeds of domestic and export sales, less transport and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar delivered to the Queensland Government each season. The mills retain approximately one-third of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

COTTON

Cotton-growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to Queensland, and the quantity produced represented only a small proportion of Australia's annual consumption of raw cotton. In the 1960's, however, there was a rapid increase in the area sown to cotton in New South Wales, the area increasing from 39 hectares in 1959-60 to 104,523 hectares in 1983-84. New South Wales now accounts for about 72 per cent of Australia's raw cotton production. Australian production more than satisfies local demand for shorter and medium staple cottons but some longer staple cotton is still imported for use in combed yarns. In 1983-84, 57,594,505 kilograms of cotton produced in New South Wales, was exported for a value of $105m, of this 57,125,180 kilograms was exported as cotton (other than linters) not carded nor combed.

Most cotton grown in New South Wales is cultivated on irrigated land. The main area in which it is grown is in the Northern Plains Area along the Namoi, Gwydir, Macintyre, Barwon and Macquarie Rivers. This area produces more than 91 per cent of the State's output. In 1983-84 there were 12 gins in the cotton growing areas.

The area and production of cotton in New South Wales in recent seasons are shown in the following table.

Cotton: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Statistical agricultural area	*Area sown (hectares)*			*Production of seed cotton ('000 kg)*			*Average yield per hectare (kg)*		
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Northern Slope	3,542	5,459	7,911	12,396	16,178	13,319	3,500	2,964	1,684
Northern Plains	58,867	61,566	92,537	232,808	187,601	265,659	3,955	3,047	2,871
Western Plains	1,099	2,590	4,075	3,461	1,722	13,465	3,150	665	3,304
Total, N.S.W.	**63,508**	**69,615**	**104,523**	**248,665**	**205,501**	**292,444**	**3,915**	**2,952**	**2,798**

The local value of cotton produced in the same period is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter.

The *Cotton Levy Act 1982* imposes a levy of $1.00 per 225 kilogram bale on raw cotton produced in Australia. Under the *Cotton Research Act 1982*, collection of the levy and the establishment of a Cotton Research Trust Account and a Cotton Research Committee within the Department of Primary Industry, came into effect in July 1982. The Committee consists of ten members, a chairman from the Department, a representative from the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, one from the Queensland Department of Primary Industry, and one from the C.S.I.R.O., a representative of Australian Universities, and five representatives from the Australian Cotton Growers Research Association. The committee functions to make recommendations to the Minister for the undertaking of, and payment for, agreed research and other matters, and the operation of the Cotton Research Act. The Cotton Levy Act provides for access to premises on which cotton may be produced, processed or stored, or which may have examinable documents relating to the same.

OILSEEDS

Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in New South Wales.

The imposition of wheat delivery quotas in 1969-70 and the low wool and sheep-meat prices of the 1970-71 period caused agricultural producers to examine alternative sources of income. As a result, the area sown to oilseeds in New South Wales in the early 1970's increased rapidly but subsequently declined owing to the relaxation of wheat quotas, poor seasonal conditions, and low yields. Areas sown to oilseeds continue to be influenced by the relative profitability of oilseeds and competing crops, principally wheat.

The principal oilseed crops are sunflower, safflower, soybeans, rapeseed and linseed. Oil, for both industrial and edible purposes, is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed which is obtained as a by-product from ginning cotton. The development of oilseed production in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table.

Oilseeds (Excluding Cotton), N.S.W.

Season	*Sunflower*	*Rapeseed*	*Linseed*	*Safflower*	*Soybeans*
			Area (hectares)		
1976-77	38,814	508	4,871	4,280	8,515
1977-78	62,762	4,115	18,976	10,870	13,122
1978-79	72,098	5,487	3,686	32,220	17,082
1979-80	42,969	20,731	5,021	39,639	21,710
1980-81	35,608	9,735	2,769	7,497	10,075
1981-82	30,957	3,706	928	16,866	13,973
1982-83	53,173	4,589	1,322	5,543	13,365
1983-84	75,101	9,084	1,581	20,592	17,249
			Production (tonnes)		
1976-77	21,770	314	4,625	2,187	14,432
1977-78	35,353	1,935	10,469	5,522	25,112
1978-79	43,062	5,600	2,810	22,000	33,370
1979-80	26,606	18,555	3,140	25,962	39,857
1980-81	19,118	4,742	1,315	2,239	19,988
1981-82	27,392	2,515	550	8,564	26,337
1982-83	28,345	2,089	407	2,474	14,231
1983-84	54,740	8,121	1,144	6,080	28,492
			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
1976-77	0.56	0.62	0.95	0.51	1.69
1977-78	0.56	0.47	0.55	0.51	1.91
1978-79	0.60	1.02	0.76	0.68	1.95
1979-80	0.62	0.90	0.63	0.65	1.84
1980-81	0.54	0.49	0.47	0.30	1.98
1981-82	0.88	0.68	0.59	0.51	1.88
1982-83	0.53	0.46	0.31	0.45	1.06
1983-84	0.73	0.89	0.72	0.30	1.65

The local value of oilseed production in the last six seasons is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' earlier in this chapter.

Linseed oil is produced for industrial purposes (e.g. for use in the surface coating industries and for technical inks). *Rapeseed oil* is used primarily as an edible oil for blending purposes in a wide range of food products following the production of only low erucic acid content oil. *Safflower and sunflower oils* are classified as semi-drying oils which find particular acceptance for edible purposes in poly-unsaturated products, such as margarine, because of their high linoleic fatty acid content. They are also valuable for industrial purposes, more so because of their non-yellowing characteristics in white coloured surface coatings. *Soybean and cotton* are also semi-drying oils but have a lower linoleic fatty acid content than safflower and sunflower. They are used for edible purposes, but in Australia, soybean is widely used in industrial processes.

All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used for livestock feeding. Soybean meal is the most valued.

With the exception of most soybean, limited sunflower and rapeseed, oilseed cultivation is almost entirely a dryland farming operation. The majority of oilseed crops are grown in the Northern Plains and Northern Slopes. Rapeseed is also grown on the Central and Southern Slopes, sunflowers are grown under irrigation on the Southern Plains and soybeans are being widely grown as a rain-grown crop on the North Coast.

The (New South Wales) Oilseeds Marketing Board comprising seven members (of whom five are elected by growers), controls the marketing of oilseeds. The Board has adopted a flexible range of policies which, to some extent, rely on the supply and demand for each particular crop. These policies have ranged from pools, for a portion, or the whole of a crop, to a complete licensed purchaser system. Apart from general licensing of domestic purchasers, speciality licences have been granted for export. Bulk exports have been controlled by the Board, although most of these crops are sold on the domestic market.

TOBACCO

The principal tobacco-growing districts in the State are the Northern Slope and the Northern Tableland Areas. The local value of tobacco produced in the last six seasons is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops', shown earlier in this chapter. The cultivation of tobacco leaf in recent seasons is illustrated in the next table.

Tobacco: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Statistical agricultural areas	*Area (hectares)*			*Production ('000 kg) (a)*			*Average yield per hectare ('000 kg) (a)*		
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-82*	*1983-84*
Tableland Areas	154	180	150	294	302	257	1.91	1.68	1.72
Slope Areas	354	296	279	516	513	537	1.46	1.73	1.92
Rest of N.S.W.	38	49	48	57	98	93	1.51	1.99	1.93
Total, N.S.W.	**546**	**525**	**477**	**867**	**913**	**887**	**1.59**	**1.74**	**1.86**

(a) Cured leaf.

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture undertakes research into problems associated with tobacco culture and operates an advisory service to assist farmers. The expenditure on these services is almost wholly derived from the Tobacco Industry Trust Account, maintained from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Commonwealth Government and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Australian manufacturers of cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported leaf is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf (50 per cent since 1966).

The Commonwealth Government and the tobacco-producing States operate a stabilisation scheme for the tobacco-growing industry. The scheme established an Australian Tobacco Board (representative of the Commonwealth Government, the producing States, growers, and manufacturers), and provides for an annual marketing quota of leaf which is sold under an agreed grade and price schedule providing for an average minimum price based on a normal crop fall-out, and for the overall quota to be divided among the States and, in turn, among individual growers. A Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board administers the scheme in New South Wales.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Fruit

With the climate ranging from relative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be grown within New South Wales. In the central, Sydney and southern coastal areas, citrus, peaches, plums, passionfruit, strawberries, and grapes are the principal fruits planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and other fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the southern and south western plains, citrus, stone fruits, and grapes are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, macadamia nuts, avocados, and other tropical fruits are grown.

Grapes

Climate and soils are the most important factors determining the location of vineyards. Grapes are essentially a dry climate crop although the minimum rainfall required varies with the availability of irrigation. Long warm-to-hot summers and cool winters, together with fertile, well drained soils, provide the best conditions. Winter and spring rainfalls are preferred with summer and autumn rains causing losses during harvest and drying periods. The most important viticultural districts are the Hunter Valley and Mudgee regions, for wine grapes, and the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire (N.S.W. Sunraysia), for drying and wine grapes, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, for wine grapes.

The area and production of grapes in recent seasons is shown in the following table. The local value of grapes produced since 1978-79 is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter.

Grapes: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Area (hectares) —						
Bearing vines	13,632	13,103	13,279	12,749	12,464	12,154
Young vines (not yet bearing)	972	908	978	772	677	695
Total	*14,604*	*14,011*	*14,257*	*13,521*	*13,141*	*12,849*
Production (tonnes) —						
Wine-making	114,401	113,927	115,733	104,972	102,804	115,960
Drying (dried weight)	9,747	11,867	11,696	13,042	11,270	11,307
Table and other purposes	5,352	5,158	5,006	5,739	5,411	4,811
Total (fresh weight (a)	*158,741*	*166,554*	*167,523*	*166,178*	*157,040*	*171,311*
Wine production *(b)* ('000 litres)	81,124	97,009	91,993	74,340	75,663	85,167

(a) Dried weights have been converted to the fresh weight equivalent. *(b)* Beverage and distillation wine produced in wineries and distilleries (including the spirits added in wine fortifying but excluding the wine refortified during the season). Details were only collected from enterprises which crushed more than 400 tonnes.

Figures shown for the production of grapes for table use, drying, or wine making have been derived from growers, who report their production according to the purpose for which the grapes were sold or used.

The area, production, and average yield of grapes in grape-growing regions in recent seasons are shown in the following table.

Grapes: Area and Production, in Grape Growing Regions, N.S.W.

Grape Growing Regions	*Area(a) (hectares)*			*Production (tonnes, fresh weight)*			*Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes, fresh weight)*		
	1981-82	*1882-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Hunter Valley *(b)*	3,199	3,174	3,040	13,143	12,233	16,572	4.35	4.02	5.71
M.I.A. *(c)*	5,100	4,694	4,681	72,572	72,166	72,458	15.05	16.26	16.26
Sunraysia (N.S.W.) *(d)*	3,809	3,846	3,796	73,609	68,601	75,166	20.14	18.66	20.95
Rest of N.S.W.	1,413	1,427	1,333	6,855	4,040	7,114	5.49	3.09	5.89
Total, N.S.W.	**13,521**	**13,141**	**12,849**	**166,178**	**157,040**	**171,311**	**13.03**	**12.60**	**14.10**

(a) Includes non-bearing area. *(b)* Comprising the local government areas of Greater Cessnock, Muswellbrook, Scone and Singleton. *(c)* Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, comprising local government areas of Leeton and Griffith. *(d)* Comprising the local government areas of Wakool, Balranald and Wentworth.

Fluctuations in the demand for grapes for specific purposes had led to the development of multi-purpose grape varieties. The principal varieties of grapes grown in New South Wales in 1982-83 and 1983-84 are shown in the following table.

Grape Varieties, N.S.W.

	1982-83			*1983-84*		
Variety	*Area (bearing and not bearing) (hectares)*	*Production (tonnes(a))*	*Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes(a))*	*Area (bearing and not bearing) (hectares)*	*Production (tonnes(a))*	*Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes(a))*
Cabernet Sauvignon	782	4,182	5.47	742	4,582	6.41
Chardonnay	591	2,362	5.35	651	3,955	7.75
Currant (Zante, Cape, Carina)	116	1,107	10.58	111	1,207	12.44
Doradillo	218	4,387	20.52	218	4,454	20.62
Grenache	204	2,659	13.08	155	2,245	14.77
Mataro (Morrastel Burgundy)	143	2,116	14.77	149	1,753	12.09
Muscat Gordo Blanco (Muscatel)	925	15,058	17.80	893	15,261	17.79
Palamino *(b)*	231	3,349	14.50	218	3,307	15.31
Rhine Riesling	367	2,704	7.93	344	3,249	10.00
Semillon (Hunter River Riesling)	1,958	22,913	12.06	1,923	24,565	13.26
Shiraz *(c)*	2,019	14,486	7.29	1,810	16,363	9.19
Sultana	2,764	53,567	20.13	2,738	59,600	22.79
Traminer	348	2,210	7.25	388	3,126	9.01
Trebbiano *(d)*	958	15,235	16.16	939	14,605	15.76
Waltham Cross *(e)*	179	2,204	12.40	184	2,253	12.52
Other	1,340	8,500	6.34	1,386	10,789	8.88
Total grapes	**13,141**	**157,040**	**12.60**	**12,849**	**171,311**	**14.10**

(a) Fresh weight. *(b)* Also known as Paulo or Listan. Includes Pedro Ximenes. *(c)* Also known as Red Hermitage. *(d)* Also known as White Hermitage, White Shiraz, or Ugni Blanc. *(e)* Also known as Malaga.

The principal wine making varieties produced in 1983-84 were Gordo Blanco (15,261 tonnes), Semillon (24,565 tonnes), Shiraz (16,363 tonnes), and Trebbiano (14,605 tonnes).

Particulars regarding the types of dried grapes (currants, sultanas, and lexias) are shown later in this chapter.

The Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927 (now repealed by the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1983-see later Subsection on this Act), and operating within the shires of Leeton, Griffith, Carrathool and Murrumbidgee, functions mainly as a negotiating body between local growers and the winemakers.

The *Wine Grape Processing Act 1979*, provides for a scheme by which the minimum price paid by winemakers for grapes produced in New South Wales in specified controlled areas can be determined annually by negotiation or arbitration. The negotiating committees consist of an officer of the Department of Agriculture, as chairman without voting rights, three representatives of growers and three representatives of grape processors. In the event of a committee failing to agree on a minimum price for controlled grapes and controlled must for that season, the Act provides for the appointment of an arbitrator. Complementary legislation exists in Victoria. In respect of multi-purpose grape varieties grown in Murray Valley districts of New South Wales and Victoria, such as the Sunraysia region, the scheme provides for the determination of a common minimum price.

Under the *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980*, an Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation was established to replace the Australian Wine Board. The Corporation is composed of six representatives of private and proprietary winemakers (chosen according to the size of their operations), two co-operative winemakers, four wine grape growers, a Commonwealth Government representative and a chairman appointed by the Government. The Corporation is funded by the levy imposed under the *Wine Grapes Levy Act 1979* on grapes used in Australia for making wine and is levied on the owner of a winery or distillery which crushes twenty tonnes or more wine grapes per year. The levy for 1983-84 was $2.40 per tonne of fresh grapes. The Corporation promotes and controls the export of grape products, encourages and promotes their consumption in Australia and overseas, and conducts and arranges research into the production, handling and transport of grape products.

Plantation and Other Fruit

Bananas and small areas of passionfruit, pineapples and pawpaws are grown in the Northern Coastal statistical agricultural area of New South Wales. Strawberries are grown mainly in the Sydney and Southern Coastal statistical agricultural area.

The following table gives details of the cultivation and production of plantation and berry fruit for the last three seasons.

Plantation and Berry Fruit: Area and Production, N.S.W.

	1981-82			*1982-83*			*1983-84*		
	Area (hectares)			*Area (hectares)*			*Area (hectares)*		
Fruit	*Not yet bearing*	*Bearing*	*Production ('000 kg)*	*Not yet bearing*	*Bearing*	*Production ('000 kg)*	*Not yet bearing*	*Bearing*	*Production ('000 kg)*
Bananas	479	4,774	63,309	485	5,011	68,646	501	5,090	67,953
Passionfruit	21	68	911	30	73	1,121	43	97	1,318
Pineapples	32	17	106	30	16	339	32	19	314
Strawberries	21	41	316	24	34	237	23	38	267
Other	262	73	. .	226	82	. .	270	78	. .
Total, plantation and berry fruit	**815**	**4,973**	. .	**796**	**5,214**	. .	**869**	**5,322**	. .

The local value of production of bananas produced in the last six seasons is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter.

Banana-growing in New South Wales is confined to the Northern Coastal Area, extending from Kempsey to Tweed Heads. The main shires are Coffs Harbour, Tweed, Nambucca, Lismore, Byron, and Kempsey. The area under cultivation reached a peak in 1958-59 and has subsequently declined, although the production of bananas in 1963-64 (88,177 tonnes) was a record.

Following a period of over-production, New South Wales banana growers voted in favour of the establishment of the Banana Marketing Control Committee. The Committee, constituted under the Banana Industry Act, 1969, is composed of the board of directors of the Banana Growers Federation Co-operative Limited (a growers' organisation which handles the marketing of bananas and other produce to southern markets), a State Government nominee, and a consumers' representative. In order to achieve orderly marketing and stable prices, the Committee is empowered to impose charges on the production of bananas and to issue directions relating to their marketing. The Committee also has the power to carry out other functions relating to the handling, transport, ripening and promotion of bananas.

Bananas produced in New South Wales are marketed throughout Australia, with the wholesale fruit and vegetable markets of Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Adelaide being the principal outlets. Transport to those markets is arranged by the Banana Growers Federation Co-operative Limited.

Orchard Fruit

The number of bearing fruit trees and the production of fruit in New South Wales in the last six seasons are given in the following table.

Orchard Fruit: Bearing Age Trees and Production, N.S.W.

Fruit	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Trees of bearing age ('000)						
Citrus fruit —						
Oranges						
Navel	795.1	788.1	826.8	806.0	783.1	774.0
Valencia	1,335.3	1,356.1	1,407.8	1,460.9	1,529.8	1,638.0
Other	27.3	22.2	19.6	15.4	11.2	6.5
Total	*2,157.8*	*2,166.5*	*2,254.2*	*2,282.3*	*2,324.1*	*2,418.6*
Lemons and limes	262.9	260.4	252.6	239.5	253.6	235.2
Mandarins	114.8	108.6	100.7	104.0	97.2	96.0
Grapefruit	127.0	131.8	131.2	138.8	150.9	134.3
Total citrus fruit	*2,662.5*	*2,667.3*	*2,738.7*	*2,765.6*	*2,828.3*	*(a)2,885.6*
Other orchard fruit —						
Apples	973.5	1,085.5	1,026.7	1,037.4	1,022.7	1,012.5
Apricots	65.2	57.4	51.8	48.7	40.7	41.0
Avocados	16.7	23.1	30.4	41.8	64.6	70.1
Cherries	229.5	248.5	244.6	239.3	225.7	212.7
Edible nuts —						
Macadamia	36.4	36.6	49.0	69.9	102.7	90.1
Other	68.6	69.2	69.4	74.6	76.8	76.6
Nectarines	26.1	29.8	33.7	42.6	48.8	63.7
Peaches	323.4	322.4	338.7	330.8	342.4	360.3
Pears	148.7	148.2	134.9	135.0	119.6	122.6
Plums	103.2	104.6	105.1	102.2	113.2	112.1
Prunes	225.7	221.3	228.2	216.1	219.3	215.7
Other	13.0	13.2	20.8	17.5	23.4	42.0
Total other orchard fruit	*2,230.0*	*2,359.8*	*2,333.4*	*2,356.0*	*2,400.0*	*2,419.3*
Total, all orchard fruit	**4,892.4**	**5,027.1**	**5,072.1**	**5,121.7**	**5,228.2**	**5,304.9**
Production (tonnes)						
Citrus fruit —						
Oranges						
Navel	53,878	53,306	66,128	53,263	56,463	55,978
Valencia	103,011	108,158	121,106	109,014	129,490	112,360
Other	1,803	1,106	1,030	629	500	314
Total	*158,693*	*162,570*	*188,264*	*162,907*	*186,453*	*168,651*
Lemons and limes	16,447	14,681	16,953	15,450	13,755	13,511
Mandarins	4,698	4,572	5,681	4,223	3,567	4,425
Grapefruit	11,162	11,741	13,058	12,670	13,141	12,569
Total citrus fruit	*191,000*	*193,564*	*223,956*	*195,250*	*216,916*	*199,156*
Other orchard fruit —						
Apples	65,815	47,721	60,993	54,694	53,536	63,805
Apricots	5,085	2,531	3,633	2,013	1,745	2,167
Avocados	394	399	519	723	1,278	1,803
Cherries	3,567	3,306	3,508	2,924	1,696	1,684
Edible nuts —						
Macadamia	78	170	249	342	520	352
Other	375	n.a.	948	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nectarines	955	773	1,047	1,256	1,078	1,295
Peaches	17,491	17,263	18,457	16,387	14,540	13,005
Pears	7,807	9,351	6,773	7,030	4,761	7,603
Plums	3,601	3,017	3,214	3,025	2,489	3,059
Prunes	10,317	5,881	7,246	2,753	7,433	6,621
Other	306	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes other citrus fruit which consisted of 1,625 bearing trees.

The following table shows the number of fruit trees which were not yet bearing in each of the last six seasons in New South Wales.

Orchard Fruit: Young Trees not Yet Bearing, N.S.W. ('000 trees)

Fruit	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Citrus fruit —						
Oranges						
Navel	103.5	112.6	145.5	154.8	183.2	211.6
Valencia	360.9	439.8	468.2	546.0	632.0	653.0
Other	6.1	4.9	6.7	4.5	2.8	1.5
Total	*470.5*	*557.4*	*620.4*	*705.2*	*818.0*	*866.2*
Lemons and limes	53.8	38.8	40.1	34.3	46.6	41.6
Mandarins	12.5	11.8	15.4	13.7	18.8	15.6
Grapefruit	17.0	12.8	8.5	7.1	7.1	8.3
Total citrus fruit	*553.8*	*620.8*	*684.4*	*760.7*	*892.3*	*(a)934.3*
Other orchard fruit —						
Apples	210.1	205.7	235.3	294.7	349.7	398.7
Apricots	3.9	9.1	11.6	14.3	15.1	15.6
Avocados	40.0	45.4	54.9	68.6	76.2	72.1
Cherries	74.8	66.9	56.4	63.1	63.2	77.4
Edible nuts —						
Macadamia	106.6	233.7	183.2	183.8	184.8	189.6
Other	23.1	18.4	27.0	27.0	25.8	35.2
Nectarines	14.8	19.4	24.1	22.3	30.4	38.2
Peaches	79.0	81.4	88.8	106.3	125.9	128.6
Pears	21.1	20.8	19.2	18.8	18.3	18.3
Plums	23.8	25.7	25.2	22.2	31.4	39.5
Prunes	42.9	37.3	38.8	35.1	35.5	50.5
Other	26.0	15.2	25.3	31.0	34.0	44.4
Total other orchard fruit	*666.0*	*778.9*	*789.8*	*887.1*	*990.2*	*1,108.0*
Total, all orchard fruit	**1,219.8**	**1,399.7**	**1,474.2**	**1,647.8**	**1,882.6**	**2,042.3**

(a) Includes other citrus fruit which consisted of 2,664 not yet bearing trees.

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated either in Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, Hornsby, Gosford, and Wyong local government areas (which are within about 100 kilometres of Sydney) or in the irrigation areas of Leeton, Griffith, and Wentworth Shires.

Apples are the principal type of non-citrus fruit in New South Wales, and together with pears, are grown mainly in Orange and Cabonne local government areas in the central tablelands, and in Tumut Shire in the southern slopes.

Apricots and peaches are grown mainly in the Leeton and Griffith Shires of the southern plains but large quantities of peaches are also grown in the central and southern tablelands and in the Sydney region.

Plums are grown in the Sydney region, in the central and southern tablelands, and in Leeton and Griffith Shires in the southern plains.

Cherries are grown in the City of Orange and in Young, Harden and Cabonne Shires of the central and southern tablelands.

Fruit processing for juice, canned and preserved fruit, is carried out at various centres including Sydney, Gosford, Bilpin, Parkes, Orange, Batlow, Murwillumbah, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley.

The Central Coast (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board comprising seven members (five of whom are elected by growers), was constituted with the object of stabilising the industry and to assist in marketing and promoting the sale of citrus (excluding lemons) grown in the Board's area. The crops are vested in the Board but growers can obtain exemption from the vesting order and sell their crops through various outlets, including agents licensed by the Board.

All citrus fruit (including lemons from August 1984) produced in the Murray Valley area is vested in the Murray Valley (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board. The Board which has five members (three of whom are elected by the growers) authorises growers to market their crops through approved packers, wholesalers and processors. Marketing is carried out through the Citrus Marketing Company Pty. Ltd. which is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company formed by the Board and the Victorian Citrus Fruit Marketing Board.

The Australian Apple and Pear Corporation, constituted under the *Australian Apple and Pear Corporation Act 1973*, promotes and controls the export of Australian apples and pears, promotes domestic sales, new products, and uses of apples and pears. These activities of the Corporation are financed by levies on the sale of fresh apples and pears on both the domestic and export markets (at the rate of 11 cents per box for the 1985 season), and on apples and pears used for processing ($2.20 per tonne) and juicing ($1.10 per tonne).

The Corporation also administers the Stabilisation Scheme (covering apples exported 'at risk' to Europe) and the Underwriting Scheme (covering all apple and pear exports). *Stabilisation assistance* for pears ceased after the end of the 1980 season and stabilisation for apples was phased-out over the four seasons 1981 to 1984. *Underwriting schemes* (established under the *Apple and Pear Export Underwriting Act 1981*) guarantee returns for exports at levels not less than 95 per cent of the weighted average returns for apples and pears exported over the preceding four seasons. The present underwriting arrangements are to cease at the end of the 1985 season, and the question of government assistance beyond 1985 is presently under consideration by the Industries Assistance Commission. The Commission is required to report to the Commonwealth Government by September 1985.

The Australian Canned Fruits Corporation was established under the *Canned Fruits Marketing Act 1979*. The Corporation has the power, through a system of complementary State and Commonwealth legislation, to conduct the marketing of canned peaches, pears and apricots both in Australia, and overseas. As well as New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Queensland also participate in this scheme which expires on 31 December 1987.

The local values of production of orchard and other fruit are shown in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter.

Dried Fruits

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas (on the Murray River, near Wentworth) and in the Goodnight and Koraleigh Irrigation Trust Districts (on the Murray River, near Swan Hill). Prunes are grown mainly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young and Harden Shires in the Southern Tablelands. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Albury and Euston districts. Sultanas constituted approximately 81 per cent of the total N.S.W. production of dried fruits during the 1984 season.

The following table gives particulars of the production of the principal dried fruits in New South Wales in the last six years, as recorded by the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

Dried Fruits: Production, N.S.W.
(Dried weight-tonnes)

	Season ended 31 December					
Dried fruit	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Currants	504	435	268	607	338	372
Lexias	899	1,103	787	1,384	833	176
Prunes	4,016	2,125	2,658	849	3,416	2,343
Sultanas	8,421	12,397	7,929	12,653	11,730	12,087

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, graded, and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales. The Australian Dried Fruits Corporation, established by the *Australian Dried Fruits Corporation Act 1978*, is the statutory export authority which administers the equalisation scheme for the dried vine fruits industry (i.e. currants, sultanas and raisins).

The *Dried Sultana Production Underwriting Act 1982* operates for the seasons 1982 to 1986. The underwriting arrangement, which replaces earlier stabilisation schemes as a form of market support, is based on the Commonwealth Government guaranteeing minimum returns per tonne from production in the 1982, 1983 and 1984 seasons. For these seasons it was calculated at 90 per cent of the average of net returns per tonne to packers in the preceding two seasons and the estimated net return for the current season. In the 1985 and 1986 seasons, the guaranteed minimum return proposed is 95 per cent of the three year average net return. If the net return for a season is less than the guaranteed level, an underwriting payment equal to the difference is made in respect to the total production in that season.

Vegetables

The following table shows the area and production of the principal types of vegetables grown for human consumption on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales, in each of the last three seasons.

Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Vegetable	*Area (hectares)*			*Production (tonnes)*		
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Potatoes	6,185	7,010	6,807	107,500	108,799	129,564
Asparagus *(a)*	785	753	648	3,292	1,902	2,297
Beans, french and runner	1,152	1,154	1,133	4,297	3,693	3,465
Cabbages	675	643	625	12,422	12,886	13,231
Carrots	897	946	1,170	19,728	21,209	26,413
Cauliflowers	704	705	767	15,374	18,015	21,419
Lettuce	796	816	792	9,807	9,457	9,568
Onions	581	716	794	19,465	15,612	13,654
Peas, green	1,017	1,193	1,285	*(b)*3,362	*(b)*3,080	*(b)*5,707
Pumpkin	1,284	1,466	1,510	8,883	13,304	14,083
Sweet corn	1,941	1,988	2,402	19,628	15,077	28,692
Tomatoes	1,705	1,613	1,815	42,374	43,194	58,695
Other	2,140	2,270	2,632	..	..	..
Total, vegetables	**19,861**	**21,273**	**22,379**	..	..	..

(a) Includes area not yet bearing, 76 hectares in 1981-82, 49 hectares in 1982-83 and 58 hectares in 1983-84. *(b)* Total weight including the pod.

All persons growing more than 0.5 hectares of potatoes must be licensed under the (State) Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940.

Vegetables which are grown for processing (such as sweet corn, tomatoes, asparagus, peas, and beans) are grown mainly in the Slopes and Southern Plains Areas.

Apart from manufacturing establishments located in Sydney, there are manufacturers engaged in the canning and preserving of vegetable products at Bathurst on the Central Tablelands, Cowra on the Central Slopes, Batlow on the Southern Slopes, and Leeton on the Southern Plains. Some vegetables grown in south-western N.S.W. are supplied to Victorian processors.

Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of the Southern Plains, with some root crops also grown in Tableland areas. Tomatoes (for the fresh market) are grown along the coast. Lettuce, beans, and cabbages are grown mainly in coastal areas, cauliflowers in coastal areas and in the Shire of Evans and the City of Bathurst on the Central Tablelands, and peas are grown in the Northern Coastal, Central Tableland, and Sydney areas. Onions are almost entirely grown in the Southern Plains area and potatoes are grown in the Tableland, Coastal, and Southern Plains areas, while carrots are grown chiefly in Griffith Shire in the Southern Plains and Singleton Shire in the Central Coastal area.

The local value of vegetables produced for human consumption in each of the last three seasons is given in the following table.

Local Value of Vegetables Produced for Human Consumption, N.S.W. ($'000)

Vegetable	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*Vegetable*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Potatoes	13,535	15,310	39,741	*Onions*	4,487	2,407	4,854
Asparagus	2,662	1,893	2,192	*Peas, green*	1,054	1,131	1,192
Beans, french and runner	3,359	3,119	2,936	*Pumpkin*	1,377	2,324	1,769
Cabbages	2,889	1,836	2,308	*Sweet corn*	2,787	1,840	3,573
Carrots	4,873	2,375	7,829	*Tomatoes*	10,860	8,480	12,650
Cauliflowers	3,095	3,523	4,139	*Other*	7,789	8,078	10,323
Lettuce	3,500	3,903	4,405				
Mushrooms	10,486	12,270	11,841	***Total***	**72,753**	**68,490**	**109,753**

Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables

The principal centre in New South Wales for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Markets are mainly received by road and rail from intrastate and interstate growers. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents, merchants or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers (mainly retailers) in a section of the Markets known as the Growers' Market. The Markets are located at a 41 hectare site at Flemington (approximately 14 kilometres west of Sydney).

Officers of the Department of Agriculture are located at the markets to ensure that plants and fruit comply with the requirements of the Plant Diseases Act, 1924, to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect data on the wholesale prices and also for certain produce, the quantities sold.

Farm Produce Agents

Under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926, persons who, as agents, sold fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, and honey were required to be licensed. However, co-operative societies which disposed of the agricultural products of their members only, did not come within the provisions of the Act, and auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers and Agents Act, 1941, did not have to hold a licence under the Farm Produce Agents Act, to auction farm produce beyond a radius of 16 kilometres from the General Post Office, Sydney. Agents had to provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and were required to keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commission which an agent could charge were fixed by regulation.

The Farm Produce Act, 1983, which became effective from 1 September 1983, repealed the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926 and the portion of the Auctioneers and Agents Act, 1941 relevant to auctioneers of farm produce. The Farm Produce Act provides a system of compulsory licensing for all persons and corporations who operate as farm produce agents or merchants in the State. Althugh this Act provides for exemptions, auctioneers and co-operative societies are required to be licensed to sell or dispose of farm produce. Under this Act, farm produce means vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, fruit and honey. It also requires that each licensee keep records of all receipts and sales of farm produce and, on or before the Friday in the week immediately following a sale or disposal, render to the consignee, an account of the sale or disposal, as well as the amount payable, less those deductions specified and permitted by regulations under the Act. Licencees must keep records for at least twelve months subsequent to sales taking place.

The Farm Produce Act restricts the persons and businesses to whom a farm produce seller may sell consigned produce, without the written consent of the grower. A farm produce seller is not permitted to deduct a commission if the sale or disposal is to another agent or merchant. Each licensee must provide security of $50,000 in the form of an insurance bond. This money is available for distribution to farmers in the event of a payment default by the licensee. Regulations under the Act require the grower and all subsequent handlers of his produce, to use a standardised form of consignment note when consigning produce to an agent or merchant in N.S.W. The cost of the licence for the licence year 1983-84 was set at $150.

The objective of the introduction of the consignment note and of record keeping by licencees is to create a system whereby produce may be traced and the actual sales price established. This ensures the use of correct accounting procedures between consignors and licencees and assists in determining disputes.

To maintain the administration of the Farm Produce Act and for promotions of fresh fruit and vegetables, a levy of 2 cents per carton or 60 cents per bulk bin is charged on all farm produce entered for sale at the Sydney Farm Produce Markets. At 30 June 1984, the number of agents and merchants registered was 182, of which 150 were in the metropolitan area, 14 in Newcastle, and 18 in other areas of N.S.W.

HAY AND SILAGE

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. Large quantities of hay are regularly made from surplus pasture growth in spring. Silage is livestock feed which is made from green herbage and is stored in pits, bunkers, or silos. It is compressed to exclude air and undergoes fermentation which retards spoilage.

Hay and silage are conserved to maintain livestock during the winter, when pasture growth is limited, and during periods of drought and flood. The quality of livestock products suffers from an irregular supply of feed and the Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations have been fostering the practice of fodder conservation with improved methods of constructing silos and pits. The harvesting, handling and storage of hay has been aided by the continual improvement of haymaking and baling machinery.

Silage is generally made in districts which experience heavy rainfall and where the drying and curing of hay is made difficult by the moist conditions prevalent at the time of making hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal types of hay since 1978-79.

Hay: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Type of hay	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Area (hectares)			
Wheaten	11,989	13,547	33,081	22,239	29,340	22,462
Oaten	28,474	28,128	42,716	58,419	35,452	60,734
Lucerne	51,090	40,506	41,858	58,199	46,098	79,579
Grass and pasture	140,755	79,513	86,658	163,047	48,690	261,891
Other *(a)*	3,422	1,979	4,903	4,040	5,201	3,513
Total area	**235,730**	**163,673**	**209,216**	**305,944**	**164,782**	**428,178**
			Production (tonnes)			
Wheaten	38,350	40,611	67,830	62,796	43,692	84,290
Oaten	84,300	75,870	90,151	171,180	45,636	212,570
Lucerne	227,213	191,905	197,469	281,358	230,724	413,083
Grass and pasture	432,411	232,147	229,793	459,720	148,059	879,097
Other *(a)*	6,665	3,619	8,551	9,801	17,668	11,100
Total production	**788,939**	**544,152**	**593,794**	**984,855**	**485,779**	**1,600,140**
			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)			
Wheaten	3.20	3.00	2.05	2.82	1.49	3.75
Oaten	2.96	2.70	2.11	2.93	1.29	3.50
Lucerne	4.45	4.74	4.72	4.83	5.01	5.19
Grass and pasture	3.07	2.92	2.65	2.82	3.04	3.36
Other *(a)*	1.95	1.83	1.74	2.43	3.40	3.16
Total average yield	**3.35**	**3.32**	**2.84**	**3.22**	**2.95**	**3.74**

(a) Includes barley, rye, millet and lupins.

The production and stocks of fodder on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are shown in the next table.

Hay and Silage: Production and Stocks on Establishments *(a)*, N.S.W.

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Hay			
Production (tonnes) *(b)*	788,939	544,152	593,794	984,855	485,779	1,600,140
Stocks at 31 March —						
Quantity (tonnes)	1,142,031	932,550	798,415	1,136,552	482,514	1,611,002
Number of establishment with stocks	14,436	13,387	14,779	16,544	13,809	17,185
			Silage			
Production (tonnes)	115,293	51,732	61,788	103,200	50,886	231,929
Stocks at 31 March —						
Quantity (tonnes)	441,027	398,472	291,659	277,820	154,691	343,073
Number of establishments with stocks	1,236	1,309	968	904	702	994

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. *(b)* Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Improved pastures mean improved livestock and livestock products; sheep produce heavier fleeces, lambs are marketed in better conditions, cows receive the essential nutrients for high milk production, and beef cattle are fattened quicker. In addition, pasture improvement is another defence against soil erosion.

Marked progress has been made since World War II in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses and clovers. The area under sown pastures, including pure lucerne has increased from 1,300,000 hectares in 1939 to a record 6,700,000 in 1980.

Sown pastures have been established in a number of ways, including use of prepared seed beds, by establishment on rough seed beds following minimum tillage by direct drilling, by overseeding with legumes, and by aerial sowing. They may also be sown with cereal grains (which are harvested first, leaving behind the pastures underneath). Some pastures have been 'self sown' by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. Pasture improvement has also encompassed the judicious management of native species, browse shrubs, and fodder trees on semi-arid and arid grazing lands.

In the Coastal areas, paspalum, carpet grass, and kikuyu grass have become naturalised. Sown and naturalised white clovers have become widespread, where superphosphate has been applied. Tropical pastures have been developed and widely sown in the Northern Coastal area for use in beef and dairy production.

However, pasture improvement has been undertaken primarily in inland areas, especially in the Tableland, Central and Southern Slopes, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, where the establishment of non-native grasses and legumes has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of agricultural land. A range of subterranean clovers and annual medics has been sown throughout the moderate and marginal winter rainfall zones of the wheat belt. Lucerne used both alone and in mixtures, has been a feature of pasture improvement over wide areas of the eastern half of the State, the north-west, and extending to inland rivers and lake beds.

The advent of the spotted alfalfa aphid, the blue green lucerne aphid and the pea aphid has had a serious effect on susceptible pasture species, such as lucerne and the annual medics. With lucerne the problem has been largely solved by the development and introduction of resistant varieties, but a major problem still exists with the annual medics.

In 1983-84, irrigated pastures (sown and native) comprised 289,245 hectares of the 661,535 hectares of irrigated land in New South Wales. Irrigated pastures are predominantly of winter-growing types of annual ryegrass and subterranean clover.

New temperate and tropical varieties of herbage plants, developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and the Universities of Sydney and New England are released for commercial use through the N.S.W. Herbage Plant Liaison Committee.

The development of sown pastures has created a growing market for locally produced pasture seeds which are sold both in New South Wales and other States, while in some years considerable quantities are exported overseas. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture.

The area sown to pasture depends on a number of factors including the fluctuating values of livestock and livestock products, weather conditions in sowing seasons, the cost and availability of pasture seed, the price of fertilisers and the attractiveness of the cropping alternatives.

The area and production of lucerne, pastures and grasses cut for hay, harvested for seed, and cut for green feed or silage in New South Wales in 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given in the subdivision 'Statistical Summary of Crops Grown' shown earlier in this chapter. The total area of native pastures and sown grasses and clovers by Statistical Agricultural Areas in 1983-84 and for New South Wales during the past six seasons, are given in the section 'Land Use on Establishments with Agricultural Activity' earlier in this chapter.

The Pastures Protection Act, 1934, is administered by Pastures Protection Boards which are described in subdivision 'Services by Government Authorities to the Agricultural Industry' earlier in this chapter.

Fertiliser Used on Pastures

The application of fertilisers has been essential in establishing and maintaining pastures by correcting soil deficiencies. The following table shows the quantity of artificial fertilisers used on pastures, in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas, in recent seasons.

Pastures *(a)* Treated with Artificial Fertilisers in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Areas	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Area of pasture treated with artificial fertilisers ('000 hectares)						
Sown and native pastures —						
Coastal Areas	407	517	389	332	298	315
Tableland Areas	1,737	1,999	1,478	1,040	696	777
Slope Areas	771	1,098	1,040	753	571	364
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	71	105	118	95	105	90
Total pastures, New South Wales *(b)*	**2,987**	**3,724**	**3,033**	**2,222**	**1,671**	**1,551**
Artificial fertilisers used *(c)* ('000 tonnes)						
Sown and native pastures —						
Coastal Areas	78	95	78	62	59	67
Tableland Areas	201	241	172	118	79	85
Slope Areas	82	119	115	80	59	38
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	11	16	17	14	15	14
Total pastures, New South Wales *(b)*	**371**	**472**	**383**	**273**	**212**	**204**

(a) Includes pure lucerne. *(b)* Includes Western Plains Area. *(c)* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc.

In 1983-84, 89 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used was superphosphate but, in recent years, there has been a proportional increase in the usage of nitrogenous fertilisers on pastures and forage crops, especially for the production of winter feed in milk-cattle and lamb raising districts.

Aerial topdressing has greatly facilitated the application of fertilisers, especially on hilly areas where the terrain does not permit the use of ground spreaders. The use of aircraft for sowing, spraying, topdressing, and dusting crops and pastures reached a peak in 1964-65 but declined during the 1970's. In the last five years there has been an increased use but it is still below the peak usage of the mid 1960's.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are eminently suited for the breeding and farming of livestock and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the livestock industry.

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilisation of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given earlier in this chapter.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the division 'Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs'. Sheep grazing is the main livestock activity and is widespread in every Statistical Agricultural Area except the Coastal Areas. Beef cattle are raised mainly in the Northern and Central Coastal, and the Tableland, Slope, and Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Dairying is located predominantly along the coastal fringe of the State. Pigs are bred principally in the Northern Coastal and Sydney Areas, and in the Northern, Central, and Southern Slope Areas, while poultry raising is largely confined to the Sydney and Central Coastal Areas.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY POLICY COUNCIL

The Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Policy Council was established by the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Policy Council Act 1984*. The Council is responsible for the overall policy making function of the meat and livestock industry. The Council consists of a Chairman; six members representing the Cattle Council of Australia, the Sheepmeat Council of Australia and the Australian Meat Exporter's Federal Council; five members, being the chairmen of the Meat and Allied Trades Federation, the Australian Meatworks Federal Council, the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, the Australian Live-stock and Meat Research and Development Corporation, and the Inspection Policy Council of the National Inspection Service. There is also a representative of the Australian Council of Trade Unions as well as a representative of the State meat marketing authorities.

The main task of the Council is to provide a forum for resolving industry differences and to develop consensus on the action necessary to deal with problems in the meat and livestock industry.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND LIVE-STOCK CORPORATION

The Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation was established by the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977.*

The functions of the Corporation are to promote and control exports of meat and livestock from Australia, to improve production of meat and livestock within Australia, and to promote consumption and sale of meat and livestock in both international and domestic markets.

The Corporation consists of a Chairman, a Managing Director, one member to represent the Commonwealth Government, and eight members with special qualifications. All members other than the Managing Director (who is appointed by the Corporation) are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry.

The Corporation has powers to purchase and sell meat and livestock for export (in its own right), and to improve the quality and methods of production, storage, transport, and marketing of meat and livestock. The *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Amendment Act 1982* extended these powers permitting the Corporation to enter into meat or live-stock futures contracting; to grant, cancel or suspend export licenses; to establish and allocate meat quotas, to license holders; to contract for carriage of meat and livestock by sea; to be the sole exporter or to limit the number of licensees which may trade to a particular market, where that import market is controlled by a single purchasing authority, which handles the bulk of such imports and can set prices; to enter and search premises under certain conditions, and to seize and retain meat or livestock, through the action of authorised officers. The *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Amendment Act 1984* enabled the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation to concentrate its efforts on commercial activity, including the promotion and marketing of meat. The overall policy making decisions relating to the meat and livestock industry are the responsibility of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Policy Council. Finance for the Corporation's operations is derived for the most part from levies imposed on cattle, calves, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption and export charges on the export of live cattle, buffaloes, sheep, lambs and goats.

The Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation is required to hold an annual general meeting where shareholders of the Corporation are presented with annual reports and audited financial statements. The annual general meeting enables assessment of the Corporation's performance to be made.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND LIVE-STOCK RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Australian Meat and Live-stock Research and Development Corporation was established by the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Research and Development Corporation Act 1985*. The Corporation's main function is to identify the research and development needs of the meat and livestock industry and to promote and fund appropriate programs. The Board of the Corporation comprises a Chairman, a representative of the Commonwealth Government, a Managing Director, and other members who are appointed on the basis of qualifications or demonstrated skills in the various facets of the meat and livestock industry.

For a description of the funding provided by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Research and Development Corporation, see section 'Livestock and Meat Research', later in this chapter.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY SELECTION COMMITTEE

The Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Selection Committee was established by the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Selection Committee Act 1984*. The Selection Committee is responsible for the selection of board members (other than the Chairman, government representatives and Managing Directors) of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation and the Australian Meat and Live-stock Research and Development Corporation. The decisions of the Selection Committee take into account the need for the Boards to be comprised of persons having a mix of complimentary expertise in the operational fields encompassed by the Corporations. The Selection Committee comprises a chairman, three representatives of sheep and cattle producers, and three representatives of meat processors and exporters.

The committee's selections are put to the annual general meetings of the Corporations, and the right to veto these selections exists.

LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1971, and at the end of each of the last twelve seasons.

Livestock *(a)* in New South Wales ('000)

Year(b)	*Cattle*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*	*Poultry*	*Year(b)*	*Cattle*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*	*Poultry*
1861	2,272	5,615	146	n.a.	*1973*	7,918	52,037	1,065	18,163
1871	2,015	16,279	213	n.a.	*1974*	8,456	53,296	835	19,378
1881	2,597	36,592	214	n.a.	*1975*	8,935	54,983	729	18,082
1891	2,129	61,831	253	n.a.	*1976*	9,138	53,200	709	19,979
1901	2,047	41,857	266	n.a.	*1977*	8,348	49,700	760	17,493
1911(c)	3,194	48,830	371	n.a.	*1978*	7,330	48,000	737	19,161
1921(c)	3,375	37,750	306	n.a.	*1979*	6,484	48,400	759	19,437
1931	2,840	53,366	334	5,455	*1980*	6,097	48,600	829	22,629
1941	2,769	55,568	508	6,234	*1981*	5,459	46,000	787	22,455
1951	3,703	54,111	317	7,796	*1982*	5,429	48,700	766	21,183
1961	4,242	68,087	455	6,292	*1983*	5,017	48,095	794	21,767
1971	6,494	70,605	796	15,987	*1984*	5,036	50,997	799	20,227

(a) The number of horses from 1861 to 1970 is shown on page 863 of Year Book No. 64. *(b)* At 31 December in 1861 to 1911, at 30 June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31 March in 1941 and later years. *(c)* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Cattle and sheep raising comprise by far the most important sectors of livestock activity in New South Wales and together with wheat growing account for the overwhelming proportion of agricultural production in the State.

Sheep numbers rose to a near record level in 1969-70 (72,284,000 as compared with a record 72,396,000 in 1964-65), but largely as a result of falling returns from wool and adverse seasonal conditions in 1971-72 and 1972-73, growers converted to beef cattle raising and grain farming. Cattle numbers reached a record level in 1975-76 but have since declined, although there was a marginal increase in 1983-84.

Pig farming underwent a period of rationalisation after severe overproduction in 1971-72 and 1972-73. The number of establishments with pigs has fallen by 56 per cent over the last decade, with pig numbers declining by 25 per cent since the record year of 1972-73. Poultry numbers, as recorded at 31 March each year, increased steadily over the period since 1967 to a record number in 1980. Poultry numbers should be taken only as a general indication of the size of the industry; seasonal conditions and the characteristics of production, combined with the short gestation period for poultry, may result in quite sharp short-term fluctuations in numbers.

Returns to producers in the pig and poultry industries are less dependent upon exports than are the sheep and cattle industries but are still sensitive to supply variations. For example, an excess supply of pig meat and eggs over the past two seasons has exerted downward pressure on producer returns.

Sheep

Sheep numbers in New South Wales had remained relatively stable in recent years, despite fluctuating seasonal conditions and rising production costs, until 1981 when continuing drought led to a reduction in the number of breeding ewes and, consequently, in the numbers of lambs and young sheep. The number of wethers has also declined in recent years.

The following table gives an indication of the importance of factors which have influenced sheep numbers in recent years.

Sheep: Elements of Increase and Decrease (Season ended 31 March) ('000)

Item	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Lambs marked	15,382	16,018	16,713	15,249	15,985	16,684	16,225
Sheep and lambs slaughtered	9,380	8,930	10,052	9,619	8,132	9,062	7,942
Net exports of sheep and approximate number of deaths on establishments (balance)	7,702	6,688	6,461	8,230	5,153	8,227	5,381
Sheep at 31 March	48,000	48,400	48,600	46,000	48,700	48,095	50,997
Net increase (+) or decrease (—)	(—)1,700	(+)400	(+)200	(—)2,600	(+)2,700	(—)605	(+)2,902

The numbers of sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March 1974 and for the last six years are shown in the next table.

Sheep Numbers, in Statistical Agricultural Areas (At 31 March) ('000)

Agricultural areas	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Coastal areas	793	773	743	695	751	859	882
Tableland areas —							
Northern	4,042	4,281	3,976	3,670	4,151	4,615	4,723
Central and Southern	11,055	10,210	10,343	9,409	9,650	9,405	9,826
Slope areas —							
Northern	6,302	5,617	5,985	5,855	6,149	6,393	6,703
Central	6,385	6,029	6,085	5,910	6,023	5,873	5,919
Southern	7,691	6,390	6,777	6,896	7,047	6,695	7,037
Northern and Southern Plains areas —							
Northern	5,819	5,293	5,046	4,617	4,991	5,141	5,348
Southern	4,562	3,767	4,152	4,236	4,438	4,394	4,884
Western Plains areas —	6,646	6,040	5,493	4,713	5,499	4,720	5,676
Total, New South Wales	**53,296**	**48,400**	**48,600**	**46,000**	**48,700**	**48,095**	**50,997**

Age, Sex, and Natural Increase of Sheep

The greater part of lambing in the State takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for autumn lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the summer months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase.

The following table gives lambing results and an approximate age and sex distribution of sheep in New South Wales in the 1974 season and for the last six seasons.

Sheep: Sex, Age and Natural Increase (Season ended 31 March)

Item	*Unit of quantity*	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Ewes mated *(a)*	'000	21,216	20,320	20,803	20,248	20,696	21,698	20,818
Lambs marked	'000	15,801	16,018	16,713	15,249	15,985	16,684	16,225
Ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated	*per cent*	*74.5*	*78.8*	*80.3*	*75.3*	*77.2*	*76.9*	*77.9*
Number of sheep at end of season								
Sheep 1 year and over								
Rams	'000	651	581	600	600	608	597	610
Ewes	'000	28,970	26,469	26,843	26,356	27,290	26,445	28,529
Wethers	'000	10,936	9,968	9,357	8,644	9,102	9,054	10,058
Lambs and hoggets under 1 year	'000	12,739	11,382	11,800	10,400	11,700	11,999	11,801
Total sheep	**'000**	**53,296**	**48,400**	**48,600**	**46,000**	**48,700**	**48,095**	**50,997**

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

During the last ten seasons the average lambing rate, which is the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated, was 76 per cent. During 1976-77, severe drought in Southern Areas and flooding on the Northern Plains adversely affected mating and lambing.

Particulars of lambing in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Plains Area (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

Lambing, in Statistical Agricultural Areas (Season ended 31 March)

Agricultural area	*Ewes mated ('000)(a)*		*Lambs marked ('000)*		*Ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (per cent)*	
	1983	*1984*	*1983*	*1984*	*1983*	*1984*
Coastal areas	295	289	247	243	83.6	84.2
Tableland areas —						
Northern	1,952	1,928	1,704	1,827	87.3	94.7
Central and Southern	4,105	3,625	3,436	2,908	83.7	80.2
Total	*6,057*	*5,553*	*5,140*	*4,735*	*84.9*	*85.3*
Slope areas —						
Northern	2,685	2,572	2,123	2,109	79.1	82.0
Central	2,732	2,493	2,098	1,806	76.8	72.4
Southern	3,283	3,104	2,593	2,318	79.0	74.7
Total	*8,700*	*8,169*	*6,814*	*6,233*	*78.3*	*76.3*
Northern and Southern Plains areas —						
Northern	2,382	2,369	1,677	1,828	70.4	77.2
Southern	2,165	2,185	1,698	1,678	78.4	76.8
Total	*4,547*	*4,554*	*3,374*	*3,506*	*74.2*	*77.0*
Western Plains area	2,098	2,253	1,108	1,507	52.8	66.9
Total, New South Wales	**21,698**	**20,818**	**16,684**	**16,225**	**76.9**	**77.9**

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

Number and Size of Sheep Flocks

Establishments with sheep in New South Wales in 1984 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock on each establishment, for groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas.

Establishments with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock, 31 March 1984

Size of sheep flock	*Coastal areas*	*Tableland areas*	*Slope areas*	*Northern and Southern Plains areas*	*Western Plains area*	*Total N.S.W.*
Under 100	384	414	722	198	17	1,735
100- 499	194	1,481	2,092	714	48	4,529
500- 999	120	1,457	2,732	874	31	5,214
1,000- 1,499	92	1,047	2,293	540	47	4,019
1,500- 1,999	50	768	1,628	366	44	2,856
2,000- 2,999	56	998	1,593	490	114	3,251
3,000- 3,999	34	526	702	310	143	1,715
4,000- 4,999	9	337	351	259	156	1,112
5,000- 9,999	20	425	379	361	393	1,578
10,000-19,999	5	111	60	110	94	380
20,000-49,999	2	11	7	24	5	49
50,000 or more	—	1	—	2	—	3
Total establishments	**966**	**7,576**	**12,559**	**4,248**	**1,092**	**26,441**

About 69 per cent of sheep carrying establishments in the State contain from 500 to 4,999 sheep, while slightly less than 24 per cent contain less than 500 sheep. The number of establishments with 20,000 or more sheep has declined from over 400 at the turn of the century to 52 in the 1984 season.

Trends between 1901 and 1975 in the size of sheep flocks on establishments in the State are illustrated on page 868 of Year Book No. 64.

Breeds of Sheep

The Merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing breed, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is the most suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 500 or more millimetres per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln-Merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales, classified by Statistical Agricultural Areas, are shown for 1983, the latest year for which the data are available, in the following table.

Breeds of Sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas at 31 March 1983*(a)*
('000)

Breed	*Northern Tablelands*	*Central and Southern Tablelands*	*Northern Slopes*	*Central and Southern Slopes*	*Northern Plains*	*Southern Plains*	*Western Plains*	*Total, New South Wales(b)*
Merino	2,276	5,463	3,814	6,632	4,022	2,687	3,931	29,355
Other recognised breeds—								
Corriedale	22	76	36	1,013	11	81	—	1,247
Polwarth	8	35	14	94	—	17	—	166
Border Leicester	48	107	106	142	54	50	6	523
Romney Marsh	9	17	1	11	—	—	—	44
Dorset Horn	43	83	32	93	13	32	—	308
Southdown	—	4	1	2	—	1	—	8
Poll Dorset	60	85	61	103	9	35	1	361
Zenith	—	13	1	16	—	—	—	30
Other	17	44	10	30	6	2	—	112
Total, other recognised breeds	*207*	*463*	*262*	*1,504*	*93*	*219*	*8*	*2,798*
Merino Comeback *(c)*	234	313	245	579	107	121	56	1,674
Crossbred *(d)*	1,426	1,946	1,390	2,414	396	888	17	8,643
Total, all breeds	**4,142**	**8,186**	**5,711**	**11,128**	**4,619**	**3,914**	**4,012**	**42,470**

(a) There was incomplete reporting of the breeds of sheep items in the Agricultural Census. As a result of this, the figure shown for total sheep by breed (42,471,000) is less than the total number of sheep (48,095,000) shown in earlier tables of this section. *(b)* Includes Coastal SA.A.'s, where the total number of sheep, of all breeds, was 757,000. *(c)* Finer than half-breed. *(d)* Half-breed or coarser.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually deterined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate sheep-raising areas of New South Wales, flocks bred from Merino rams predominate. In the drier and non-irrigated parts of the Plains areas, the Merino ram is used almost exclusively with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Tablelands and Slopes, prime lambs may be bred by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English short-wool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn and Poll Dorset. The lambs mature rapidly and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, e.g. in the wheat growing areas, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common ram used in these flocks is the Border Leicester, a long-wool English breed, mated with Merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as prime lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Most of the ewe progeny of this cross are purchased by the specialised prime lamb breeders on the Tablelands and Slopes. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

Stud Sheep

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There are registers of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the various breeding associations.

Limited exports of stud Merino rams have been permitted from Australia, on a trial basis, from 1970 to 1973, and again from July 1978. In 1979 the trial period was extended and the Merino Ram Export Committee was established to review its effects. The Committee presented a report of its findings to the Minister for Primary Industry in June 1982. Recommendations included a slight relaxation of existing restrictions and an extension of the period of review for a further 3 years. The export of Merino ewes, ova, semen, sheep embryos, and other sheep breeding material remains prohibited.

Cattle

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown earlier in this subdivision. The age and sex distribution of cattle in 1974 and each of the last five years is given in the next table.

Cattle: Sex and Age
(At 31 March)
('000)

Type of cattle	*1974*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Bulls (1 year and over)	143	107	103	102	92	95
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)—						
For commercial milk, etc. *(a)*	529	388	369	364	377	371
Other *(b)*	4,098	3,023	2,741	2,729	2,447	2,547
Bullocks, steers, etc.	1,255	853	755	753	662	665
Calves (under 1 year)—						
Heifer calves *(a)*	85	59	56	55	59	58
Other *(b)*	2,347	1,667	1,435	1,426	1,381	1,300
Total cattle	**8,456**	**6,096**	**5,459**	**5,429**	**5,018**	**5,036**

(a) Cattle used (or intended) for production of milk and cream for sale. *(b)* Cattle mainly for meat production.

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors: natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports from other States, and slaughterings. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table.

Cattle: Elements of Increase and Decrease
(Season ended 31 March)

Cattle	*1974*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Calves born *(a)*	2,642,209	2,113,625	1,857,899	1,784,735	1,796,926	1,645,172
Slaughterings —						
Calves	220,035	307,633	338,497	277,039	349,013	227,782
Other cattle	1,906,151	2,173,978	1,922,157	1,666,746	1,924,286	1,480,771
Deaths of cattle (disease, drought, etc.) and net imports of cattle *(b)*	(+)21,929	(—)19,589	(—)234,787	(+)129,172	(+)65,185	(+)80,909
Total cattle at end of season	**8,456,400**	**6,096,629**	**5,459,087**	**5,429,209**	**5,018,021**	**5,035,549**
Net increase (+) or decrease (—)	**(+)537,952**	**(—)387,575**	**(—)637,542**	**(—)29,878**	**(—)411,188**	**(+)17,528**

(a) Excludes still-born. *(b)* These figures represent a balance.

Cattle Types

The number of cattle in New South Wales at 31 March 1974 and the last five years is classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of milk breed cattle have shown an overall decline in recent years due, in part, to high costs and unsatisfactory net returns for milk and milk products. Meat breed cattle, after a period of strong expansion of herds, reached a peak in the 1976 season and have since declined. The increase in cattle numbers in the early 1970's was a result of rising meat prices on both domestic and export markets and increased breeding programs to meet an unexpected increase in demand. The loss of export markets and subsequent fall in meat prices, together with escalating costs have, since then, severely reduced the profitability of meat cattle farming. After an initial reduction in slaughterings during the 1975 season in anticipation of a recovery in export prices, slaughterings reached much higher levels in 1976 and 1977 seasons and, as a result, cattle numbers in the State fell substantially in 1977 for the first time since the drought conditions of the mid 1960's. A recovery in beef prices in 1978-79 led to a continuation of the reduction in cattle numbers as continued increases in slaughterings were accompanied by a continued fall in the numbers of calves born. The widespread drought, which began in 1979-80, further reduced cattle numbers.

Cattle Classified by Type
(At 31 March)
('000)

Type	*1974*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Bulls and bull calves, used, or intended for service —						
Bulls (1 year and over)						
Milk breeds	10	6	6	6	5	5
Meat breeds	132	101	97	96	87	89
Bull calves (under 1 year) *(a)*						
Milk breeds	4	1	1	1	1	1
Meat breeds	38	27	25	23	22	26
Total bulls and bull calves	**186**	**136**	**129**	**126**	**115**	**122**
Milk breed cows and heifers *(b)*						
Cows	418	308	289	283	293	285
Heifers (1 year and over)	112	80	80	81	84	87
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	85	59	56	55	59	58
Total milk breed cows and heifers	**615**	**446**	**424**	**419**	**436**	**429**
House cows and heifers *(c)*	56	32	30	30	30	29
Other cattle mainly for meat production —						
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	4,042	2,991	2,712	2,699	2,417	2,518
Calves (under 1 year) *(d)*	2,304	1,638	1,409	1,402	1,358	1,272
Bullocks, steers, etc.	1,255	853	755	753	662	665
Total other cattle	**7,601**	**5,482**	**4,876**	**4,855**	**4,437**	**4,455**
Total cattle	**8,456**	**6,097**	**5,459**	**5,429**	**5,018**	**5,036**

(a) Dual purpose breed bulls are classified according to the principal purpose for which the progeny are to be used. *(b)* Cows and heifers used (or intended) for production of milk and cream for sale. *(c)* Cows and heifers being kept primarily for own milk supply. *(d)* Including vealers.

Cattle Breeds

The major breed of meat cattle in New South Wales, numerically and in terms of market influence, is the Hereford (including Poll Hereford) which is distributed fairly evenly throughout the beef producing areas of the State. Other significant British (bos taurus) breeds, less evenly distributed, are for example, the Shorthorn, Angus, Devon, and Red Poll. The number of Murray Grey, an Australian developed beef breed, has increased considerably over recent years and is extensively used in cross breeding with both beef and dairy herds. European breeds which were introduced into breeding programs when semen importation was commenced in 1969, include South Devon and a number of large late-maturing breeds such as the Charolais, Simmental and Limousin. The Italian white breeds including Chianina have also been utilised to extend the genetic base in beef production. The Brahman (bos indicus) breed and such derived breeds as the Santa Gertrudis, Droughtmaster, Braford and Brangus, are contributing on an increasing scale to the make-up of herds, particularly in sub-tropical areas, and are notable for their heat and parasite tolerance, disease resistance, and productivity in harsh environments.

In the dairy herds in New South Wales, the Holstein-Friesian breed predominates. The popularity of other milk breed cattle (e.g. Illawarra, Guernsey and Jersey) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands.

The numbers of cattle by principal breed and type in New South Wales at 31 March 1982, the latest year for which data are available, are shown in the following table.

Cattle, by Breed and Type in New South Wales, at 31 March 1982 *(a)*

Breed	*Bulls (1 year and over)*	*Cows and heifers (1 year and over)*	*Calves (under 1 year)*	*Other cattle (e.g. steers, bullocks, etc.)*	*Total cattle*
Straight breeds —					
Dairy breeds —					
Illawarra	770	36,558	6,682	2,107	46,117
Holstein-Friesian	3,078	239,740	39,473	6,661	288,952
Guernsey	292	15,296	2,584	43	18,215
Jersey	1,337	63,653	10,704	1,319	77,013
Beef breeds —					
Angus	7,557	171,438	84,088	32,660	295,743
Braford	1,209	14,331	7,592	2,095	25,227
Brahman	813	6,112	2,449	1,273	10,647
Charolais	607	9,047	4,110	984	14,748
Devon	1,513	31,724	14,496	8,191	55,924
Hereford (including Poll)	60,481	1,646,724	848,707	465,144	3,021,056
Murray Grey	3,355	56,248	29,768	9,779	99,150
Red Poll	322	7,693	3,759	1,025	12,799
Santa Gertrudis	3,037	50,602	21,255	13,613	88,507
Shorthorn (including Poll)	9,521	226,440	114,595	49,658	400,214
Simmental	703	4,971	2,573	276	8,523
Cross breeds —					
British/British	2,201	225,521	148,295	101,225	477,242
Brahman/British	668	32,415	17,514	12,352	62,949
Other Tropical/British	738	55,141	33,230	13,290	102,399
European/Other	1,202	31,564	23,446	7,562	63,774
Beef/Dairy	673	90,843	53,863	20,855	166,234
Other breeds and not specified	1,772	46,854	12,051	2,942	63,619
Total, all breeds	**101,849**	**3,062,915**	**1,481,234**	**753,054**	**5,399,052**

(a) Excludes house cows and heifers 1 year and over kept primarily for on-farm milk supply.

Geographical Distribution of Cattle

About 85 per cent of the milk breed cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales are in the Coastal Areas. In inland areas, milk production is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of milk breed herds near the southern border and in irrigation settlements.

Milk Breed Cattle *(a)* in Commercial Dairies *(b)*, in Statistical Agricultural Areas (At 31 March)

Agricultural area	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Coastal areas —							
Northern —							
Richmond-Tweed	113,575	69,077	66,493	62,911	62,174	64,906	65,324
Clarence	38,972	27,830	26,155	25,915	25,148	26,050	26,333
Hastings	82,380	67,019	65,935	62,587	61,238	64,452	62,360
Total, Northern	*234,927*	*163,926*	*158,583*	*151,413*	*148,560*	*155,408*	*154,017*
Central	135,390	103,552	98,201	90,557	88,285	91,156	88,870
Sydney and Southern	165,098	128,865	126,353	122,251	122,213	127,470	122,216
Total, Coastal areas	*535,415*	*396,343*	*383,137*	*364,221*	*359,058*	*374,034*	*365,103*
Tableland areas	13,781	12,752	10,325	10,255	8,985	8,117	8,672
Slope areas	23,031	19,662	18,853	17,550	16,826	16,392	17,312
Northern and Southern Plains areas	41,635	32,631	33,789	32,315	33,541	37,043	37,907
Total, New South Wales *(c)*	**614,640**	**461,948**	**446,329**	**424,476**	**418,562**	**435,736**	**429,341**

(a) Cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for production of milk and cream for sale. *(b)* Establishments producing milk and cream for sale and/or raising milk breed herd replacements. *(c)* Includes Western Plains area.

Cattle raised mainly for meat production are more widely distributed throughout the State. The principal Statistical Agricultural Areas for these cattle for the 1984 season were the Northern Coastal (18 per cent), Northern Slope (17 per cent), and Northern Tableland, Central and Southern Slope and Northern and Southern Plains (each 13 per cent).

Meat Cattle *(a)*, in Statistical Agricultural Areas
(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Northern Coastal area	832,946	856,788	836,727	813,290	846,481	807,191
Central Coastal area	565,480	521,785	442,365	480,377	504,173	504,504
Northern Tableland area	723,992	619,689	488,840	530,868	559,588	580,529
Central and Southern Tableland area	802,569	759,329	628,375	598,145	463,931	475,624
Northern Slope area	969,036	945,678	835,105	807,191	767,880	775,709
Central and Southern Slope areas	854,025	833,711	812,750	768,901	596,406	595,070
Northern and Southern Plains areas	871,931	762,855	675,771	680,094	564,122	582,147
Total, New South Wales *(b)*	**5,983,038**	**5,610,325**	**4,997,684**	**4,973,714**	**4,545,172**	**4,570,951**

(a) Cattle and calves kept mainly for meat production, including bulls and bull calves used or intended for service. *(b)* Includes Sydney and Southern Coastal, and Western Plains areas.

Pigs

Pig production in the State has become more specialised in recent years as smaller piggeries, forced out of the industry by rising costs, have been replaced by larger, more intensive piggeries. In 1984, 52 per cent of pigs were in herds of 1,000 pigs or more. The next table shows the number of establishments with pigs and the number of breeding and other pigs in 1974 and the last six seasons. Slaughterings for the same years are shown later in this division, while the number of pigs at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown at the beginning of this division.

Breeding and other Pigs
(At 31 March)

Item	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Establishments with pigs	**9,730**	**6,400**	**6,480**	**5,817**	**4,703**	**4,589**	**4,271**
Type of pig —							
Boars	11,263	9,034	9,525	8,680	7,900	8,189	7,762
Breeding sows *(a)*	113,394	104,965	125,135	118,953	109,779	112,094	112,179
Other	710,021	644,626	694,381	659,320	648,254	674,063	679,270
Total pigs	**834,678**	**758,625**	**829,041**	**786,953**	**765,933**	**794,346**	**799,211**

(a) Includes gilts intended for breeding.

Over 80 per cent of pig farming in New South Wales takes place on the Slopes and in the Coastal Areas. In 1984, 12 per cent of pigs were in the Northern Coastal Areas, 10 per cent were in the Central and Sydney and Southern Coastal Areas, and 56 per cent were on the Slope Areas. In recent years there has been a significant trend towards pig production in the Southern Slope Area, and a decrease in the relative importance of the Coastal Areas, largely due to the trend towards large-scale pig specialisation. In earlier years pig farming and dairying, as associated activities, caused pig raising to be confined more to the dairying areas of the Coast than has been the case in recent years. The following table shows the number of pigs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March 1974 and in recent years.

Pigs in Statistical Agricultural Areas
(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Coastal areas —							
Northern	126,134	102,916	111,568	101,120	94,015	98,364	94,889
Central	47,030	44,062	45,151	39,984	38,988	44,202	45,737
Sydney and Southern	86,686	80,707	85,293	82,093	80,590	81,420	79,632
Total, Coastal areas	*259,850*	*227,685*	*242,012*	*223,197*	*213,593*	*223,986*	*220,258*
Slope areas —							
Northern	155,150	126,455	139,733	118,559	105,959	117,099	114,931
Central	174,704	129,668	141,872	119,896	103,090	101,578	95,137
Southern	95,020	150,295	164,560	184,845	212,140	206,454	239,146
Total, Slope areas	*424,874*	*406,418*	*446,165*	*423,300*	*421,189*	*425,131*	*449,214*
Other areas	149,954	124,522	140,864	140,456	131,151	145,229	129,739
Total, New South Wales	**834,678**	**758,625**	**829,041**	**786,953**	**765,933**	**794,346**	**799,211**

Poultry

Poultry farming in New South Wales includes two distinct and highly specialised industries: egg production and meat production. The birds bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while the meat-producing strains have a fast growth and an improved feed-meat conversion rate. Approximately 84 percent of poultry for both meat and egg production is raised in the Sydney and Central Coastal statistical agricultural areas.

The number of fowls (including egg strain hens and pullets, meat strain chicken and breeding stock) on establishments with agricultural activity at 31 March is shown, for 1974 and the last six years, below:

	'000		*'000*
1974	18,728	*1982*	20,259
1979	18,765	*1983*	21,047
1980	21,512	*1984*	19,404
1981	21,538		

Details of poultry slaughtered and dressed weights are given later in this chapter, with data for turkeys and stags being aggregated into that for hens. A subdivision on egg production and marketing can also be found later in this chapter.

Animal Health

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, swine fever, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923 and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the Act are bovine tuberculosis, anthrax, bovine brucellosis, and cattle tick. The national 'Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign' is aimed at the elimination of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis. In New South Wales producers are fully compensated for cattle slaughtered under this campaign. The Commonwealth Government contributes 50 per cent of the compensation for cattle slaughtered for bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis, with the remainder made up from funds collected under the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951.

The *Livestock Slaughter Levy Act 1964* established the National Cattle Disease Eradication Trust Account. The *Livestock Slaughter Levy Collection Act 1964* and the *Livestock Export Charge Act 1977* make provisions to impose, on livestock slaughtered or exported, a levy or charge which is paid into the Trust Account. The operative rates for the levy and the charge are shown later in this chapter under the Subsection, 'Levies on Livestock Slaughtering'. With the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry, funds may be transferred from the Account to the States, or employed to meet the costs of the Commonwealth Government, for the purpose of the eradication of endemic cattle diseases, including bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis.

Cattle tick, a serious external parasite of cattle and other livestock, first extended into New South Wales in 1907 and is now confined to the far north coast. The Board of Tick Control administers the policy on control of cattle tick as determined by the Department of Agriculture. Changes to the tick control program were commenced on 1 July 1983, with the determination that cattle would still be inspected by the Board, but the responsibility for treatment of herds placed in quarantine, would be with the owner of the herd.

Interstate movements of livestock are controlled. Inspections are made along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power to make these inspections and to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales is provided under the Stock Diseases Act.

Since 1969, New South Wales cattle over three months old delivered for sale or slaughter within the State must have a tail tag attached, so that carcasses found to be diseased at abattoirs may be traced to their place of origin.

The control of livestock diseases is administered by the Animal Health Division of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Stock Diseases Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases and on livestock health matters in general. Research and diagnostic work at the Central Veterinary Laboratory at Glenfield and the five regional laboratories, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.), in co-ordination with similar activities in other States.

Cattle and Swine Compensation

To assist in the eradication of cattle disease compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951, for cattle and carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter. Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. Finance to meet these payments is obtained from interest on the Swine Compensation Fund's capital. Income tax relief is available to farmers whose cattle are slaughtered for the purpose of eradicating or controlling disease.

Veterinary Surgeons

The Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1923, provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science, and is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons. The number of registered veterinary surgeons in New South Wales was 1,505 at 30 June 1984.

Marketing of Livestock

Control of Livestock Export Trade

The export of livestock from Australia is controlled by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (AMLC) under the provisions of the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*. All cattle, sheep, goats and buffaloes, and any other prescribed animals, may be exported only by licensed exporters and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are imposed by the Corporation (at 30 June 1984 there were 16 livestock exporters licensed in New South Wales). The Corporation aims to ensure that livestock are exported according to the quality standards specified by the importer. To this end it carries out spot inspections of sheep and cattle prior to export and liaises closely with the livestock export industry to develop and improve Australia's reputation as a supplier of quality livestock. In recent years, cattle for slaughter have been exported to Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Bahrain. Cattle for breeding purposes have been mainly exported to Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Philippines, Kuwait, South Korea and Saudi Arabia. Sheep for slaughter have been exported mainly to the Middle East countries such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya and in 1983-84 exports to all destinations totalled 7.16 million head, of which, 167,000 were produced in New South Wales. The export of breeding sheep has slowed in recent years due to the absence as importers of Romania and Mexico both of which had previously accounted for substantial numbers of Australian exports. Total exports of sheep for breeding purposes in 1983-84 were 401, destined mainly for Taiwan, South Africa and Saudi Arabia.

Under the *Live-stock Export Charge Act 1977*, maximum export charge rates are imposed on livestock exports to raise funds for AMLC administration and research purposes. At 30 June 1984, the operative rates of livestock export charges were 555 cents per head for cattle and buffaloes and 15.33 cents per head for sheep and goats. The Commonwealth Government also imposes an export charge of $4 per head on cattle and buffaloes for national cattle disease eradication purposes (see later in this subdivision).

Prices of Livestock

The average price per kilogram (compiled by the Department of Agriculture) of certain classes of livestock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in the last three years is shown below. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for selected classes of stock sold during the month. The prices shown for cattle are quoted for liveweight whereas the prices for sheep and pigs are for dressed weights.

	1982 *($ per kg)*	*1983* *($ per kg)*	*1984* *($ per kg)*
Sheep and lambs —			
Wethers, 22 kg and under	0.43	0.46	0.56
Ewes, 22 kg and under	0.35	0.31	0.48
Lambs, 16.1 kg to 19 kg	0.98	1.05	1.18
Cattle —			
Steers, 250 kg and under	1.20	0.86	0.95
Cows, 201 kg to 250 kg	0.98	0.68	0.71
Pigs —			
Baconers, 41 kg to 73 kg	1.97	1.67	1.69
Porkers, 27 kg to 41 kg	2.02	1.76	1.71

Prices of livestock vary during each year, and from year to year, under the influence of climatic and market conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, supply is increased as fat stock are hastened to market, causing prices to decline; with the arrival of rain, livestock may be withheld from the market for fattening or breeding purposes, and prices tend to rise. Prices also vary according to seasonal factors such as the times of shearing, mating, and lambing and with wool prices. Demand conditions affecting livestock prices at Homebush are related to the needs of the Sydney region especially, and the level of export and interstate trade.

Livestock and Meat Research

Sheep, Cattle (Beef) and Goat Research

Funds for research into problems of the livestock and meat industry are obtained from a levy imposed on sheep, cattle, and other livestock slaughtered in Australia. Part of the proceeds of the levy (50 cents per head of adult cattle and 5 cents per head of sheep, lambs and goats as of 1 September 1984) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the industry. Similar charges are imposed on the export of live animals. An additional levy of 4 cents per head of cattle and 0.4 cents per head of sheep, lambs and goats is also imposed to finance the Industry Service and Investigation Section of the C.S.I.R.O. Meat Research Laboratory at Cannon Hill, Brisbane. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a dollar for dollar basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The funds available for research are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Research and Development Corporation. In 1983-84, the following monies were allocated by the Australian Meat Research Committee (now the Australian Meat and Live-stock Research and Development Corporation) for livestock and meat research in Australia; $6.5m for cattle and beef research, $4m for lamb and mutton research, $664,000 for meat processing research, and $150,000 for studentships and $269,000 for administration.

In New South Wales, research sponsored by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Research and Development Corporation is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at agricultural research stations and on several private properties. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture improvement, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems have been investigated. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is continuing research into the economics of meat production, and the C.S.I.R.O. and the Universities of Sydney, New South Wales and New England are engaged on several scientific and technical research projects concerned with beef, mutton, and lamb production.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture operates a number of research stations on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station where the work is concentrated on Merino breeding, and the Tamworth Agricultural Research Station which is involved with sheep fertility. At Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, sheep blowfly studies and noxious and feral animal investigations are carried out.

Dairy Cattle Research

The Australian Dairy Research Committee, set up under the *Dairying Research Act 1972*, administers a program of scientific, technical, and economic research into the dairy industry. The functions of the Committee are to make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry concerning the allocation of funds from the Dairying Research Trust Account for the industry's dairy research program. The account is funded by a levy on wholemilk for human consumption and on butterfat for use in manufactured dairy products, and by a dollar for dollar contribution by the Commonwealth Government on approved projects (further details on levies are included later in this division).

For 1983-84 the Minister approved the allocation of $1.4m on a program comprising projects to be conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., State departments of agriculture, universities and other organisations.

The program comprises farm research and dairy manufacturing research, and a dairy education scheme. Farm research has been directed to the investigation of husbandry and management methods in order to improve efficiency and reduce costs. Approved projects cover a number of aspects of animal health, nutrition and productivity, milking systems and improved management techniques. The education scheme comprises travel and study grants and post graduate studentships to serve the industry from farm or factory through to technologists. Manufacturing research is covered in the section Dairy Industry Research shown later in this division.

Dairy Herd Improvement Programme

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture operates the Dairy Herd Improvement Programme, comprising a herd recording scheme and an artificial breeding service at Graham Park Breeding Service, Berry.

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher productive ability, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of high-producing cows.

The herd recording scheme is conducted in two sections: an official herd recording section for registered pure bred cows for which production information is certified by the Department; and a group herd recording section for grade and registered pure bred cows for which certification of records is not required.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the scheme in 1983-84 was 85,728 of which 15,553 were recorded in the official herd recording section.

Farmers are required to meet a minimum of 70 per cent of the total costs of recording and the N.S.W. Government the balance. Official recording section members pay a higher rate than group recording section members.

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle is the means of accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd. Its use is also valuable in controlling disease.

Insemination of dairy cattle is carried out by licensed inseminators and by farmers who have been trained in the techniques of artificial insemination. In some dairying districts of the State up to 50 per cent of producers artificially inseminate their own cattle. Graham Park Breeding Services at Berry, maintains a regular service to country areas of semen and also liquid nitrogen (which is used for freezing and storage purposes).

Under the Dairy Herd Improvement Programme, bulls for use in artificial breeding are bred by a system of contract mating to ensure that only the best animals are used in a progeny testing scheme which isolates genetically superior animals for use by dairy farmers throughout the State. The Programme operates for the Holstein-Friesian and Illawarra breeds. Participants in the progeny testing component of the Programme obtain incentives in the form of reduced charges for herd recording and semen.

Pig Industry Research and Pig Meat Promotion

Under the *Pig Slaughter Levy Act 1971* an operative levy of 15 cents for research and 60 cents for promotional activities is collected on each pig slaughtered for human consumption. The Australian Pig Industry Research Committee's funds from the levy are matched on a dollar for dollar basis by the Commonwealth Government. Broad categories of research supported by funds from the Pig Industry Research Trust Account are health and disease, welfare, nutrition processing, effluent disposal or utilisation, marketing, and genetics and reproduction. The funds in the main are allocated to State Agricultural Departments, Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education, the C.S.I.R.O. and to also assist other research institutions and studentships. The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture conducts research into pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast. The activities of the Pig Meat Promotion Committee are funded entirely by the promotion levy.

Poultry (Meat) Research

In terms of the *Meat Chicken Levy Act 1969* a levy is imposed on the owners of hatcheries which hatch 20,000 or more meat chickens in any one year. The maximum rate of levy is 0.25c for each meat chicken hatched although the operative rate is fixed at 0.10c. The proceeds are paid into the Chicken Meat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research in connection with the chicken meat industry. The Trust Account is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry, on behalf of the Australian Chicken Meat Research Committee (which is constituted under the provisions of the *Chicken Meat Research Act 1969*), which comprises six representatives of the Australian Chicken Meat Federation, two representatives of the Australian Agricultural Council, one representative of the universities, one representative of the C.S.I.R.O., and one representative of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. Expenditure from the Trust Account is matched on a dollar for dollar basis by the Commonwealth Government. The Committee recommends (to the Minister for Primary Industry) research projects in the fields of breeding, disease control, nutrition, management, and processing; the research is undertaken mainly by universities, State Agricultural Departments and the C.S.I.R.O.

Research on, and diagnosis of, poultry diseases are conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station. Livestock officers of the Department assist producers throughout the State. Random sample tests to assess laying strains and the quality of local eggs are conducted at the Seven Hills Agricultural Station.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT PRODUCED

Livestock Slaughtered (Other than Poultry)

The following table shows the number of stock slaughtered in the State during 1973-74 and recent years.

Livestock Slaughtered *(a)* N.S.W.
(Year ended 30 June)
('000)

Livestock	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Cattle —							
Bullocks and steers *(b)*	1,024	1,425	1,113	967	887	900	749
Cows *(c)*	692	1,473	1,032	896	753	974	643
Calves	209	359	331	321	265	363	188
Total cattle	**1,925**	**3,256**	**2,476**	**2,184**	**1,906**	**2,237**	**1,579**
Sheep —							
Sheep	2,748	3,470	4,018	4,164	2,475	3,044	1,880
Lambs	4,961	5,283	5,809	5,515	5,463	5,919	6,231
Total Sheep	**7,709**	**8,753**	**9,827**	**9,679**	**7,939**	**8,964**	**8,112**
Pigs	**1,166**	**1,059**	**1,155**	**1,191**	**1,061**	**1,085**	**1,106**

(a) Includes livestock slaughtered in slaughtering establishments and on establishments with agricultural activity. Excludes condemned. *(b)* Includes a small number of bulls. *(c)* Includes heifers.

The New South Wales Meat Industry Authority was constituted under the Meat Industry Act, 1978. The Authority, which consists of 11 members, includes 5 members elected by livestock producers. The Authority is responsible for regulating and licensing of abattoirs, slaughter-houses, knackeries, meat processing plants, meat markets, saleyards, meat vans, pet food vans, and animal food processing plants. The authority provides, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a livestock market reporting service.

The State Abattoir and the Homebush Saleyards, controlled by the Homebush Abattoir Corporation, are located at Homebush Bay (Sydney). The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Corporation's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. The Corporation has the right to trade in meat and meat products in its own right.

In addition to the State Abattoir at Homebush there are abattoirs throughout N.S.W. operated by local government councils, co-operatives, or companies.

Levies on Livestock Slaughtering

In order to provide funds for the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (A.M.L.C.), and for research into problems of the livestock and meat industry, levies are imposed on livestock slaughtered in Australia. The *Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act 1964* prescribes maximum rates but the operative rates are fixed on the recommendation of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, after consultation with appropriate industry groups and, as necessary, with the Australian Meat and Live-stock Research and Development Corporation. The operative rates of slaughter levies operating as at 30 June 1984 are shown below.

	Cattle and buffaloes	*Calves 41-90 kg*	*Bobby calves 0-40 kg*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Goats*
			cents per head			
A.M.L.C. administration	120.0	43.2	12.0	*(b)*14.0	*(b)*24.0	12.0
Aust. Meat Research Committee *(a)*	35.0	9.0	2.5	3.33	3.33	3.33
C.S.I.R.O. industry research	4.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Disease eradication scheme	400.0	133.0	40.0	—	—	—
Export Inspection Charge (payable only at abattoirs registered as export establishments)	540.0	180.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0

(a) From 1 July 1985, the Australian Meat and Live-stock Research and Development Corporation. *(b)* Includes 2 cents for sheep meat promotion levy.

A levy is imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption under the *Pig Slaughter Levy Act 1971* which prescribes a maximum rate although the actual rate of levy is fixed on the recommendations of the Pig Industry Research Committee and the Pig Meat Promotion Committee. At present the levy is set at 75 cents per pig slaughtered (15 cents towards research and 60 cents towards promotion).

Meat Produced (Other than Poultry)

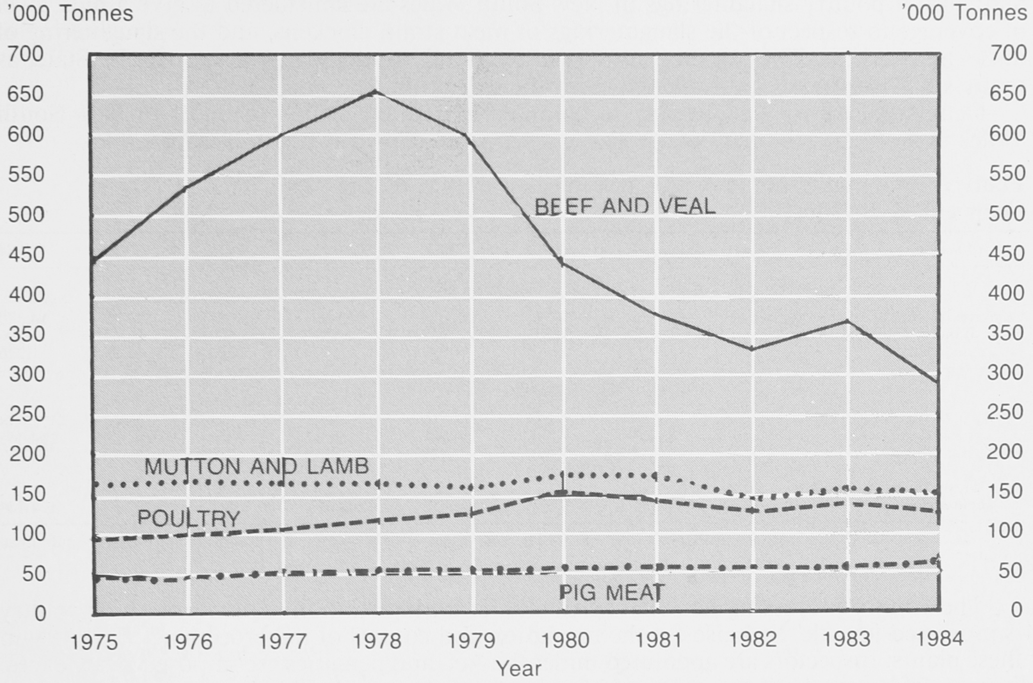
Details of meat production in New South Wales for 1974 and for the last six seasons are shown in the following table.

Meat Produced, N.S.W.
(Year ended 30 June)
(tonnes)

Type of meat	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Beef and veal *(a) (b)*	359,455	592,422	444,814	372,833	336,952	369,251	288,731
Mutton *(a) (b)*	55,066	68,413	77,990	80,412	50,692	58,505	38,811
Lamb *(a) (b)*	87,116	91,596	96,599	92,394	96,087	99,447	111,367
Pig meat *(b) (c)*	54,161	54,434	57,431	58,537	54,273	57,456	59,149
Bacon and ham *(d) (e)*	21,439	25,859	24,146	25,644	29,220	22,457	21,083

(a) Bone-in weight basis. *(b)* Includes the relatively small quantities produced from stock slaughtered on establishments with agricultural activity. *(c)* Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meat later converted into bacon and ham. *(d)* Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis. *(e)* Excludes production on establishments with agricultural activity (negligible in recent years).

MEAT PRODUCTION IN N.S.W., 1975 TO 1984



Beef and Veal

A revival in export markets and prices in the 1975-76 and 1976-77 seasons offset to some extent the severe reduction in producers' profitability which occurred during 1974-75. The heavy increase in slaughterings over the four seasons to 1977-78 reflected not only increased local consumption and a resurgence of exports but a movement out of the industry, especially by smaller producers. Sharply rising cattle prices stemming from the increased strengthening of export demand and a moderate reduction in yardings were the main feature of the beef market in 1978-79.

Production of beef and veal has declined since 1978-79 with a reduction in the number of cattle slaughtered, lower herd numbers generally, and only a modest level of herd replacement. Drought conditions in the early 1980's have been largely responsible for this trend although herd numbers increased marginally during 1984. The short term trend however, is stability at the current levels.

Sheep Meat

There has been a noticeable tendency in recent years for mutton production to fluctuate under the influence of developments in export markets. However, sheep meat production generally has remained far below the peak years of the early 1970's, as a result of reduced sheep numbers. Drought conditions in the early 1980's caused a further reduction in sheep numbers as many producers sold surplus stock for slaughter. This resulted in an initial increase in mutton production, followed by a severe decline in 1982. There was a marginal increase in 1983, but a decline in mutton production again in 1984 as many animals that would normally have been sent for slaughter were retained for post-drought, flock rebuilding programs.

Pig Meat

Pig numbers and meat production increased during 1977, after a period of industry rationalisation which indicated a tendency towards more intensive, larger scale production methods. Continued strengthening of domestic demand and an expected decline in average fixed costs meant a further expansion of pig meat output from 1979 to 1981. Largely because of the increased supply, pig meat has become more price competitive in recent years offsetting, at least partially, the lower beef and veal production. Pig meat prices have declined since 1982, although, prices began to increase during 1984.

Poultry Slaughtered

Statistics of poultry slaughterings in New South Wales are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the slaughterings of meat strain chickens, and the slaughtering of ducks and turkeys. They do not purport to cover all poultry slaughterings in the State, as many small producers are excluded from the collection.

Details of poultry slaughtering in commercial poultry slaughterhouses in New South Wales in 1974 and for each of the last six years are shown in the following table.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption in N.S.W. *(a)* (Year ended 30 June)

Type of poultry	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
			Poultry slaughtered ('000)				
Chickens (broilers, fryers, or roasters)	63,905	80,357	98,023	95,526	85,998	89,148	84,370
Hens, turkeys, and stags	5,612	6,105	7,162	6,028	5,563	6,064	5,396
Ducks and drakes	924	1,458	1,797	1,370	1,620	1,499	1,226
			Dressed weight of poultry slaughtered ('000 kg) *(b)*				
Chickens (broilers, fryers, or roasters)	79,756	104,829	128,110	121,980	111,972	117,463	107,758
Hens, turkeys, and stags	12,847	16,346	20,887	15,809	15,749	18,089	14,365
Ducks and drakes	1,527	2,348	2,988	2,256	2,859	2,685	2,327
Total dressed weight of poultry slaughtered	**94,130**	**123,523**	**151,985**	**140,045**	**130,581**	**138,237**	**124,449**

(a) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory. *(b)* Dressed weight of birds, pieces, and giblets, as estimated by individual producers.

The Poultry Processing Act, 1969, provides for the registration of plants in which poultry is processed for sale, and also for the regulation and control of the processing of poultry in these plants. Inspectors are appointed under the Act, and penalties are imposed for offences. It is an offence to process poultry if, as a result of the processing, the water uptake of the poultry exceeds 8 per cent.

Under the (New South Wales) Chicken Meat Industry Act, 1977, a Chicken Meat Industry Committee, of 15 members including representatives of growers, processors, and consumers, was established to regulate and control agreements between growers and processors of chickens consumed as poultry meat. The functions of the Committee also include the settling, by negotiation, of disputes between growers and processors and it reports to the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries any recommendations regarding the chicken meat industry.

Value of Livestock Slaughterings and Disposals

The following table shows the value of slaughterings and disposals of livestock in New South Wales in the last six years. The *gross value* shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the market place. The *local value* represents the gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

Livestock Slaughterings and Other Disposals *(a)*, Gross and Local Values, N.S.W. ($'000)

Livestock (b)	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Gross value			
Cattle and calves	564,471	669,842	568,338	419,207	570,394	470,487
Sheep and lambs *(c)*	128,217	158,847	170,555	150,200	120,715	143,602
Pigs	71,346	82,797	89,345	101,274	94,763	82,928
Poultry *(d)*	108,108	140,431	176,971	174,442	190,452	182,499
Total gross value	**872,142**	**1,051,917**	**1,005,209**	**845,123**	**976,324**	**879,515**
			Local value			
Cattle and calves	526,332	628,251	529,302	384,225	521,628	434,110
Sheep and lambs *(c)*	115,568	141,000	150,934	132,148	101,866	123,750
Pigs	66,259	75,538	82,068	93,059	86,072	75,319
Poultry *(d)*	108,068	140,380	176,922	174,395	190,409	182,447
Total local value	**816,227**	**985,169**	**939,226**	**783,827**	**899,974**	**815,628**

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports overseas of live animals. *(b)* Excludes interstate movements of livestock between New South Wales and Victoria. *(c)* Excludes value of wool on skins. *(d)* Includes poultry produced in the Australian Capital Territory but slaughtered in New South Wales.

Prices received for cattle and sheep suffered a severe reversal in the mid 1970's and, largely as a result of this, the local value of slaughterings and disposals fell considerably. Improving prices, and an increase in cattle slaughterings and disposals which followed from 1976 to 1978 assisted the recovery in the value of livestock production. Cattle slaughterings have declined since then, mainly due to prolonged drought conditions which discouraged herd replacement, affecting the availability of cattle for slaughter. This fall in cattle slaughterings, however, was at first slightly counterbalanced by increased slaughterings of sheep and lambs, but these had declined by 1982, due to the reduction in the availability of animals. Over recent years, the value of poultry slaughterings and disposals has risen substantially, notwithstanding the slight declines in 1981-82 and in 1983-84.

Meat Exports

The United States has in recent years been the principal market for Australian beef; Japan and the Middle East are important markets for Australian mutton; and the Middle East is the major market for Australian lamb. During 1983-84, Australian exports of beef and veal to the United States were 239,415 tonnes, shipped weight, accounting for 54.5 percent of total beef exports. Australian exports of mutton to Japan totalled 23,881 tonnes (accounting for 41.5 percent of total mutton exports) and to the Middle East, 14,820 tonnes (25.7 percent). Exports of lambs to the Middle East totalled 16,157 tonnes, which was 51 percent of total lamb exports.

Fluctuations in overseas exports from Australia are due to many factors including seasonal conditions in all meat producing countries, world currency fluctuations and import controls, political instability, competition from other meat supplying countries, and the general level of economic activity in importing countries.

The following table shows the quantity and value of meat exports in recent years, where New South Wales was the state of origin for the produce. *State of origin* is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs.

Overseas Exports *(a)* of Fresh, Frozen or Chilled Meats from New South Wales (Year ended 30 June)

Type of meat	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
			Quantity exported (tonnes)			
Beef and veal	210,220	132,531	95,844	82,804	103,781	66,443
Mutton	27,067	29,545	40,360	18,583	21,139	10,128
Lamb	8,622	8,788	6,683	4,350	5,845	8,162
Poultry	4,780	5,326	5,962	r2,933	1,474	757
			Value of exports ($A'000 f.o.b.)			
Beef and veal	346,701	302,456	203,776	157,062	214,501	158,643
Mutton	33,611	34,833	46,677	23,842	27,054	13,755
Lamb	11,852	13,724	12,079	7,429	10,153	13,899
Poultry	5,668	7,690	9,310	r5,110	2,906	1,485

(a) Excludes ships' stores.

Control of Meat Export Trade

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (A.M.L.C.) under the provisions of the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977* and the Department of Primary Industry under the *Export Control Act 1982* (effective as of 1 January 1983). Beef, veal, buffalo meat, mutton, lamb and goat meat, and any other prescribed meat, meat products, and edible offal may be exported only by licensed exporters and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are imposed by the Corporation.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Department of Primary Industry, to ensure it reaches specific standards of quality, hygiene, and presentation, and its shipment is stringently regulated by that Department. The *Live-stock Slaughter (Export Inspection Charge) Act 1979* provides for a charge (as at 30 June 1984, $5.40 for cattle and buffaloes, $1.80 for calves over 40 kilograms up to 90 kilograms and 54 cents on calves up to 40 kilograms, sheep, lambs, and goats) to be imposed on livestock slaughtered at registered export establishments, in order to cover part of the inspection expenses.

In addition to the charges made under the *Live-stock Slaughter (Export Inspection Charge) Act 1979*, an additional charge is made, under the *Meat Export Charge Act 1984*, on meat exported which is intended for human consumption. This export charge, being 2.4 cents per kilogram is intended to cover the costs of meat inspection.

Meat Agreement with the United States of America

The level of meat exports from Australia to the United States of America is governed by a quota system which is regulated by the U.S. Meat Import Law, introduced in December 1979. A particular feature of this law is that meat imports into the U.S.A. are restrained to ten percent above the quota level. This level above the quota level is called the trigger level. When imports in any year approach the trigger level, then, to avoid invoking quotas, individual restraint levels may be negotiated with supplying countries. Import access is adjusted each year in accordance with the level of U.S. production and changes in the U.S. cattle herd. U.S. demand is a major determinant of profitability within the Australian cattle industry. The U.S. regulation currently guarantees that a minimum of 567,000 tonnes of meat (comprising fresh, chilled, and frozen cattle meat; meat of goats and sheep other than lamb; and prepared, but not preserved, beef and veal) will be imported. Australia's share is based on traditional access levels and is approximately 50 per cent of this amount. Restrictions on Australian meat exports to the U.S.A. were not necessary during 1984, as the trigger level of 557,000 tonnes was not reached.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Quantity and Value of Wool Produced in New South Wales

New South Wales produces approximately 33 per cent of the Australian wool clip. The predominant merino breed, raised for its fine quality wool, accounts for over 70 per cent of the sheep and lambs shorn in New South Wales.

The main shearing period extends over the months July to November (when approximately 66 per cent of sheep are shorn). Apart from a minor peak in activity which occurs in February-March (when approximately 12 per cent are shorn) the balance of sheep shearing is spread fairly evenly over the remaining months of the year.

The weight of the wool clip is stated on a greasy basis, because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in past years is estimated to have yielded about 63 per cent clean scoured weight.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity, value, and price of wool produced in New South Wales in 1974 and in recent seasons, are shown in the following table.

Sheep Shorn, Quantity, Value, and Price of Wool Produced (Season ended 30 June)

Item	*Unit*	*1974*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Sheep and lambs shorn	'000	49,013	49,300	48,300	50,300	50,797	52,400
Average clip (greasy) *(a)*	kg	4.14	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4
Quantity of greasy wool produced —							
Shorn and crutched	'000 kg	202,681	210,655	198,213	216,322	218,071	230,612
production	'000 kg	213,225	232,476	220,605	234,650	238,804	248,874
Value of wool —							
Gross *(b)*	$'000	408,019	546,918	509,990	575,308	585,195	687.439
Local *(c)*	$'000	386,180	521,176	482,418	542,178	550,060	652,191
Average auction price per kg *(d)*	cents	189.8	252.2	257.4	262.0	267.0	303.2

(a) Average wool shorn from all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings, but does not include fellmongered wool or wool from dead sheep and lambs. *(b)* Valued at the market place for wool sold at auction and for private sales outside the auction system. *(c)* Gross value less the estimated costs of marketing. *(d)* Average price realised for greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn.

In 1969-70 the quantity of wool produced (340,121 tonnes) reached a record level with an average cut per head of 4.37 kilograms. Since then production has declined under the influence of very poor prices in the early 1970's and has remained low despite considerable price increases in recent years. The average price of the wool sold at auction during a season usually furnishes an accurate guide to the average value per kilogram (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The greater proportion of wool produced in New South Wales is purchased for export and major variations in the value of wool produced have generally been caused by fluctuations in the internationally influenced market price rather than by changes in the level of local production. However, recently, supply factors (e.g. changes in the composition of the sheep flock) have had a greater bearing on market prices than in the past. Particulars of wool exports from New South Wales in recent years are given later in this subdivision. In recent years instability in international currency markets has added to the price fluctuations which normally result from variations in world supply and demand for wool. Price fluctuations have been tempered to some extent by the introduction of the minimum floor price scheme operated by the Australian Wool Corporation and supported by the Commonwealth Government. Prices, and thus the value of wool produced, are affected over the longer term by changes in the proportion of Merinos, other recognised breeds, Merino comebacks, and crossbreeds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of wool within these broad classifications. Wool prices are also affected by demand factors as well as by exchange rate variations. These can have an even greater effect on wool prices, than the supply factors.

Quality of Wool

Details of all greasy wool sold at auction are analysed in respect of quality, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. In any season the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of wool as well as the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip have an important impact upon the prices obtained by producers.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by mean micron classifications, of the greasy wool sold at auctions at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn in 1973-74 and recent seasons. The figures under the heading 'Mean Micron Group' indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*(a)*
(*Source*: Australian Wool Corporation)
(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

	Season ended 30 June						
Mean micron group	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
19 and finer	8.6	11.9	11.2	15.5	11.2	10.3	11.6
20	9.9	13.8	13.1	15.3	12.5	13.9	14.3
21	17.0	18.1	17.8	18.8	16.2	17.3	18.3
22	23.9	19.8	19.1	17.2	18.1	18.7	17.0
23 and 24	21.4	17.5	17.9	13.1	18.9	18.6	17.9
25 and 26	4.0	4.4	5.2	6.0	6.9	5.9	6.5
27 and 28	5.7	5.5	5.5	6.2	7.0	6.4	6.0
29 and 30	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.6	4.9	3.8
31 and coarser	3.2	2.9	3.2	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.3
Oddments	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	1.1	2.3
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Since 1980 the Australian Wool Corporation has adopted a single classification for combing wool to reflect technical developments in processing which include the widespread use of multi-linear combs.

Combing and Carding Group Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W. *(a)* (*Source*: Australian Wool Corporation) (Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

	Season ended 30 June						
Type of wool	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Combing wool	85.8	86.7	87.2	88.8	88.1	88.7	87.4
Carding wool	14.2	13.3	12.8	11.2	11.9	11.3	12.6
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

The incidence of vegetable fault in greasy wool sold at auctions in New South Wales centres in 1973-74 and the six most recent seasons is shown in the next table.

Vegetable Fault Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in New South Wales *(a)* (*Source*: Australian Wool Corporation) (Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Vegetable fault	*1973-74*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Free or near free	43.0	36.4	25.4	29.9	31.0	16.9	33.8
Light burr and/or seed	32.8	33.0	37.8	38.2	35.8	43.6	33.9
Medium burr and/or seed (combing)	9.9	14.5	18.8	16.5	18.6	23.9	18.0
Heavy burr and/or seed (combing)	2.5	5.8	6.7	5.8	5.1	5.3	4.5
Carbonising	11.8	10.3	11.3	9.6	9.5	10.2	9.8
Total (b)	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). *(b)* Excludes combing and carding oddments.

The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the proportion of free or nearly free wools normally increases compared with good seasons when more seed is present in the pastures.

Average Weight of Fleece

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. Modern management practices, together with breeding programs which aim, for example, at improving fleece characteristics and climatic suitability, are also reflected in average fleece weights. The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent of total wool production, are not included.

Average Clip (Excluding Crutchings), Per Sheep and Lamb (Season ended 30 June) (Kilograms)

	1982		*1983*		*1984*	
Statistical agricultural area	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*	*Sheep*	*Lambs*
Coastal areas	4.72	1.60	4.72	1.48	4.69	1.61
Tableland areas —						
Northern	4.04	1.48	4.19	1.51	4.22	1.58
Central and Southern	4.50	1.42	4.61	1.47	4.57	1.52
Total	*4.37*	*1.44*	*4.49*	*1.48*	*4.46*	*1.54*
Slope areas —						
Northern	4.46	1.55	4.65	1.57	4.66	1.61
Central	4.78	1.64	4.86	1.64	4.79	1.71
Southern	4.71	1.48	4.65	1.55	4.71	1.60
Total	*4.65*	*1.55*	*4.72*	*1.58*	*4.72*	*1.63*
Northern and Southern Plains areas —						
Northern	5.22	1.96	5.18	2.07	5.28	2.02
Southern	5.19	1.82	4.92	1.75	5.12	1.79
Total	*5.21*	*1.89*	*5.05*	*1.91*	*5.20*	*1.90*
Western Plains area	5.21	1.97	5.05	1.92	5.35	1.84
New South Wales	**4.73**	**1.65**	**4.75**	**1.67**	**4.80**	**1.71**

Wool Marketing

Australian Wool Corporation

The Australian Wool Corporation was established with the proclamation of the *Wool Industry Act 1972*. The corporation consists of a chairman; four representatives of Australian wool growers appointed on the nomination of the Wool Council of Australia; one member to represent the Commonwealth Government; and four other members experienced in the marketing of wool or wool products, in the processing of wool or the manufacture of wool products, or in commerce, finance, economics, or science.

The functions of the Australian Wool Corporation include wool marketing and promotion, administration of wool stores, sponsoring and co-ordination of wool research, and assistance to woolgrowers and the textile industry.

In carrying out the functions in relation to wool marketing the Corporation operates the flexible reserve price scheme. Under this scheme, the Corporation determines flexible reserve prices for the various types of wool being offered at each auction, in the light of bidding at recent auctions and any other relevant information available to it. In the event that bidding at the auction does not reach the reserve price, the Corporation buys the wool at the reserve price and pays the wool-selling broker who received the wool into store. The wool-selling broker deducts his normal charges from the Corporation's payment and accounts to the grower for the balance. The Corporation disposes of wool bought at auction either through the auction system or privately to the trade.

In 1974, the Commonwealth Government, in response to a severe decline in wool prices, agreed to support the Corporation's adoption of a minimum market indicator scheme for wool sold through the auction system. Under the Scheme, the Corporation purchases wool at auction that attracts bids below the market indicator determined at the beginning of each season for that type of wool. The Commonwealth Government is authorised in terms of the *Wool Marketing (Loan) Act 1974* to make loans of up to $350m to the Corporation to enable it to finance purchases of wool at auction and to make advances to woolgrowers whose wool is temporarily withheld from the market by the Corporation. The market indicator is presently financed by the Market Support Fund, provided for by wool growers, through a 5 per cent levy on gross proceeds from shorn wool (see 'Wool Levy' later in this subdivision). The main purpose of the Fund, which is administered by the Corporation, is to meet any losses incurred as a result of maintaining a market indicator in the wool market or from operating flexible reserve price arrangements when the market is above this indicator. Profits and losses in the fund are transferred to following periods.

On 15 July 1983, the Minister for Primary Industry, with the agreement of the Wool Council of Australia, announced the refund to wool producers of their 1976-77 contributions to the Market Support Fund. This was the third refund contribution since the inception of the Fund on 2 September 1974. In 1976-77, tax contributions amounted to $56.1m.

Under the provisions of the Wool Industry Act, payments of refunds to wool producers were, in general, made before the middle of November 1983 by registered persons (i.e. wool brokers or private treaty merchants) who collected the tax; $49.6m was returned by registered persons and a further $1.7m was claimed by wool producers directly from the corporation during 1983-84.

Tax contributions for 1977-78 were not refunded during 1984-85. Total refunds since the inception of the fund total $136.9m.

The Market Indicators for 1976-77 and later seasons are shown below. The basis for calculating the Market Indicator was updated for 1983-84 onwards to take account of long-term changes in the composition of wool produced . This resulted in the increase in the number of wool category indicators so as to provide a more reliable guide to wool prices.

Market Indicators (cents per kilogram — clean wool)

1976-77	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*
234 *(a)*284	284	298	318	365	410	422 *(b)*454	*(c)*470	470

(a) Revised following 17.5 per cent devaluation of Australian dollar on 27 November 1976. *(b)* Revised following 10.0 per cent devaluation of Australian dollar on 7 March 1983. *(c)* From 1983-84, there was a change in the method of calculation of the Market Indicator. (see text above table).

The *Wool Industry Amendment Act 1980* and the five Wool Tax Amendment Acts of 1980 placed these arrangements on a continuing basis. The new statutes applied from the start of the 1980-81 season. The legislation also provides for repayments of growers' contributions to the Market Support Fund on a 'first-in-first-out' basis once the Fund has a satisfactory level of reserves.

Wool Sales In New South Wales

Sydney is one of the largest primary wool markets in the world (Melbourne, Victoria is the largest), and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from almost all countries where woollen goods are manufactured. Sales are also held regularly in Newcastle, Goulburn, and in Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Generally, at least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. About 86 per cent of the total wool clip is sold through the auction system, and the remainder is sold privately (to dealers, direct to Australian manufacturers, or exported for sale overseas).

The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month vary considerably. Wool receivals at sales or storage centres are determined primarily by shearing patterns. Most growers prefer to sell their wool as soon as possible after shearing, due to the costs of holding stocks of wool, and cash flow factors. Shearing patterns tend to be influenced by such factors as the availability of shearers, time of lambing, and harvesting of crops. Wool receivals are also affected by speculation on the movement of wool prices on the wool market. Generally, wool of relatively low quality predominates at sales from April to August, and fine wool predominates from November to February. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; wool from early-shearing districts is generally coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter and dust than that from late-shearing districts. Approximately 80 per cent of all wool sold at auction in New South Wales is merino with the remainder being crossbred types.

The Sydney Wool Centre at Yennora is a fully integrated wool complex which contains two auction rooms and incorporates all facilities for the receival, storage, sampling, rehandling, display, and sale of wool.

In recent years increasing use has been made of the objective measurement of wool to enable 'sale by sample'. During the 1975-76 season, over 45 per cent of the wool passing through the auction system in New South Wales was sold by objective measurement. This increased to 97 per cent during the 1983-84 season. Increasing use has also been made of the sale by separation system whereby wool is sold by sample at one auction centre whereas the wool is stored at another centre.

Particulars of wool auction sales at principal selling centres in New South Wales are shown in the next table.

Wool Auction Sales in New South Wales *(a)*

Year	*Unsold in store at end of period*	*Wool sold during period*				*Amount realised*	*Average price realised per kg*
		Sydney	*Newcastle*	*Goulburn*	*Total*		
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	$'000	Cents
1978-79	6,814	64,743	34,493	22,324	121,559	254,963	209.74
1979-80	8,753	55,732	36,721	23,526	115,978	292,518	252.22
1980-81	5,346	69,741	31,740	21,605	123,087	316,797	257.38
1981-82	8,912	72,342	36,060	22,927	131,329	344,140	262.04
1982-83	5,847	69,480	37,264	25,089	131,833	352,079	267.06
1983-84	9,494	75,929	41,225	23,833	140,988	427,491	303.21

(a) Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with New South Wales production statistics. Wool producers may retain stocks of wool on their holdings, especially in anticipation of improvements in market conditions. Fluctuations in the amounts of unsold wool held are gauged by means of an annual survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to assist with the calculation of annual wool production. Sales include wool (usually small quantities) carried forward from the preceding season and wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or overseas.

In 1983-84, 1,227,928 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were received in Australian auction centres. New South Wales centres (excluding Albury) received 73 per cent of these, while Melbourne and Albury accounted for 18 and 5 per cent respectively.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is usual for most of the wool received by brokers to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores.

Exports of Wool from New South Wales

The value of exports of wool where New South Wales is the 'state of origin' in recent years is shown below.

	1978-79	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Wool ($'000)	361,616	353,280	414,587	402,433	421,758	469,016

In 1983-84 the exports of wool represented approximately 9 per cent of total value of New South Wales exports.

The principal markets for Australian greasy wool in 1983-84 were Japan, U.S.S.R., Italy, France, Taiwan, U.S.A., Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China. Approximately 79 per cent, by weight, of raw wool is exported from Australia in the greasy state, 10 per cent scoured and carbonised, and 10 per cent is exported on skins.

Wool Promotion and Research

Australian Wool Corporation

Wool promoting is a function of the Australian Wool Corporation and includes implementing programs to advertise wool merchandise, initiating new technical developments and marketing opportunities, controlling Woolmark and wool blendmark schemes, and, in general, developing an awareness and preference for wool. Promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has its headquarters in London and branches in 30 countries, and is maintained jointly by the national wool organisations of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Uruguay and Brazil.

Wool Council of Australia

The Wool Council of Australia is an organisation which speaks with authority for the woolgrowing industry as a whole. The Council comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, and an independent chairman.

The Council makes recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance wool research and promotion.

Wool Levy

A levy on woolgrowers has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government to provide funds for wool promotion, research and the administration of the Australian Wool Corporation's marketing activities. The rate since 1975-76 has been 3 per cent of the gross value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. This levy is in addition to the marketing levy of 5 per cent (which raises funds for the Market Support fund and was dealt with in the previous section 'Wool Marketing').

Commonwealth Government Contribution to Promotion and Research

The Commonwealth Government contribution to wool promotion and research is made under the provisions of the *Wool Industry Act 1972*. In 1983-84 the Government contribution to wool promotion and research was $30m of which $20m went to wool promotion and $10m to wool research.

Wool Research

Research for the benefit of the wool industry is undertaken under programs approved by the (Commonwealth) Minister for Primary Industry after examination of proposals from research organisations. The range of research activity covers five broad areas: wool production; wool harvesting; textile research; economic investigations; and distribution research. A number of institutions are involved, notably the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, various universities, and State agricultural departments.

Finance for wool research is provided from the Wool Research Trust Fund, into which are paid the amounts allocated to research from the wool growers' levy, which is matched on a dollar for dollar basis by a contribution from the Commonwealth Government. Expenditure from the fund in 1983-84 amounted to $20.3m.

DAIRY PRODUCTION

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurisation, and other processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and processed milk products became important export items.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce. Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of agricultural activity.

After 1933-34, a steady decline in the number of establishments producing milk and cream for sale commenced, as smaller producers began to leave the industry as a result of rising production costs and low prices for butterfat. Other contributing factors were more lucrative returns from other forms of agriculture and urban land development. This decline continued at varying annual rates until the mid 1970's when signs of stabilisation in the industry began to emerge. The decline in the number of commercial dairies (equivalent to number of registered suppliers excluding dormant dairies) is illustrated by the following figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture and the New South Wales Dairy Corporation.

1933	23,550	*1979*	3,874
1940	20,949	*1980*	3,601
1950	16,960	*1981*	3,256
1960	14,871	*1982*	3,096
1970	9,061	*1983*	3,056
1978	4,082	*1984*	2,987

Milk production, however, has not dropped in the same proportion as the decline in the numbers of dairies.

Production of Dairy Products in New South Wales

Whole Milk

Actual production of whole milk by New South Wales dairy farmers is not recorded.

The following table shows the quantity of whole milk received into New South Wales processing factories in recent years. The details in this table, however, cannot be attributed as total New South Wales production since some interstate movement of whole milk occurs, with the state in which it is processed not necessarily the state of origin.

Whole Milk Intake by N.S.W. Factories *(a)*
(Year ended 30 June)
(million litres)
(*Source*: Australian Dairy Corporation)

Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Market milk *(a)*	527	539	549	r549	r549	550
Milk for other purposes *(b)*	381	368	271	325	r356	390
Total milk produced	**908**	**907**	**820**	**r874**	**905**	**940**

(a) Fluid milk for human consumption. *(b)* Includes milk used for butter, cheese, and other milk products.

The total number of milk breed cows in New South Wales at 31 March 1974 and 1979 to 1984 are shown in a table in the previous subdivision 'Livestock'.

Butter and Cheese

The following table shows the total production of butter and cheese in New South Wales in 1973-74 and recent years. The figures include the butter and cheese made in manufacturing establishments from wholemilk and cream transferred to New South Wales from other States.

Butter and Cheese Production, N.S.W.
(Year ended 30 June)
('000 kg)

Product	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Butter *(a)*	13,328	4,087	3,196	1,388	1,582	1,956	2,832
Cheese *(b)*	9,364	11,828	12,720	10,823	11,362	r11,667	14,140

(a) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. *(b) Source*: Prior to 1980, Australian Bureau of Statistics; from 1980, Australian Dairy Corporation. Not strictly comparable.

The highest level of butter production was reached in the seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35. In recent years, production of butter has been declining and, in the five years from 1979-80 to 1983-84, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was approximately 4 per cent of that produced in the five years ending with 1934-35. The virtual demise of the New South Wales butter industry has been brought about by a combination of factors including less milk being available for manufacturing purposes due to the price differential between market milk and milk used for processing.

The production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from overseas and from interstate to meet demand.

Supervision and Control of Dairy Products in New South Wales

New South Wales Dairy Corporation

The New South Wales Dairy Corporation was established under the Dairy Industry (Amendment) Act, 1983. It consists of a General Manager; four directors responsible for policy and industry information, production processing and manufacturing, distribution and consumer services, and resource management; and four regional directors stationed at regional offices in New South Wales. The corporation also consists of an Executive Support Unit as well as a Dairy Promotion Council which provides advice to the Corporation on the promotion and marketing of milk.

The Corporation is charged with the regulation and control of the quality, supply, and distribution of milk and the production, quality, and storage of dairy products and margarine for the purposes of ensuring the wholesomeness and purity of milk, dairy products, and margarine.

Milk which is supplied for human consumption in New South Wales or milk which is supplied for use in the production in New South Wales of dairy products is absolutely vested in, and is the property of, the Corporation. The Corporation allocates quotas to dairymen for the supply of milk for human consumption (see following subsection).

All dairy farmers and dairy produce merchants in the State are required to be registered by the Corporation. Premises of dairy farmers, dairy produce merchants, which includes milk stores, dairy produce factories, and dairy produce stores, are inspected by authorised officers of the Corporation.

The Dairy Industry (Amendment) Act, 1983 also established the Dairy Industry Conference whose function is to advise the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries on policy affecting the dairy industry. The Dairy Industry Conference comprises representatives of all sectors of the dairy industry, employees, organisations of large and small shops and consumers. Its functions are to inquire into the general policies of the Corporation and any other aspect of the dairy industry it sees fit and to report to and advise the Minister on any of these matters. The Minister may forward the advice to the Corporation or give such directions to the Corporation he thinks appropriate. The members of the Conference are elected by their sectors. However the representatives of consumers are appointed by the Minister for Consumer Affairs and the representatives of employees in the dairy industry are appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries on the nomination of the Labour Council of New South Wales. With the institution of the Conference, the function of the New South Wales Dairy Corporation is to implement policy matters determined by the Conference and endorsed by the Minister as well as discharging its responsibilities under the Dairy Industry Act, 1979.

Marketing of Liquid Milk for Human Consumption in New South Wales

State Market

A State Market for milk was introduced into New South Wales in 1980. The State market involves:

(a) a common price to all milk producers irrespective of the factory they supply;

(b) sharing of weekly sales of liquid milk and cream for human consumption by the New South Wales Dairy Corporation among all producers prorated according to their *quotas*; and

(c) annual sharing of increased liquid milk and cream sales between all producers who meet the production requirements of the quota system.

Before the introduction of the State market, acceptance of milk from producers by the State milk authority had not been uniform throughout the State, and only some dairy farmers shared in local milk sales.

Further details on milk supplies in New South Wales are given in Chapter 20, ‘Internal Trade’.

Milk Quotas

Liquid milk for human consumption is supplied under a milk quota system in New South Wales. A quota is a weekly quantity of milk that has been determined by the New South Wales Dairy Corporation and allocated against the name of a registered dairy farmer in respect of a particular dairy farm. Although the Corporation determines and issues quotas, it does not have to accept all or any milk from a particular quota holder. One of the effects of the quota system is to limit access to the liquid milk market which offers prices in excess of those offered for milk for manufacturing into processed dairy products. The existence of a quota system also ensures that milk supplies are maintained throughout the year and guards against over-production in the industry.

At the present time, no new quotas are being offered, but variations to quota allocations can be achieved in the following ways:

- *(a)* purchase or sale of an operating dairy farm having a quota attached;
- *(b)* additions to quotas resulting from increased liquid milk sales in New South Wales;
- *(c)* loss of part of a quota because of inability to meet quota during any part of the year; and
- *(d)* addition or sale of part of, or the entire, quota by way of the Surrender and Re-allocation of Quota Scheme.

Additional quotas are allocated only if the dairy farmer demonstrates his ability to fulfil that quota throughout the entire year. During 1982 the Authority determined to accept under limited conditions registration of new dairies, which would be effected through reactivation of dormant dairies, transfer of quotas or allocation of surrendered quotas. These registrations were not permitted to supply manufacturing milk except as a prerequisite to quota qualifications.

Under the Surrender and Re-allocation of Quota Scheme, lump sum payments are made to dairy farmers who surrender quotas (currently $10.00 per litre of weekly farm quota). The cost of these payments is met by those dairy farmers who are allocated additional quotas (known for the first year as a 'provisional quota'). The price paid to dairy farmers for milk supplied under provisional quotas has an amount deducted (approximately 10 cents per litre), which is paid into the Surrender and Re-allocation of Quota Scheme.

Milk Prices

Since July 1984, the price paid to dairy farmers and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are adjusted using an automatic price fixing mechanism, as established under the Dairy Industry (Amendment) Act, 1983. The mechanism is based on formula pricing, involving a specific set of rules for the adjustment of milk prices. The formula is based on published statistical series and the prices are recalculated and, if necessary, reset at regular intervals.

The new operational pricing formula mechanism for New South Wales is restricted to the pricing of white milk, principally pasteurised and homogenised milk. It does not apply to milk for separation into cream, or milk used in the production of flavoured milk for which the retail price traditionally has not been set. Price reviews using the formula are conducted by the Corporation in the months of March, June, September and December each year. When there is a change in any one or more of the indices which would justify an adjustment in the margin of any industry sector or retail price of milk, an appropriate notification is made and any objection to the proposed movement in the retail price may be made to the Minister for Consumer Affairs within a period of seven days of a public announcement. If the Minister is notified that there are substantial objections he can direct the New South Wales Prices Commission to investigate the proposal. Without any objection, the retail price is adjusted automatically.

In addition to the appeal mechanism to the Minister for Consumer Affairs to safeguard the consumer interest, provision was made in the legislation for a Prices Review Committee which is called upon where there are clear distortions occurring in the pricing mechanism.

Further details on the prices for milk distributed in the Sydney metropolitan area are contained in Chapter 21 'Prices'.

Dairy Marketing, Promotion and Research

Australian Dairy Corporation

The Australian Dairy Corporation is constituted under the *Dairy Produce Act 1924* and its functions include promoting and controlling Australian dairy produce exports; promoting trade in dairy produce among Australia's States and Territories; improving production; and increasing consumption of dairy produce in the States and Territories.

The Corporation has eleven members and is headed by a full time chairman. All members are appointed by the Commonwealth Government, with three members representing dairy farmers, three representing manufacturers, two with special qualifications, one representing employees of dairy factories, and one Commonwealth Government representative.

The Corporation obtains funds for its promotional and administrative activities from the levies imposed upon either butter fat production or whole milk production, under the *Dairy Industry Research and Promotion Levy Act 1972.*

Equalisation and Stabilisation of Dairy Products

Stabilisation and equalisation schemes operating between 1934 and 1976, which were based on a voluntary agreement between manufacturers, are described in Year Book No. 66 on pages 494 and 495.

The following text describes the situation as at June 1985 at which point proposed legislation for new Commonwealth marketing arrangements had been under discussion, without resolution.

Dairy industry marketing arrangements are currently provided for in the *Dairy Industry Stabilization Act 1977, Dairy Industry Stabilization Levy Act 1977*, and *Dairy Produce (Amendment) Act 1977.*

The legislation protects the domestic price structure for prescribed products and, through a compulsory levy disbursement scheme, provides each manufacturer with an equalised return from his domestic and export sales of such products. An essential element of the level of returns received by manufacturers is the Commonwealth Government's commitment to underwrite equalisation values (i.e. to guarantee floor prices). For a period of two years from 1 July 1983, the Commonwealth is underwriting gross equalised pool returns for the total production of each of the prescribed (leviable) dairy products, butter, skim milk powder, buttermilk powder mixtures, casein, certain cheeses, and whole milk powder. The scheme continues the system of separate product pools and has essentially the same effect as the voluntary industry equalisation arrangements which it replaced.

Under the scheme, the rate of each product levy is the difference between the domestic price and the assessed export price. The levy is payable by the manufacturer of prescribed products that are sold for domestic consumption or used in own manufacture.

The amounts collected from the various product levies are paid into the Dairy Products Stabilisation Trust Fund which is administered by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Separate accounts are maintained in the fund for each product.

All exports must be sold at, or above, the minimum export price fixed by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Where the selling price is less than the assessed export price, an appropriate adjustment is made to the manufacturer from the pool, and if the selling price is greater than the assessed export price, the manufacturer makes the appropriate payment to the pool. Surplus revenue in each export pool, including the Commonwealth Government's underwriting contribution, is distributed to manufacturers according to their total production of the product which thus ensures that the rate of return to all manufacturers is uniform for both domestic and export sales.

The Australian Dairy Industry Advisory Committee provides the Australian Dairy Corporation with the necessary technical back-up in its administration of the levy disbursement arrangements.

The Australian Dairy Corporation can make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry, after consultation with the Committee, on the main aspects of the scheme. These include the rates of levy, the interim rates of stabilisation payments, and the prescribing of products and exemptions.

Prices of Dairy Products

Particulars of the average retail prices of cheese and butter in Sydney are given in chapter 21 'Prices'.

Levies on Dairy Products

The Commonwealth Government imposes levies on all whole milk or the butterfat content of cream produced throughout Australia to finance the administration and promotional activities of the Australian Dairy Corporation and the research activities of the Australian Dairy Research Committee described earlier in this chapter. The operative rates payable during 1983-84 are shown in the following table.

	Per 100 litres whole milk (cents)	*Per 100 kg butterfat (cents)*
Administration and overseas market promotion	4.0	100.0
Domestic sales promotion	19.0	475.0
Dairy industry research	1.0	25.0

The total amounts raised in recent years by the above levies on dairy products are summarised below.

	1978-79	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Administration and overseas marketing ($'000)	1,987	1,969	2,093	2,082	2,243	2,401
Domestic sales promotion ($'000)	3,298	3,282	3,712	4,685	6,704	9,598
Research ($'000)	435	459	422	416	535	593
Total levies imposed ($'000)	**5,720**	**5,710**	**6,227**	**7,183**	**9,482**	**12,592**

Exports of Dairy Products

The following table shows the quantity and value of principal dairy exports in recent years, where New South Wales was the state of origin for the products.

Overseas Exports *(a)* of Selected Dairy Products from N.S.W. (Year ended 30 June)

Dairy products	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Butter (incl. ghee) —						
Quantity ('000 kg)	1,368	942	497	177	276	930
Value ($A'000 f.o.b.)	2,155	1,618	1,093	497	790	1,953
Cheese —						
Quantity ('000 kg)	1,265	832	639	626	398	292
Value ($A'000 f.o.b.)	1,843	1,547	1,301	1,413	1,062	843
Preserved milk *(b)* —						
Quantity ('000 kg)	7,830	5,337	3,843	r1,961	2,247	2,545
Value ($A'000 f.o.b.)	6,901	5,501	6,098	r2,941	3,186	3,678

(a) Includes ships' stores. *(b)* Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

Dairy Industry Research

The Australian Dairy Research Committee, set up under the *Dairying Research Act 1972* administers a program of scientific, technical, and economic research into the dairy industry. The functions of the Committee are to make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry concerning the allocation of funds from the Dairying Research Trust Account for the industry's dairy research programme.

In addition to dairy cattle research (mentioned earlier in this division), funds are allocated for dairy product manufacturing research. Importance has been placed on the maintenance and improvement of the quality of products, the development of new processes, whey utilisation, and energy conservation.

EGG MARKETING AND PRODUCTION

Egg Industry Act, 1983

Based largely on the recommendations of the Inquiry into the Production and Marketing of Eggs in N.S.W., the Egg Industry Act, 1983 came into effect on 1 July 1983. This Act repealed the Egg Industry Stabilisation Act, 1971, as amended, abolished the Egg Marketing Board and the Poultry Farmers Licensing Committee and removed the egg marketing legislation from the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1983. It established the New South Wales Egg Corporation and a re-constituted Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee, both of which are under the control and direction of the N.S.W. Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.

New South Wales Egg Corporation

The New South Wales Egg Corporation consists of seven members, a Chairman and a Managing Director nominated by the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, four members elected by egg producers in the State, and one appointed on the nomination of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. Its main functions are the marketing and promotion of eggs and egg products, collection, grading, quality testing, packing, distribution and sale, and setting the wholesale price of eggs. The Egg Industry Act, 1983 vests eggs produced in the State, in the Corporation, requiring that they be delivered to the Corporation which determines and pays a uniform price to the producers for eggs delivered.

The Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee

The Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee consists of four members appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries; one is the Chairman, two represent the Corporation and the fourth is a person with special qualifications. Its main functions are to advise the Minister on the State Hen quota and to issue licences and permits. The Minister determines a State Hen quota and this is distributed amongst the licensees by the Committee. The Egg Industry Act, 1983 permits the surrender (as well as suspension) and re-issue of licences, the trading of quotas, and the seizure of hens and eggs in excess of the licensed quota. The Committee is also responsible for setting and collecting licence fees and for the supervision of conditions as set on licences. Generally the endeavours of the Committee are to ensure the number of hens held in the State is sufficient to meet market needs, without there being a costly surplus of eggs. An additional method to control production is provided by a voluntary suspension scheme, whereby under any voluntary agreement, such as leasing or surrender, between the Corporation and licensees, the whole or part of a hen quota is suspended, for a specific period. This provides a quick reduction of production, and may be used as a seasonal adjustment measure rather than a compulsory quota reduction scheme which is still available under the Act.

Egg Export Committee

The Egg Export Committee, of which the New South Wales Egg Corporation is a member, operates under the direction of the Australian Egg Marketing Council to arrange for the sale of surplus shell eggs on behalf of all States. However, the New South Wales Egg Corporation organises its own marketing of separated egg products.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales in 1973-74 and for the years 1978-79 to 1982-83 are given in the following table. Details for 1983-84 relate to the operations of the New South Wales Egg Corporation.

Operations of the Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales/New South Wales Egg Corporation (Pool year)

Particulars	*1973-74*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Eggs under control of Board/ Corporation ('000 dozen) —							
Consigned to Board for disposal	64,036	61,629	63,279	68,146	63,325	63,370	63,551
Sold by producer-agents	19,279	15,735	15,271	15,525	16,190	16,584	18,294
Total eggs	**83,315**	**77,365**	**78,549**	**83,671**	**79,515**	**79,954**	**81,845**
Payments to consignors —							
Amount ($'000)	37,694	50,706	57,901	71,953	73,252	79,787	75,613
Average realised price *(a)* (cents per doz.)	58.9	82.3	91.5	105.6	115.7	125.9	119.0
Average net return *(b)* (cents per doz.)	44.6	63.5	70.3	79.0	84.5	94.5	87.0
Liquid egg pulp produced *(c)* ('000 kg)	11,992	9,683	9,966	12,595	11,124	11,409	11,094

(a) Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and overseas sales. *(b)* Average realised price less Board/Corporation charges, Commonwealth industry levy, and contribution towards cost of building operations (ceased in 1973). *(c)* Includes liquid whole egg, liquid egg whites, and liquid egg yolks.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Corporation are consigned direct to the Corporation for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal directly with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Corporation. Sales by producer-agents are confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from disposal of eggs by the Corporation (including amounts for equalising returns from local and overseas sales) are pooled by the Corporation and distributed to consignors on an average 'realised' price basis. Consignors are required to pay to the Corporation a handling and selling charge (11.5c per dozen in 1982-83 and 13.5c per dozen in 1983-84). Producer-agents are required to make a contribution (6.5c per dozen on private sales in 1982-83 and 6.0c in 1983-84) towards administrative expenses.

The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board/Corporation in a pool year, as shown in the above table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. Other eggs are produced by poultry-keepers who evade, or are exempt from, the Egg Industry Act, 1983.

Wholesale Prices of Eggs

The average annual price per dozen of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1974 and more recent years is shown below.

1974	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
77.3c	$1.00	$1.14	$1.34	$1.41	$1.53	$1.49

These prices are the Egg Marketing Board/New South Wales Egg Corporation prices to retailers for eggs weighing 55g.

Production Quotas

The Egg Industry Stabilisation Act, 1971 introduced a quota system to limit the number of hens producing eggs for human consumption. Base quotas, based on flock size, were introduced and administered by the Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee and became effective in 1974; the State quota then being 5.5 million hens. This was subsequently changed to 4.9m in 1977, 4.5m in 1978, 4.6m in 1979, 4.3m in 1981 and 4.1m in 1984. A condition of licence was introduced from 1 November 1983 allowing producers to keep only hens equivalent to 90 percent of their quotas. This was reduced to 80 percent from 4 July 1984.

Poultry Industry Levy

In terms of the *Poultry Industry Levy Act 1965* and the *Poultry Industry Assistance Act 1965*, the Commonwealth Government imposes a levy on the owners of hens and makes the proceeds available to the States for expenditure for the benefit of the poultry industry. The levy is imposed as a rate per fortnight on all flocks in excess of twenty hens kept for commercial production. The maximum annual levy which is collected by the respective State Egg Boards, on behalf of the Poultry Industry Trust Fund is $2.00 per hen (the operative rate being $1.95 per hen in 1984-85). (The Trust Fund was created under the Poultry Industry Assistance Act as a trust account for levies collected.)

In the main, the proceeds of the hen levy are used by the State Egg Boards to equalise returns from sales of surplus eggs but a small part of the proceeds is used to finance research projects. The total levy collected from Australian producers in 1983-84 was $19.5m, of which $8m was from New South Wales. In this same period $19.4m was returned to Australian producers of which $8.2m was returned to the New South Wales Egg Corporation to equalise returns from domestic and export sales.

The Commonwealth Government recently announced its intention to phase out the hen levy by July 1987 in line with industry plans to reduce surplus production. Other arrangements are to be made to fund research.

Poultry Industry Research

Funds from part of the proceeds of the hen levy on owners of hens (described above) may be used as expenditure on scientific, technical, economic, and marketing research of benefit to the poultry industry. This expenditure is authorised by the Minister for Primary Industry on the advice of the Australian Egg Marketing Council. Such expenditure is matched by the Commonwealth Government on a dollar for dollar basis, up to a maximum of $150,000 in any one year.

The Poultry Research Advisory Committee was established by the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities (now the Australian Egg Marketing Council) to advise the Council on research matters and to make recommendations on an annual programme for research on subjects important to the egg industry. For 1983-84, the research programme for the poultry industry cost $363,000 with projects to be carried out by egg marketing boards, State agricultural departments, C.S.I.R.O., universities and other tertiary institutions.

Overseas Marketing of Eggs and Egg Products

Until 31 December 1984, the overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products was subject to control, in terms of the *Egg Export Control Act 1947* and associated Acts, by the Australian Egg Board. However, due to the restriction of export surpluses by all States, the Australian Egg Board was abolished under the *Egg Export Legislation Repeal Act 1984*. This Act also repealed the *Egg Export Control Act 1947* along with its associated Acts, and makes each State responsible for the handling of its own exports of eggs and egg products. Particulars of the overseas exports of eggs from New South Wales since 1978-79, on a 'state of origin' basis are shown below.

			Year ended 30 June —			
Eggs	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
In shell ('000 doz)	342	541	479	379	1,194	3,359
Other ('000 kg)	3,119	1,806	3,877	2,942	2,236	4,961
Value ($A'000 f.o.b.)	4,957	2,748	5,609	4,960	4,254	6,301

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, producing honey for local and overseas consumption. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. While most operators extract their honey in mobile plants, the number of central extracting plants is increasing. Honey is obtained from the flora of many varieties of native eucalypts and introduced crops and pasture plants. In addition, pollination of crops by honey bees as a source of income for beekeepers is increasing.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act, 1916-44, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their apiaries each year with the Department of Agriculture. Registration fees are based on the number of hives in the apiary.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1973-74 and recent years are shown in the following table.

Bee Hives and Honey and Beeswax Production *(a)* N.S.W. (Year ended 30 June)

Particulars	*1974*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Number of beekeepers (at 30 June)	949	766	759	798	878	874	783
Bee hives (number) —							
From which honey was taken	151,398	142,608	159,637	125,859	149,428	154,816	151,868
From which no honey was taken *(b)*	50,842	55,429	43,725	74,367	66,691	67,848	63,833
Total bee hives	*202,240*	*198,037*	*203,362*	*200,226*	*216,119*	*222,664*	*215,701*
Honey produced ('000 kg)	8,530	7,444	9,935	5,701	8,828	8,789	10,260
Yield of honey per productive hive (kg)	56.3	52.2	62.2	45.3	59.1	56.8	67.6
Beeswax produced (kg)	123,423	149,871	187,731	106,071	161,214	174,458	189,165

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with forty or more hives. *(b)* Includes nuclei, small hives and pollination hives.

On a 'State of origin' basis, overseas exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1981-82 to 2,051 tonnes, valued at $1.8m.

A levy on honey sold for consumption in Australia has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the *Honey Levy Acts* (Nos 1 and 2 of 1962). The operative rate of the levy for 1983-84 was 2.2 cents per kilogram.

In addition, the *Honey Export Charge Act 1973* imposes a charge of 0.5 cents per kilogram on honey exports. The proceeds of the levies are used to finance the regulation of overseas exports of honey and associated promotional activities of the Australian Honey Board. The *Honey Research Act 1980* imposes an additional levy of 0.25 cents per kilogram to finance research activities into the scientific, technical, and economic aspects of beekeeping and the production, packing and marketing of hive products. This includes the training of research personnel, publication of research findings, and dissemination of information and advice.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The following table shows the value of livestock products in N.S.W. in recent years. The *gross value* shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the principal market place. The *local value* represents the gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

Livestock Products: Gross and Local Values, N.S.W. ($'000)

Livestock product	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Gross value			
Wool —						
Shorn and crutched	442,603	497,462	477,406	550,071	560,969	660,479
Other *(a)*	35,326	49,456	32,584	25,237	24,226	26,961
Total, wool	*477,929*	*546,918*	*509,990*	*575,308*	*585,195*	*687,439*
Production of milk —						
Market milk *(b)*	130,136	137,138	151,581	184,103	195,572	181,308
Milk for other purposes *(c)*	23,637	28,231	36,000	52,014	56,604	56,550
Total, whole milk	*153,773*	*165,369*	*187,581*	*236,117*	*252,176*	*237,858*
Eggs	78,822	88,562	98,677	102,515	110,522	116,726
Honey and beeswax	5,869	8,338	4,912	7,189	6,748	8,399
Total, livestock products	**716,393**	**809,186**	**801,160**	**921,129**	**954,641**	**1,050,423**
			Local value			
Wool —						
Shorn and crutched	420,952	471,720	449,834	516,941	525,834	625,230
Other *(a)*	35,326	49,456	32,584	25,237	24,226	26,961
Total, wool	*456,278*	*521,176*	*482,418*	*542,178*	*550,060*	*652,191*
Production of milk —						
Market milk *(b)*	112,750	119,578	133,783	164,395	175,311	181,308
Milk for other purposes *(c)*	23,637	28,231	36,000	52,014	56,604	56,550
Total, whole milk	*136,387*	*147,809*	*169,783*	*216,409*	*231,915*	*237,858*
Eggs	71,290	80,605	88,316	91,038	100,430	101,395
Honey and beeswax	5,686	8,132	4,912	7,189	6,748	8,399
Total, livestock products	**669,641**	**757,721**	**745,429**	**856,814**	**889,153**	**999,844**

(a) Includes the value of dead and fellmongered wool and the value of wool on skins. *(b)* As milk for human consumption. Prior to 1983-84, marketing costs have been included in gross value and excluded from local value. From 1983-84 they have been excluded from both values. *(c)* Includes milk used for butter, cheese, and other milk products.

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16

FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE

The Forestry Commission of New South Wales estimates that the total area of forested land in New South Wales is about 16,250,000 hectares. In addition to 3.43 million hectares of State Forest and 252,000 hectares of timber reserve, this total area includes nearly 5 million hectares in private ownership and over 7 million hectares of land in other forms of Crown ownership, including leasehold, vacant Crown land and National Park. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland Divisions.

The timber reserves are temporary reservations of timbered lands where the future land use has not yet been determined. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for other purposes.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include substantial areas which are inaccessible or of poor quality. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being considered for dedication as State Forests. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land include remnant stands which are in the process of being cleared with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

State Forests

At 30 June 1983 there were 756 State Forests, covering 3.43 million hectares, which had been dedicated for forestry use. These State Forests provide more than half of all the timber produced in the State each year. Nearly 80 per cent of this area carries eucalypt forest and about 12 per cent supports the cypress pine forests of the western slopes and plains. Rainforest and pine plantations comprise most of the remainder of the State Forest area.

In addition to their use for timber production, the State Forests play an important role in the protection of water catchment areas. They also attract over a million visitors a year seeking outdoor recreation, and are used in some areas for grazing by domestic stock under forest lease or occupation permits.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Forestry Commission's principal forest management policies are:

(a) managing the forests to play an expanding role in recreation, education, wildlife conservation, catchment protection and scientific research;
(b) managing the forests to provide a continuing supply of forest products; and
(c) providing an exotic softwood plantation resource.

Timber harvesting on State Forests and other Crown-timber lands is regulated by a quota system, and is carried out with regard to the subsequent regeneration of the areas logged. Regeneration of native species is almost entirely natural, but planting is necessary in some circumstances. Management plans have been prepared for most State Forest and other Crown-timber areas, laying down the general basis for the care and management of the forests.

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Because the native forests are unable to provide either the quantities or the full range of types of timbers used in New South Wales, considerable attention has been paid to the establishment of high yielding conifer plantations in suitable districts, notably the Central and Southern Tablelands. The total area of conifer plantation in State Forests at 31 March 1983 was 138,727 hectares, with a further 50,217 hectares established on private lands. (Wildfire damage during the 1982-83 season reduced the area of State conifer plantation by 7,804 hectares.) These plantations consist mainly of radiata pine. By early next century it is expected that these plantations will be providing more than half of all the timbers produced in the State.

Area *(a)* of Forest Plantations, N.S.W.
(*Source*: Forestry Commission of New South Wales)
(Hectares)

	At 31 March					
Type	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Government —						
Coniferous	125,638	129,508	133,170	139,401	144,569	138,727
Broad-leaved *(b)*	8,004	8,556	9,029	9,192	9,658	10,030
Private —						
Coniferous	35,423	37,896	41,209	40,228	49,086	50,217
Broad-leaved	8,999	9,352	9,318	9,692	9,478	8,748
Total, N.S.W.						
Coniferous	161,061	167,404	174,379	179,629	193,655	188,944
Broad-leaved *(b)*	17,003	17,908	18,347	18,884	19,136	18,778
Total	**178,064**	**185,312**	**192,726**	**198,513**	**212,791**	**207,722**

(a) Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested. *(b)* Excludes government enrichment plantings of broad-leaved trees within existing natural forests.

Forest Protection

Forests are subject to damage by many agencies, including fire, insects, fungi, weeds and certain mammals, such as rabbits and pigs. Protection against these is an important part of the work of the Forestry Commission. Fire protection involves the establishment of roads and trails providing access into various parts of the forest estate; look-out towers; an extensive radio communication network; water supplies; trained staff located in appropriate areas of the State; and specially designed fire-fighting equipment. It also involves the use of prescribed burning to reduce the fire hazard over extensive areas during safe periods of the year. Aircraft are widely used for this hazard reduction, and in fire control.

SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Forestry Commission of New South Wales

The constitution, powers, objects, and duties of the Forestry Commission of New South Wales are prescribed in the Forestry Act, 1916. The Commission comprises one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years. The Commission is responsible for the management and protection of the State Forests and timber reserves; the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce from State Forests, timber reserves and certain categories of Crown lands; the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills; and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology. The Commission is also responsible for the provision of adequate timber supplies by establishing plantations of exotic tree species and developing native forests. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora and fauna, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes carried out by public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required under various Acts in the interests of water and soil conservation.

Revenue is raised by the Forestry Commission from the sale of standing timber in State Forests and from royalties collected for logging on Crown timber lands.

Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development, in co-operation with the States and Commonwealth Territories, of national forestry policies; the carriage of work associated with Australia's international interests and obligations in forestry; and liaison with other Commonwealth departments on matters related to forestry activities.

Australian Forestry Council

The Australian Forestry Council comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States and the Northern Territory, and is chaired by the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry. The Council promotes the management of Australian forests for the benefit of the people of Australia, advances the welfare and development of the industries based upon these forests, facilitates the exchange of information on all aspects of forestry, makes recommendations on national forestry policies and promotes and co-ordinates research into forestry and forest products.

TYPES OF FOREST TIMBER

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards or are converted to woodchips for use in paper manufacture. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, Sydney blue gum, tallowwood, spotted gum, messmate and brown barrel; the associated and related species, brush box, is also widely used.

Cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to termite attack. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

Brushwoods are produced from the rainforest stands found in coastal and escarpment districts, though the supply of these timbers for general milling purposes is being phased out. The rainforest timbers, including such species as coachwood, yellow carabeen, sassafras, hoop pine and red cedar, have many qualities suiting their use in cabinet work, figured veneer, and other specialised high value uses.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, medicinal extracts, gums and resins, charcoal, and bark products.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act, 1916, require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of timber in New South Wales in the last six years, as estimated from these returns is shown in the following table.

Estimated Production of Timber, N.S.W.
(*Source*: Forestry Commission of New South Wales)
('000 cubic metres)

Type of timber	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Logs for sawing, slicing, or peeling —						
Forest hardwoods	1,485	1,405	1,487	1,485	1,390	1,087
Brushwoods and shrubwoods	105	88	72	65	55	21
Softwoods —						
Native	124	114	131	134	124	98
Exotic	307	361	442	480	512	402
Hewn (including mining timber) *(a)*	227	228	231	257	262	277
Poles and piles *(a)*	75	70	61	73	91	64
Pulpwoods	831	633	840	944	985	1,319
Total (excluding firewood)	**3,155**	**2,899**	**3,263**	**3,438**	**3,420**	**3,268**

(a) Prior to 1981-82 girders were included in hewn. From 1981-82 girders are included in poles and piles.

The following table shows the quantity of Australian grown sawn timber produced in New South Wales estimated from log figures shown in the preceding table, and based on industry recovery factors which allow for wastage when logs are sawn.

Timber Sawn in New South Wales *(a)*
(Source: Forestry Commission of New South Wales)
('000 cubic metres)

Type of timber	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Hardwoods	713	674	714	719	667	522
Brushwoods	47	40	32	29	24	10
Softwoods —						
Cypress pine	53	48	56	57	53	42
Plantation conifers	157	185	226	245	256	201
Total, softwoods	*210*	*233*	*282*	*302*	*309*	*243*
Total, sawn timber	**970**	**947**	**1,028**	**1,050**	**1,000**	**775**

(a) From Australian grown logs. Includes sawn sleepers and logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, some timber is sawn from imported logs and a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1977, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Overseas imports of timber into New South Wales consist mostly of undressed timber, mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods, such as douglas fir, hemlock pine, western red cedar, radiata pine, and redwood, come principally from Canada, the United States of America, and New Zealand. The hardwoods, such as meranti, Philippine mahogany, ramin, and teak come mainly from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. New South Wales exports consist largely of woodchips to Japan.

FISHERIES

The waters along the coast and in the river estuaries of New South Wales contain many species of fish, prawns, and other crustaceans of high commercial value. The continental shelf and slope support valuable fisheries for prawns and fish. Carp, perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland waters.

MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

Fisheries in New South Wales are administered by the New South Wales Government in respect of inland waters and coastal waters within territorial limits. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for administration of fisheries beyond territorial waters and in certain proclaimed waters. An amendment to the (Commonwealth) *Fisheries Act 1952,* which became effective early in 1983, provides mechanisms for the Commonwealth and States to consult and agree on management of a particular fishery, applying either State or Commonwealth law to implement agreed measures throughout the fishery irrespective of whether it lies within or beyond territorial waters. Complementary State legislation for these arrangements with New South Wales was provided by a 1982 amendment to the (State) Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935.

Fisheries in New South Wales

Fisheries in New South Wales are regulated by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, through its Division of Fisheries, in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935. (The former New South Wales State Fisheries was incorporated into the New South Wales Department of Agriculture in February 1983.) The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, or as to seasons, methods, or species), the licensing of fishing boats and of those persons fishing within New South Wales waters who spend the major portion of their time, and earn the major portion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets and other methods of fishing, and the prohibition of the possession of undersized fish. Other provisions govern oyster farming, dredging and reclamations, the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force.

Oyster Farming

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, areas suitable for oyster culture are leased from the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, usually for a 15-year term and at a rental determined by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferential right to apply for its renewal. There are few unleased areas still available for the conventional stick and tray cultivation of oysters because of navigational and other restrictions.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in recent years.

Oyster Leases, N.S.W.
(*Source*: N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries Division)

	At 30 June					
Leases	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Number of leases	5,357	5,322	5,369	5,241	5,208	5,010
Length of foreshore in leases (metres)	823,836	816,613	835,402	814,205	791,811	751,627
Area of off-shore leases (hectares)	3,520	3,566	3,572	3,483	3,685	3,538

Inland Fisheries

Suitable streams and lakes are stocked with trout and Australian native fish (golden and silver perch, Murray cod and bass). Acclimatisation societies are registered to assist in the management of the trout fishery. Some waters are closed to trout-fishing during the winter months.

An angler's licence must be held by any person (other than an Aboriginal, a person under 16 years of age, or an age, invalid, or service pensioner) who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Fishing Beyond Coastal Waters

The Fisheries Division of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development and administration of commercial fisheries beyond coastal waters, in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Fisheries Act 1952*, the *Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984* and the *Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act 1968*, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. Under these Acts, commercial fishermen and their boats must be licensed for operation beyond coastal waters. An amendment to the *Fisheries Act 1952* which became operative in 1979, established a 200 nautical mile Australian fishing zone. Within this zone, foreign fishermen are required to hold Australian licences and comply with terms and conditions of access determined by Australia. The *Fishing Legislation Amendment Act (No.1)* 1984, which amends the *Fishing Industry Research Act 1969*, the *Fisheries Act 1952* and the *Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act 1968*, removes the requirement for crew members of fishing vessels to be individually licensed, and provides for the authorisation of unlicensed foreign fishing vessels to enter Australian ports for specified purposes. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Acts on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The *Whale Protection Act 1980*, which is administered by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, prohibits killing, capturing, injuring or interference with a whale, dolphin or porpoise in the Australian fishing zone and by Australians domiciled in Australia and Australian fishing vessels and aircraft and their crews beyond the 200 mile Australian fishing zone, with penalties up to $100,000.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species of fish are listed according to their common name.

Production of Fish, Selected Molluscs and Crustaceans, N.S.W.
(Year ended 30 June)
('000 kilograms *(a)*)

	1978	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
			Fish			
Freshwater species —						
Carp	548	238	374	218	247	132
Golden Perch	204	165	120	99	154	102
Murray Cod	19	19	10	20	28	11
Other	51	33	59	35	29	29
Total	*822*	*455*	*564*	*372*	*458*	*275*
Marine species —						
Australian Salmon	467	182	263	327	307	475
Bream	322	318	494	559	609	596
Flathead	1,010	1,054	1,159	1,231	1,279	1,335
Garfish	63	70	126	129	121	187
Gemfish	2,382	4,533	3,784	3,931	3,387	3,420
Gurnard	68	80	112	127	128	161
John Dory	248	170	224	206	215	288
Latchet	118	122	178	164	143	131
Leatherjacket	88	74	127	157	166	192
Luderick	421	325	349	390	468	558
Mackerel	113	87	77	132	131	153
Mirror Dory	357	609	290	197	177	294
Morwong	1,058	1,038	1,276	1,974	1,906	1,715
Mullet	3,041	2,664	3,159	3,409	3,127	3,370
Mulloway	246	216	211	260	232	209
Pilchard	273	217	142	228	271	348
Redfish	1,029	1,665	2,523	2,397	2,262	2,212
Shark	876	873	1,049	1,003	972	1,154
Snapper	712	849	911	929	978	905
Tailor	120	96	133	146	136	68
Teraglin	75	69	78	37	30	49
Trevally	292	244	298	444	601	961
Tuna *(b)*	5,277	4,471	3,817	5,164	2,432	1,936
Whiting	261	417	757	799	1,043	1,326
Yellowtail-kingfish	187	243	208	233	288	371
Other	1,526	1,446	1,912	2,049	2,170	2,818
Total marine species	*20,630*	*22,132*	*23,657*	*26,620*	*23,580*	*25,231*
Total fish production	**21,452**	**22,587**	**24,222**	**26,992**	**24,039**	**25,506**
			Molluscs and crustaceans			
Oysters	9,632	6,620	8,143	8,079	7,409	7,200
Abalone	372	549	650	543	608	637
Prawns	2,430	1,981	2,436	2,792	2,958	2,968
Crabs and crayfish	328	298	437	417	492	461

(a) Landed weight for fish; in-shell weight for molluscs and crustaceans. *(b) Source:* C.S.I.R.O.

Value of Fisheries Production

The following table shows the value of the recorded fisheries production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1977-78 and later years. A description of the terms 'gross' and 'local' value is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' in the chapter 'Agriculture'.

Value of Fisheries Production, N.S.W.
($'000)

Item	*Year ended 30 June*					
	1978	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
			Gross value			
Fish	16,731	17,905	25,072	28,121	25,831	30,698
Molluscs and crustaceans —						
Oysters	11,812	13,721	17,350	20,762	19,782	21,023
Prawns	8,845	8,283	10,901	13,318	13,726	17,687
Other	2,277	2,788	5,338	10,848	15,644	11,070
Total	**39,665**	**42,698**	**58,661**	**73,048**	**74,983**	**80,478**
			Local value			
Fish	13,885	14,728	20,702	23,390	20,972	24,800
Molluscs and crustaceans —						
Oysters	9,450	10,977	13,880	16,642	15,855	16,847
Prawns	7,731	7,041	9,266	11,307	11,655	15,046
Other	1,927	2,367	4,556	9,476	12,823	9,163
Total	**32,993**	**35,114**	**48,405**	**60,815**	**61,306**	**65,856**

MARKETING OF FISH

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority. The Authority, which is constituted under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, comprises three elected fishermen, two persons nominated by the Minister to represent fishermen, the Director-General of the Department of Agriculture and a person to represent consumers of fish.

The Authority conducts a market at Sydney, and markets are conducted by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries, and in certain instances, to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market, either by auction or by private treaty.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 20 centres, arrange for the handling of fish after landing and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Newcastle, Sydney, and Wollongong.

In addition to co-ordinating marketing, the Authority promotes the sale of locally caught fish.

Imports and Exports

Overseas imports of fish have provided a considerable proportion of the State's supply. There is a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Under the *Fish (Export Inspection Charge) Act 1981*, fishery products for export are subject to Commonwealth Government inspection to ensure that minimum standards of quality, hygiene and presentation are maintained. The fish export inspection fees are payable by persons with the export permit.

Particulars of the overseas trade in edible fisheries products in 1977-78 and later years are given in the next table.

Overseas Trade in Edible Fisheries Products, N.S.W.

	Year ended June					
Trade	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
			Quantity ('000kg)			
Imports *(a)*	23,931	33,662	28,013	32,689	29,570	30,947
Exports *(b)*	1,322	1,287	1,956	1,995	3,870	1,800
			Value ($A'000 f.o.b.)			
Imports *(a)*	56,250	61,830	74,616	95,127	99,340	111,417
Exports *(b)*	8,293	8,414	6,713	5,609	9,402	5,409

(a) Excludes live fish whether or not fit for human consumption. *(b)* Prior to 1982, exports are Australian produce of New South Wales origin. From 1982, exports are of Australian produce shipped from New South Wales' ports.

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1982-83, the imports included 13.1 million kg of fresh or frozen fish (42 per cent of the total fish imported), 1.6 million kg of smoked, dried, and salted fish (5 per cent), 4.4 million kg of fresh, frozen, salted or dried crustaceans and molluscs (14 per cent), and 11.7 million kg of prepared or preserved fish, crustaceans and molluscs (38 per cent). Most of the fresh and frozen fish came from New Zealand, Singapore, the Republic of South Africa and Japan. Salmon from the United States of America and Canada and sardines from Canada, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and Japan were the principal varieties of canned fish.

FISH PROCESSING

Fish, molluscs, and crustaceans caught off the New South Wales coast are either sold fresh or preserved. The principal varieties which are canned include Australian salmon and tuna, with redfish being processed into canned pet foods. Whole fish, fish fillets, and prawns are frozen by commercial and fish co-operative establishments throughout the State. Other methods of preservation such as smoking or bottling are not significant.

FISHERIES RESEARCH

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture is undertaking a marine resources survey of coastal and oceanic waters off the coast to determine the distribution and magnitude of the fisheries resources of these waters and to establish the most efficient means of exploitation. The

Brackish Water Fish Culture Research Station at Port Stephens is engaged in research into the practicability and economic feasibility of culturing prawns in ponds. The Department also operates an extensive research station at Narrandera for the study of inland fisheries and to supply juvenile fish for stocking purposes. Trout hatcheries have been established at Jindabyne and at Ebor. Research into oyster pathology and more efficient methods of oyster culture, including deepwater culture, in an attempt to increase production is also being undertaken by the Department.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications: *Fisheries, Australia* (Catalogue No. 7603.0); *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Department of Primary Industry; Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service; Fishing Industry Research Committee; Forestry Commission of New South Wales; New South Wales Department of Agriculture; and the Fish Marketing Authority. *Timber Supply Review* and *Australian Fisheries* from the Department of Primary Industry.

17

MINING AND ENERGY

MINING

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, and while neither are now of major importance, copper production did rise to significant levels after 1965, when major developmental work led to the re-commencement of copper mining at Cobar. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill since 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield.

In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State. Coal mining accounted for 74 per cent of the value of minerals produced in New South Wales in 1983-84, while the Broken Hill area continues to be the largest producer of zinc and one of the major producers of lead and silver in Australia; altogether, silver-lead-zinc mining provides 11 per cent of the value of New South Wales mineral production.

The mineral sands industry, operating principally along the northern New South Wales coastline, underwent a marked expansion from 1939 to 1972 to become a significant mining industry. However, since 1972 the output of the industry has steadily declined due to lower metal prices and environmental constraints permitting only some high grade reserves to be mined. Australia remains a major world supplier of rutile, zircon, and ilmenite, with New South Wales producing large quantities of rutile and zircon concentrates.

MINING INDUSTRIES

Australian Standard Industrial Classification

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual mining census and the other integrated economic censuses and surveys are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys' in the 1985 edition of the N.S.W. Year Book. A more detailed description of the Mining Division of the ASIC is given below.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in August 1985.

Classification of Mining Establishments

The 'mining industries', as identified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, include all establishments engaged mainly in mining or mineral exploration, as well as mining establishments under development. The term 'mining' is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (such as coal and ores), liquids (such as crude petroleum), or gases (such as natural gas), by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings.

Establishments engaged mainly in dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other (including chemical beneficiation) processes are included in the 'mining industries' — because these activities are generally carried out in treatment works situated at or in the locality of a mine as an integral part of mining operations. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality.

Establishments engaged mainly in the refining or smelting of minerals or ores (other than the preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacture of products of mineral origin (such as coke, cement, or fertilisers), are not included in the 'mining industries' (whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine).

The following table shows the industries included in 'Division B: Mining' of the 1978 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).*

Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Division B: Mining

1978 ASIC code no.	*Title*	*1978 ASIC code no.*	*Title*
11	Metallic minerals —	*13*	Oil and gas —
1111	Iron ores	*1300*	Oil and gas
1112	Iron ore pelletising		
1121	Bauxite	*14*	Construction materials —
1122	Copper ores	*1401*	Sand and gravel
1123	Gold ores	*1404*	Construction materials, n.e.c.
1124	Mineral sands		
1125	Nickel ores	*15*	Other non-metallic minerals —
1126	Silver-lead-zinc ores	*1501*	Limestone
1127	Tin ores	*1502*	Clays
1128	Uranium ores	*1504*	Salt
1129	Non-ferrous metal ores, n.e.c.	*1505*	Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.
12	Coal —	*16*	Services to mining, n.e.c. —
1201	Black coal	*1611*	Petroleum exploration (own account)
1202	Brown coal	*1612*	Mineral exploration, n.e.c. (own account)
		1620	Mining and exploration services, n.e.c.

Summary Statistics of Operations

Detailed statistics of operations and minerals produced for the mining industries in New South Wales are published in a separate annual bulletin, *Mining* (Catalogue No. 8401.1).

Average employment over whole year includes working proprietors and employees on the payroll, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Wages and salaries paid refers to gross earnings of all employees including those located at separate administrative offices and ancillary units, before taxation and other deductions. Overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, bonuses and commission payments to employees, holiday pay, payments to employees absent on long-service leave, and sick pay and similar payments are included. Car allowances, and entertainment and similar allowances as well as the drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

The concept of *value added* is described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys' in the 1985 issue of the N.S.W. Year Book.

Fixed capital expenditure includes expenditure on new assets (including expenditure during the year on mine development, in respect of both producing mines and mines under development for production), plus expenditure on land and second-hand assets, less disposals of fixed tangible assets. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed tangible assets is excluded.

A summary of operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries during the last six years is given in the following table.

Mining Establishments *(a)* in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, by Industry Subdivision

Industry subdivision	*ASIC code no.*	*Establishments at 30 June(b)*	*Average employment over whole year(c)*	*Wages and salaries paid(d)*	*Value added (e)*	*Fixed capital expenditure(f)*
				$'000		
1978-79						
Metallic minerals	11	42	5,738	84,454	256,146	55,174
Coal *(g)*	12	90	16,786	304,592	*(h)*699,436	130,207
Construction materials	14	251	1,774	23,818	71,897	9,622
Other non-metallic minerals	15	144	1,060	12,552	22,265	2,317
Total, mining		**527**	**25,358**	**425,416**	**1,049,744**	**197,320**
1979-80						
Metallic minerals	11	58	5,918	103,938	395,318	35,647
Coal *(g)*	12	89	17,783	336,642	*(h)*658,765	169,086
Construction materials	14	281	1,926	27,752	94,455	9,197
Other non-metallic minerals	15	152	1,082	15,614	26,808	6,296
Total, mining		**580**	**26,709**	**483,945**	**1,175,346**	**220,225**
1980-81						
Metallic minerals	11	60	6,104	103,727	222,210	66,109
Coal *(g)*	12	91	19,433	464,182	*(h)*888,089	418,577
Construction materials *(i)*	14	342	2,152	33,875	117,747	15,868
Other non-metallic minerals	15	140	1,109	17,005	34,796	5,068
Total, mining		**633**	**28,798**	**618,789**	**1,262,843**	**505,622**
1981-82						
Metallic minerals	11	42	5,616	107,294	175,361	115,721
Coal *(g)*	12	96	21,432	583,096	*(h)*1,156,090	689,439
Construction materials	14	307	1,890	32,556	125,162	10,666
Other non-metallic minerals	15	135	785	12,399	26,666	683
Total, mining		**580**	**29,723**	**735,344**	**1,483,280**	**816,508**
1982-83						
Metallic minerals	11	46	5,143	115,480	227,718	72,576
Coal *(g)*	12	96	21,015	648,202	*(h)*1,444,389	480,219
Construction materials	14	297	1,791	32,420	113,479	5,669
Other non-metallic minerals	15	138	716	12,375	28,763	3,091
Total, mining		**577**	**28,665**	**808,477**	**1,814,348**	**561,553**
1983-84						
Metallic minerals	11	47	4,839	106,251	233,077	31,236
Coal *(g)*	12	94	19,882	629,804	*(h)*1,253,938	238,933
Construction materials	14	291	1,741	34,990	129,600	7,396
Other non-metallic minerals	15	131	632	11,327	23,364	2,594
Total, mining		**563**	**27,094**	**782,372**	**1,639,980**	**280,158**

Note. Data for 1983-84 includes four establishments classified to Industry subdivision 14, Construction materials, operating in the Australian Capital Territory. Data in respect of these establishments is relatively insignificant.

(a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in opal mining, exploration activities, and other services to the mining industries. *(b)* Includes establishments that have operated intermittently throughout the year and are expected to operate on this basis every year. *(c)* Includes working proprietors. *(d)* Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. *(e)* Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stock, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. *(f)* Outlay on fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State. *(g)* Employment, wages and salaries and capital expenditure data relating to a small ancillary head office serving an enterprise in ASIC Subdivision 13, Oil and gas, have been included in Subdivision 12, Coal. *(h)* Exporters of coal have been liable for Coal Export Duty payments since August 1975. These payments have been excluded from sales figures and hence from value added. In 1983-84, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to $0.8m. *(i)* Details for 1980-81 and later years are not strictly comparable with previous years due to improved coverage of establishments classifiable to this industry category.

Value Added

The major components of value added by the mining industries are illustrated in the following table. Further details regarding the composition of these components is given in Appendix B in the 1985 issue of the N.S.W. Year Book.

Mining Establishments *(a)* in N.S.W.: Value Added by Industry Subdivision or Class, 1983-84 ($'000)

Industry subdivision or class	*ASIC code*	*Turnover(b)*	*Stocks at beginning of year*	*Stocks at end of year*	*Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses*	*Value added (c)*
Metallic minerals	11	399,963	89,872	96,842	173,856	233,077
Coal, oil, and gas *(d)*	12-13	2,381,291	356,965	351,066	1,121,454	1,253,938
Construction materials	14	240,860	21,836	20,437	109,861	129,600
Other non-metallic minerals	15	47,811	5,379	4,603	23,671	23,364
Total, mining (excluding services to mining)		**3,069,926**	**474,052**	**472,948**	**1,428,843**	**1,639,980**

Note. Data for 1983-84 included four establishments classified to Industry subdivision 14, Construction materials, operating in the Australian Capital Territory. Data in respect of these establishments is relatively insignificant.

(a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in opal mining, exploration activities and other services to the mining industries. *(b)* Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income and capital work done for own use. *(c)* Represents turnover *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. *(d)* Exporters of coal have been liable for Coal Export Duty payments since August 1975. These payments have been excluded from sales figures and hence from turnover and value added. In 1983-84, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to $0.8m.

MINERALS PRODUCED

Statistics of the Quantity and Value of Minerals Produced

Statistics of the quantity and value of minerals produced are obtained from returns collected by the N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources in respect of:

(a) all establishments coming within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments);

(b) those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity, carried out mining activities; and

(c) itinerant and part-time miners.

Measurement of Output

In presenting statistics of minerals produced in New South Wales, minerals are divided into four major groups — metallic minerals, coal, construction materials, and other non-metallic minerals.

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded, in general, in the form in which the minerals are despatched from the mine or from associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Thus for metallic minerals, the output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine, and as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are carried out in associated works in the locality of the mine. In the case of coal produced in New South Wales, the quantity of coal shown in this Section is either the quantity of raw coal or saleable coal produced. Raw coal is the gross output drawn from the mine, prior to treatment in coal washeries for removal of unwanted material, but excluding dirt and chitter dumped or not otherwise used. The quantity of saleable raw coal is, the total quantity of raw coal produced less the quantity of raw coal treated in coal industry washeries, whereas the quantity of saleable washed coal is the total quantity of washed coal produced within the coal mining industry. The value of coal produced is, in all cases, the value of saleable coal produced.

For particular minerals (e.g., those which do not have a marketable value until they are sold or despatched from a mine), despatches (or sales) are used as the more appropriate quantitative measure of production.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc. contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.— e.g., aluminium — contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

Method of Valuation

The output of individual minerals is valued at the mine or at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. This valuation is derived, in general, by valuing the quantity produced during the year at the unit selling value of the mineral during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in transporting the mineral from the mine (or associated treatment works) to the point of sale. (Special values of output, based on actual or estimated realisations for the year's production, are supplied by certain large mineral producers.)

Mining Activities

Trends in employment and the value of minerals produced in mining activities in New South Wales during the last six years are summarised in the following table. In this table, each mine has been classified to a particular mining activity on the basis of its principal mineral products — and all employment and minerals produced at the mine (or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine) have been attributed to that mining activity. Figures differ from those shown in the 'Mining Industries' subsection in that they include not only establishments which come within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments) but also those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity carried out mining activities, and itinerant and part-time miners.

Metallic Minerals and Sulphur

Quantity and Value of Metallic Minerals

The quantity and value of the metallic ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales in the last 3 years are given in the following tables.

Metallic Minerals Produced in N.S.W.

Mineral	*Unit of quantity*	*Quantity*			*Value ($'000)*		
		1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Antimony concentrates *(a)*	tonne	1,023	496	471	1,235	425	378
Antimony-gold concentrates	tonne	—	—	59	—	—	64
Bauxite	tonne	1,161	726	—	2	2	—
Copper concentrates	tonne	69,565	84,313	87,967	13,127	24,613	21,018
Copper-gold concentrates	tonne	—	209	34	—	859	222
Gold concentrates *(a)*	tonne	554	281	1,091	1,412	798	1,521
Gold ore *(a)*	tonne	—	2	3	—	—	—
Gold — other forms *(a)* *(b)*	kilogram	7	1	191	64	13	1,575
Ilmenite concentrates *(a)* *(c)*	tonne	33,643	24,178	16,780	415	344	268
Iron oxide *(a)*	tonne	12,523	22,422	14,384	156	393	186
Lead concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	344,296	319,732	289,411	103,831	127,522	100,190
Lead concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	945	443	416	157	94	172
Lead-zinc concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	17,404	17,687	20,045	4,857	6,241	7,336
Lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	23,775	22,518	17,887	3,588	3,482	2,450
Monazite concentrates *(a)*	tonne	396	399	495	126	145	182
Rutile concentrates *(c)*	tonne	68,037	38,264	35,272	18,432	9,178	8,731
Silver-lead ore *(a)*	tonne	—	903	1,696	—	129	246
Tin concentrates *(d)*	tonne	3,169	3,214	2,832	19,990	19,133	17,766
Wolfram concentrates	tonne	5	2	—	27	10	3
Zinc concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	611,919	656,950	564,663	119,016	120,917	144,174
Zinc concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	20,466	14,630	23,655	5,536	5,411	6,630
Zircon concentrates *(c)*	tonne	88,900	56,186	59,779	8,056	6,542	7,271
Total metallic minerals produced		..	..	..	**300,026**	**326,251**	**320,383**

(a) Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production. *(b)* Bullion, alluvial, and retorted gold, etc. *(c)* Includes concentrates finally separated in Queensland from zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W.; excludes concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. *(d)* Production by large producers; despatches from the mine by small producers.

Contents *(a)* of Metallic Minerals Produced in N.S.W.

Metal, etc.	*Unit of quantity*	*1981-82 Total*	*1982-83 Total*	*1983-84*		
				Available for recovery in Australia	*Destined for export in ores, etc.*	*Total*
Alumina	tonne	441	276	—	—	—
Antimony	tonne	r1,218	769	378	340	718
Cadmium	tonne	r1,378	1,424	937	402	1,339
Cobalt	tonne	57	92	36	24	60
Copper	tonne	r22,915	26,878	17,894	7,647	25,541
Gold	kilogram	612	606	671	295	966
Lead	tonne	253,031	237,437	182,490	30,664	213,154
Manganese	tonne	5,169	5,335	2,568	1,457	4,025
Monazite	tonne	357	360	*(b)*	*(b)*	445
Silver	kilogram	307,508	322,390	227,903	76,411	304,314
Sulphur	tonne	273,956	298,850	150,599	69,604	220,203
Tin	tonne	1,668	1,576	700	688	1,388
Titanium dioxide *(c)*	tonne	80,454	47,612	*(b)*	*(b)*	41,392
Tungstic oxide	tonne	4	1	—	—	—
Zinc	tonne	357,185	374,783	227,395	103,545	330,940
Zircon *(c)*	tonne	r88,479	55,588	*(b)*	*(b)*	59,181

(a) These are gross contents of metallic minerals produced, as determined by assay, and make no allowance for losses in smelting or refining. *(b)* Dissection not available — mainly for export. *(c)* Includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland (Nil in 1983-84); *excludes* the metallic content of concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W.

Quantity of Metallic Minerals Produced

The contents of metallic minerals produced in the State are reassembled in the previous table to show the total quantity of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced. The total quantity of copper shown in this table, for example, is the aggregate copper content of all copper-bearing minerals (copper concentrates, lead concentrates, zinc concentrates, etc.). The dissection between contents 'Available for recovery in Australia' and those 'Destined for export in ores, etc.' is based on advice received from mineral producers and ore buyers.

Antimony. Antimony concentrates are the principal source of antimony within New South Wales, accounting for about 41 per cent of the total antimony produced. The only significant producer is located in the Northern Tablelands, near Armidale. Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are another important source of antimony; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia).

Copper. Copper ore bodies occur widely throughout New South Wales, but exploitation has been handicapped by the low grade and/or small size of most deposits. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the copper concentrates produced at Cobar and Woodlawn and in the lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill.

Mine production of copper in the last six years is given in the next table.

Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.
(tonnes)

Mineral in which contained	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Copper-gold concentrate	—	—	—	—	88	9
Copper ore	1	—	—	—	—	—
Copper concentrates	7,973	12,467	10,210	15,814	20,231	19,733
Copper-lead-zinc ore	4,235	—	—	—	—	—
Copper oxide	12	2	—	—	—	—
Gold concentrates	—	3	5	3	—	—
Lead concentrates *(a)*	4,260	4,956	5,188	4,530	4,339	3,561
Lead-zinc concentrates *(b)*	—	77	119	295	170	172
Silver concentrates	14	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc concentrates	1,180	1,538	1,499	2,273	2,050	2,066
Zinc-lead ore	—	—	141	—	—	—
Total copper	**17,675**	**19,043**	**17,162**	**22,915**	**26,878**	**25,541**

(a) Includes lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps in 1980-81 and earlier years. *(b)* Lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps are included in 'lead concentrates' in 1980-81 and earlier years.

Gold. The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. Most of the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill. Expanded production and improved recovery techniques at the antimony-gold mines near Armidale are responsible for these mines emerging as important gold producers.

A table showing the quantity and value of the mine production of gold, since its discovery in this State in 1851, was shown on page 1011 of Year Book No. 64.

Mineral Sands (Zircon, Rutile, Ilmenite, and Monazite). Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands along the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swamp areas lying behind beaches where available high-grade deposits have been virtually exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for the greater part of the value of output of the industry, are in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment for paints, the coating of welding rods, and the production of titanium metal. Despite the extensive use of rutile by overseas pigment manufacturers the demand for Australian rutile concentrates has fallen steadily in recent years.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands. Normally they are used for pigment manufacture but a chrome impurity in N.S.W. ilmenite concentrates renders them unsuitable for this use. They are also used in limited quantities in sand blasting and as a supplement to normal steel furnace feed. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table shows production of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last six years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

Mine Production of Titanium Dioxide, Zircon, and Monazite, N.S.W. (tonnes)

Mineral sand	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Titanium dioxide						
Contents of —						
Rutile concentrates *(a)*	122,321	98,369	95,404	65,314	36,732	33,840
Ilmenite concentrates *(a)*	19,871	12,688	15,617	15,140	10,880	7,552
Total titanium dioxide (a)	*142,192*	*111,057*	*111,021*	*80,454*	*47,612*	*41,392*
Zircon content of zircon concentrates *(a)*	141,275	106,477	113,009	r88,479	55,588	59,181
Monazite content of monazite concentrates	484	1,493	391	357	360	445

(a) Includes the metallic content (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland. (In 1983-84, no zircon-rutile concentrates were recovered in N.S.W.) *Excludes* the metallic content of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. (Nil during 1983-84.)

Silver, Lead, and Zinc. Silver-lead-zinc mining in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, situated 1,125 kilometres by rail west of Sydney and 412 kilometres from Port Pirie (South Australia). The only other significant producers are the Cobar, Woodlawn and Elura mines.

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by open stopping and horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1983-84, 148 million tonnes of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 6.9 per cent lead, 8.3 grams silver per tonne and 8.9 per cent zinc. Apart from the silver, lead and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The bulk of the lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill is railed to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.97 or 99.99 per cent lead, depending on trace elements present in the concentrates. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and despatched overseas for further treatment. Sulphuric acid is produced from the lead sinter gas.

More than half of the zinc concentrate currently produced at Broken Hill is shipped through Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, for smelting and refining; the remainder is exported overseas. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (mostly at 99.95 per cent purity but occasionally at 99.99 per cent purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

The smelting and refining plant at Cockle Creek, treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Cobar. The lead bullion produced is exported overseas for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper-lead dross are recovered as by-products during the smelting and refining process.

Lead and zinc concentrates are produced in conjunction with copper concentrates at Cobar. The lead concentrates are despatched to Cockle Creek for smelting and refining, and the zinc concentrates are despatched either to Cockle Creek or to Risdon.

The Woodlawn copper-lead-zinc-silver deposit, situated 50 km south of Goulburn, was discovered in 1969. The surface gossan and supergene ore were mined by open pit in 1977-78 and open pit mining of the main sulphide ore body commenced in 1978. Reserves are estimated to be 6.3 million tonnes of complex copper-lead-zinc-silver ore with an average grade of 1.7 per cent copper, 5.5 per cent lead, 14.4 per cent zinc and 89 grams per tonne silver; and 3.7 million tonnes of copper ore with an average grade of 1.9 per cent copper. Ore concentration is carried out at the mine, there being two circuits — a copper ore circuit and a complex ore circuit. Copper concentrate from the copper circuit is sent to Port Kembla for smelting. The complex ore concentrating circuit produces copper, lead and zinc concentrates. Part of these concentrates are smelted in Australia (copper concentrate at Port Kembla, lead concentrate at Newcastle and Port Pirie, and the zinc concentrate at Newcastle) with the remainder being exported overseas.

A silver-lead-zinc deposit at Elura, 41km north of Cobar, was discovered in 1973. Reserves are estimated at 27 million tonnes of ore, averaging 8.3 per cent zinc, 5.6 per cent lead and 140 grams per tonne silver. Access to the mine is via a decline, almost 3 km long, and a vertical shaft. Extraction of ore commenced in January 1983. After treatment of the ore at the mine, the zinc and silver-lead concentrates are railed to Newcastle. The zinc concentrates are shipped to Risdon in Tasmania for smelting. The silver-lead concentrates are sent to local smelters and overseas markets.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last six years.

Mine Production of Lead and Zinc, N.S.W. (tonnes)

Mineral in which contained	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Lead			
Lead concentrates *(a)*	230,413	220,591	207,725	225,366	208,779	183,224
Zinc concentrates	9,642	11,472	11,203	14,675	14,335	15,697
Other minerals *(b)*	4,610	5,125	6,010	12,990	14,323	14,233
Total lead	**244,665**	**237,189**	**224,938**	**253,031**	**237,437**	**213,154**
			Zinc			
Zinc concentrates	275,053	292,589	279,228	319,159	338,988	296,430
Lead concentrates *(a)*	18,500	23,561	22,438	20,373	18,961	17,476
Other minerals *(b)*	3,901	6,023	7,515	17,653	16,834	17,034
Total zinc	**297,454**	**322,173**	**309,181**	**357,185**	**374,783**	**330,940**

(a) Includes 'lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps' in 1980-81 and earlier years. *(b)* Includes 'lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps' since 1981-82. These are included in 'lead concentrates' in earlier years.

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a substantial proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder and bearing metals.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1983-84, 103,545 tonnes (31 per cent) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

Employees of the Broken Hill mining companies receive a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was $48.87 in 1983-84.

The mine production of silver in the last six years is shown in the next table. Approximately half of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W. (kilograms)

Mineral in which contained	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Copper concentrates	8,890	12,630	12,495	16,791	16,077	14,801
Lead concentrates *(a)*	242,824	232,222	218,847	229,535	236,124	222,076
Lead-zinc concentrates *(b)*	—	6,194	9,451	17,606	24,935	19,525
Silver concentrates	13,338	—	—	—	—	—
Silver-lead ore	1,610	496	—	—	388	857
Zinc concentrates	31,940	39,452	40,377	43,552	44,688	47,013
Other minerals	16,322	22	2,497	24	177	42
Total silver	**314,924**	**291,017**	**283,667**	**307,508**	**322,390**	**304,314**

(a) Includes 'Lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps' in 1980-81 and earlier years. *(b)* 'Lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps' are included in 'Lead concentrates' in 1980-81 and earlier years.

Sulphur. There are no known deposits of elemental sulphur in Australia. Australian requirements are met by importing elemental sulphur, from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates, or is recovered from oil refinery feedstock. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last six years is shown in the next table.

Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W. (tonnes)

Mineral in which contained	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Lead concentrates *(a)*	53,877	59,786	60,565	60,181	57,303	47,096
Lead-zinc concentrates *(b)*	—	1,820	2,820	9,946	9,072	8,830
Zinc concentrates	170,075	181,610	172,859	203,829	232,457	164,187
Other minerals	—	—	—	—	18	90
Total sulphur	**223,952**	**243,216**	**236,244**	**273,956**	**298,850**	**220,203**

(a) See footnote *(a)* to previous table. *(b)* See footnote *(b)* to previous table.

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 65 per cent of its sulphuric acid production.

Tin. Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. The principal tin-producing centres in New South Wales are the New England area and Ardlethan (in the south-west).

Australia's tin exports are regulated by the Commonwealth Government and by quotas imposed by the International Tin Council (of which Australia is a member) under International Tin Agreements. The agreements provide for the regulation of exports and stocks to stabilise the market in the event of persistent disequilibrium beyond the capacity of the buffer stock mechanism to control. (Producing countries are required to contribute a quantity of tin or its equivalent in cash to buffer short-term fluctuations in the world market price of tin.)

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last six years.

Mine Production of Tin, N.S.W. (tonnes)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Tin concentrates produced	4,639	4,390	3,728	3,169	3,214	2,832
Tin content of concentrates	2,588	2,402	2,053	1,668	1,576	1,388
Tin-wolfram concentrates	—	83	—	—	—	—
Tin content of concentrates	—	22	—	—	—	—

Prices of Metals

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) and home consumption selling prices during the last six years are illustrated in the next table.

London and Australian Metal Prices

Metal	*Unit of quantity*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
London prices *(a)* (sterling value)							
Copper (electrolytic)	pounds per tonne	838.62	978.35	838.28	871.23	965.79	1,018.46
Silver	new pence per oz. fine	329.53	860.22	652.11	439.01	650.30	675.25
Lead	pounds per tonne	470.22	500.94	337.87	361.91	292.15	293.32
Zinc (virgin)	pounds per tonne	354.47	325.60	345.01	451.20	440.37	626.45
Tin	pounds per tonne	7,222.52	7,397.46	6,502.84	7,734.74	7,859.09	8,672.90
Australian prices *(b)*							
Copper (electrolytic)	$ per tonne	1,477.21	1,980.94	1,682.40	1,471.44	1,671.07	1,676.35
Lead	$ per tonne	769.50	1,049.21	684.71	655.56	600.00	546.34
Zinc (electrolytic)	$ per tonne	642.31	725.07	734.39	858.09	880.75	1,110.23
Tin	$ per tonne	13,115.59	15,325.77	13,610.22	14,093.08	15,164.70	15,634.06

(a) Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages. *(b)* Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are — copper, ex-smelter, Port Kembla; lead, f.o.r. Port Pirie; zinc, delivered buyers' works Sydney; tin, ex-works Sydney, spot price.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in Chapter 19 'External Trade'.

Coal

The principal coal producing centres in New South Wales are the Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook districts of the Hunter Valley (northern district), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley districts (southern district), and the Lithgow district (western district). The coal produced at these centres is of bituminous grade. The two principal uses are steam-raising and the production of coke. All districts produce steaming coal, but only the southern district can supply low-volatile coking coals. High-volatile coking coal comes predominantly from the northern district. Steaming coal was the major item exported overseas from New South Wales in 1983-84.

Organisation and Control of the Coal Mining Industry

Authority to regulate the coal mining industry in New South Wales rests with the Joint Coal Board and the New South Wales Departments of Mineral Resources and of Industrial Relations.

The *Joint Coal Board* was established in 1947, in terms of complementary Coal Industry Acts passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and on matters of policy is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The Commonwealth and State Governments contribute equally towards the administrative costs of the Board.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining, grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the sub-section 'Workers' Compensation Insurance' in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

Two important State Acts relating to the coal mining industry in New South Wales are the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1982 and the Coal Mining Act, 1973. The Coal Mines Regulation Act is, in essence, a comprehensive safety code designed to ensure that coal mining operations are carried out with safety. The administration of the Coal Mines Regulation Act is the responsibility of the Department of Industrial Relations. The legislation empowers members of the Inspectorate, comprising mining, electrical and mechanical engineers, to enter mines at any time to inspect the operations to ensure compliance with the Act and Regulations and to conduct investigations into accidents and incidents. The Inspectorate provides engineering advice to other government departments, mine operators and the public generally. The Coal Mining Act, which is administered by the Department of Mineral Resources, sets out provisions regarding the issue of mining titles which are discussed later in this chapter in the division 'Administration of Mining Laws in New South Wales'.

Electricity Commission Coal Mines. The Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (through companies it controls) operates collieries (Awaba State, Liddell State, Munmorah State, Wyee State, Huntley, Newstan, Newvale No. 1, Newvale No. 2, Angus Place, Myuna and Cooranbong). Two open cut mines, Swamp Creek and Ravensworth No. 2, are operated by contractors to the Electricity Commission. Raw coal production from all of these collieries amounted to 14.7 million tonnes in 1983-84, and represented 22.0 per cent of the total raw coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity but some of it is exported overseas. The Commission is developing new mines in the Singleton north-west district (to supply the new Bayswater power station), and in the Newcastle and Lithgow areas.

Coal Resources

The latest assessment of black coal resources in New South Wales was made by the Joint Coal Board during 1979; this assessment resulted from a major updating of its 1973-74 estimates. Total resources were estimated at 512,779 million tonnes *in situ*. Of this total, 22,743 million tonnes were classified as measured and indicated reserves and 490,036 million tonnes as inferred resources. Measured and indicated reserves comprise coal which would be recoverable from seams about which there is a substantial amount of information available. Inferred resources comprise estimated deposits in coal-bearing lands where drilling has been limited and exploration insufficient to justify inclusion in the first category. Included in the inferred resources is some coal unlikely to be economically mineable in the foreseeable future, namely 130,000 million tonnes below 1,000 metres.

Prior to 1850 the majority of Crown grants made in New South Wales contained a provision reserving minerals, including coal, to the Crown. In 1850 this policy was abandoned and the Crown gave to grantees reserves of coal contained in many Crown grants. By 1884 this decision had been totally reversed so that all Crown grants contained a reservation of minerals to the Crown. During the intervening period many reserves of coal had passed into private ownership. The Coal Acquisition Act, 1981 provided for the vesting of all coal in the Crown from 1 January 1982. The Act provides for compensation to be paid in respect of the loss of private coal rights.

Coal Production

From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of June 1984, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 1,605 million tonnes.

The next table shows the output of raw coal in each of the three principal coal mining districts in New South Wales in the last six years.

Raw Coal Production *(a)* in New South Wales
('000 tonnes)

Location and type	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Northern district —						
Underground mines	17,538	16,138	19,278	20,298	21,910	21,222
Open cut mines	12,285	13,334	15,003	14,746	18,822	21,471
Total, all mines	*29,822*	*29,472*	*34,281*	*35,044*	*40,732*	*42,693*
Southern district —						
Underground mines	16,373	14,809	17,912	17,311	15,640	14,580
Western district —						
Underground mines	4,294	4,612	6,275	7,141	7,911	7,020
Open cut mines	28	81	81	676	2,014	2,530
Total, all mines	*4,322*	*4,693*	*6,356*	*7,817*	*9,924*	*9,550*
New South Wales —						
Underground mines	38,205	35,560	43,465	44,749	45,462	42,822
Open cut mines	12,312	13,415	15,084	15,423	20,835	24,001
Total, all mines	**50,517**	**48,975**	**58,549**	**60,172**	**66,297**	**66,823**

(a) Gross output drawn from the mine prior to treatment in coal washeries for removal of unwanted material, but excluding dirt and chitter dumped or not otherwise used.

To meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel industries, coal production has risen rapidly since 1963, exceeding for the first time 30 million tonnes in 1968, 50 million tonnes in 1978-79 and 60 million tonnes in 1981-82. In 1979-80 a high level of industrial disputes was responsible for coal production falling below 49 million tonnes. Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines. However the proportion of coal won from open cut mines has risen from 4.6 per cent in 1966 to 12.7 per cent in 1971-72, and to 35.9 per cent in 1983-84.

In 1983-84, 64 per cent of the coal produced in New South Wales was obtained from the northern district, 22 per cent from the southern district, and the remaining 14 per cent from the western district. In 1983-84, 58 per cent of the coal exported overseas from New South Wales came from the northern district, 22 per cent from the southern district, and 20 per cent from the western district.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of saleable coal produced in each of the last three years.

Saleable Coal Produced in New South Wales

	Quantity ('000 tonnes)		
Year and District	*Saleable raw coal (a)*	*Washed coal (b)*	*Total output of saleable coal*
1981-82 —			
Northern	16,453	13,461	29,914
Southern	5,743	8,856	14,599
Western	5,001	2,616	7,617
Total, N.S.W.	27,198	24,933	52,131
1982-83 —			
Northern	17,358	16,968	34,325
Southern	4,904	8,321	13,225
Western	4,296	4,665	8,961
Total, N.S.W.	26,558	29,954	56,512
1983-84 —			
Northern	16,310	18,828	35,138
Southern	4,491	7,710	12,201
Western	3,478	4,806	8,284
Total, N.S.W.	24,279	31,343	55,623

(a) Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining Industry.
(b) Produced in coal industry washeries.

Coal Preparation. In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed 'washing' plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal and improving its coking and other qualities. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants have also been attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants (consumer's washeries) are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as within the coal mining industry. The washed coal produced at these plants is therefore not included in washed coal figures in the above table but are included separately in the following table.

The next table shows for each coal mining district of New South Wales, the quantities of coal processed through coal washeries in each of the last three years.

Coal Washery Operations in New South Wales
('000 tonnes)

Year and District	*Coal industry washeries*			*Consumer's washeries (a)*		
	Raw coal treated	*Refuse discarded*	*Washed coal produced (b)*	*Raw coal treated*	*Refuse discarded*	*Washed coal produced (b)*
1981-82 —						
Northern	18,591	5,130	13,461	2,635	754	1,881
Southern	11,568	2,712	8,856	4,901	870	4,031
Western	2,816	200	2,616	—	—	—
Total N.S.W.	32,974	8,401	24,933	7,536	1,624	5,912
1982-83 —						
Northern	23,374	6,406	16,968	2,103	594	1,509
Southern	10,736	2,415	8,321	4,667	772	3,895
Western	5,629	964	4,665	—	—	—
Total, N.S.W.	39,739	9,785	29,954	6,770	1,366	5,404
1983-84 —						
Northern	26,388	7,561	18,828	1,079	298	781
Southern	10,174	2,465	7,710	4,930	807	4,123
Western	5,981	1,175	4,806	—	—	—
Total, N.S.W.	42,544	11,200	31,343	6,009	1,105	4,904

(a) Coal washing plants attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Particulars of operations at these plants have been supplied by the Joint Coal Board. These plants are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as within the coal mining industry. *(b)* Includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

Value of Coal Produced. The next table shows, for each coal mining district of New South Wales, the value of coal produced in each of the last six years.

Value of Coal Produced *(a)* in New South Wales
($'000)

Location	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*		
						Saleable raw coal (b)	*Washed coal*	*Total*
Northern district	429,169	438,959	652,643	r763,889	995,762	373,994	665,932	1,039,926
Southern district	427,048	379,441	531,739	r584,409	686,241	148,243	341,848	490,091
Western district	52,606	62,376	133,722	r189,070	224,967	72,664	130,678	203,342
Total, N.S.W.	**908,823**	**880,776**	**1,318,104**	**r1,537,367**	**1,906,970**	**594,901**	**1,138,458**	**1,733,358**

(a) The value of coal produced has been derived without deducting Coal Export Duty payments (liable since August 1975). In 1983-84, such payments by producer-exporters amounted to $0.8m. *(b)* Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining industry.

Coal Prices

Coal produced in New South Wales is not sold at a standard price. There are many types of coal which have varying inherent qualities, and which are mined under widely varying conditions. In addition, as between mines, there are differences in the type of coal, degree of preparation, and production costs.

The trend in coal prices during the last six years is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries.

Average Value of Coal At Pit-Top, New South Wales
($ per tonne)

Location	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Northern district	17.09	17.28	r22.36	r25.54	29.01	29.60
Southern district	34.86	32.40	r36.44	r40.03	51.89	40.17
Western district	13.43	14.16	r21.36	r24.82	25.10	24.54
Average, New South Wales	**20.80**	**20.48**	**r26.42**	**r29.49**	**33.74**	**31.16**

Employment in Coal Mines

About 73 per cent of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying activities in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last six years.

Persons Employed *(a)* in Coal Mines, N.S.W. (*Source*: Joint Coal Board)

Location	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Underground mines			
Northern district	7,010	7,416	8,389	8,980	8,407	8,207
Southern district	7,390	7,617	8,010	7,557	6,373	5,469
Western district	1,120	1,223	1,613	1,762	1,720	1,685
Total, N.S.W. —						
Below ground	*10,889*	*11,553*	*12,886*	*12,977*	*11,551*	*10,665*
Above ground	*4,631*	*4,703*	*5,126*	*5,322*	*4,949*	*4,696*
Total N.S.W.	**15,520**	**16,256**	**18,012**	**18,299**	**16,500**	**15,361**
			Open cut mines *(b)*			
Total, N.S.W.	**1,218**	**1,423**	**1,855**	**2,612**	**3,101**	**3,476**
			Total, underground and open cut mines			
Total, N.S.W.	**16,738**	**17,679**	**19,867**	**20,911**	**19,601**	**18,837**

(a) At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave. *(b)* Persons engaged in open cut coal mining are employed in the northern district, with the exception of a small number in the western district (144 in 1982-83 and 177 in 1983-84).

Manshifts Worked. The next table shows, for underground coal mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last six years.

Underground Coal Mines, N.S.W.: Manshifts Worked (*Source*: Joint Coal Board)

Manshifts	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83(a)*	*1983-84*
Manshifts worked ('000)						
Northern district	1,660	1,607	1,856	1,997	1,991	1,787
Southern district	1,706	1,706	1,958	1,817	1,570	1,250
Western district	269	279	357	391	418	395
Total, New South Wales	**3,635**	**3,592**	**4,171**	**4,205**	**3,979**	**3,432**
Manshifts possible ('000)	4,042	4,247	4,694	4,901	4,466	3,819
Ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible (per cent)	89.9	84.6	88.9	85.8	89.1	89.9

(a) 53 week year.

The proportion of possible manshifts lost in underground coal mines as a result of industrial disputes was 1.6 per cent in 1983-84, compared with 9.9 per cent in 1948 when these statistics were first compiled. The manshifts lost due to sick leave have in recent years exceeded those lost from industrial disputes, except in 1979-80 and 1981-82 when the reverse situation was experienced.

Further details of industrial disputes are shown in the division 'Employment' in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

Output per Manshift Worked. The following table shows production of coal per manshift worked in underground and open cut mines in New South Wales. The calculations exclude manshifts worked by contractors' employees at mines in course of development.

Raw Coal Produced per Manshift Worked *(a)* (*Source*: Joint Coal Board) (tonnes)

Type and location of mine	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Underground mines —						
Northern district	10.6	10.0	10.4	10.1	11.2	11.8
Southern district	9.6	8.6	9.1	9.5	10.1	12.0
Western district	15.9	16.5	17.4	18.1	19.2	17.7
Total, underground mines	*10.5*	*9.8*	*10.4*	*10.6*	*11.6*	*12.4*
Open cut mines	41.4	39.9	37.6	28.4	28.7	30.8
Total, all mines	**12.9**	**12.4**	**12.8**	**12.6**	**14.3**	**15.8**

(a) Production per manshift worked, taking into account all persons employed in or about the mines.

Conditions of Employment. A feature of employment conditions in the coal mining industry is the widespread application of incentive schemes in the form of bonuses related to the level of production; for the year 1983, these bonuses averaged $131.05 per employee per week. Current award rights include severance pay, accident pay, long service leave and from 1 July 1980, five weeks annual leave. A 35-hour week (ordinary hours) has been operative in the coal industry since 1971.

Long service leave accrues at the rate of 13 weeks for each 8 years of continuous service and employers are reimbursed for long service leave payments under the coal mining industry Long Service Leave Scheme. This scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all black coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by the Electricity Trust of South Australia. The general rate of duty was 15c per tonne from 1977 until 1 April 1982 when it was increased to 25c per tonne. Five cents of this duty is applied to coal research and the remainder paid into the Coal Industry Long Service Leave Fund. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to $13.9m in 1983-84.

Particulars of industrial arbitration and industrial dispute statistics in the coal mining industry are shown in the division 'Employment' in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

Disposal of New South Wales Coal

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last six years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries (including dump losses) and exports. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

Disposal of New South Wales Coal
(*Source*: Joint Coal Board)
('000 tonnes)

Production and disposal	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83(a)*	*1983-84*
Total production	**50,517**	**48,975**	**58,549**	**60,172**	**66,297**	**66,823**
less						
Mine washery, refuse, etc.	8,157	7,519	8,930	8,201	9,326	11,181
Exports —						
Interstate	843	508	862	906	747	1,047
Overseas	19,442	21,866	23,712	22,290	29,139	33,427
Available for consumption in N.S.W.	**22,075**	**19,082**	**25,045**	**28,775**	**27,085**	**21,168**
Changes in stocks held in N.S.W. —						
Held at mines, in transit etc.	(—)296	(—)1,492	(+)1,832	(+)1,829	(—)2,022	(—)119
Held by consumers	(+)410	(—)2,815	(—)1,046	(+)3,511	(+)3,347	(—)965
Actual consumption in N.S.W.	**21,961**	**23,389**	**24,259**	**23,435**	**25,760**	**22,252**

(a) Period of 53 weeks.

Coal Consumption and Stocks in New South Wales. Most of the coal consumed in New South Wales is used in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (34 per cent in 1983-84) and in electricity generating stations (71 per cent in 1983-84). The following table shows consumption of coal in New South Wales, by the principal users.

Consumers of Coal in New South Wales
(*Source*: Joint Coal Board)
('000 tonnes)

Consumer	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83(a)*	*1983-84*
Public utilities —						
Electricity	12,732	14,421	15,063	14,422	15,561	15,973
Town gas	29	21	24	11	7	4
Other (incl. hospitals)	146	130	107	91	89	86
Industrial —						
Iron, steel, and metallurgical coke	8,005	7,576	8,154	7,742	6,030	5,499
Cement	430	426	450	449	378	361
Food processing	204	198	188	192	174	188
Bricks, tiles, and pottery	50	43	48	52	39	34
Other industrial	338	313	r288	288	282	285
Total, public utility and industrial users	**21,934**	**23,128**	**r24,322**	**23,247**	**22,560**	**22,430**

(a) Period of 53 weeks.

Total *stocks on hand* in New South Wales at the end of 1983-84 amounted to 18.4 million tonnes. Of the total, 8.5 million tonnes were held at collieries and 8.7 million tonnes were held by consumers, while the balance was held at ports and sidings, by merchants, or was in transit.

Exports of Coal. The following table shows exports of coal from New South Wales in each of the last six years.

Exports of Coal From New South Wales
(*Source*: Joint Coal Board)
('000 tonnes)

Destination	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83(a)*	*1983-84*
Interstate	843	508	862	906	747	1,047
Overseas —						
United Kingdom	985	1,125	1,265	1,385	1,883	1,910
Other Europe	3,067	3,135	2,673	1,476	3,151	3,836
India	215	591	—	237	437	317
Japan	12,265	13,849	15,740	14,978	16,430	18,272
Korea, Rep of	1,464	1,734	2,275	2,471	3,301	4,679
Taiwan	1,055	1,392	1,588	990	1,843	1,993
United States of America	314	30	46	—	21	26
Other	77	10	125	753	2,073	2,394
Total overseas	*19,442*	*21,866*	*23,712*	*22,290*	*29,139*	*33,427*
Total exports	**20,285**	**22,374**	**24,574**	**23,196**	**29,886**	**34,474**

(a) Period of 53 weeks.

Coal Loading Facilities. Coal exported from New South Wales is mainly shipped through Newcastle (Port Waratah, Kooragang and Basin loaders), Balmain and Port Kembla. At Newcastle loading facilities are currently capable of handling 42 million tonnes annually while the present combined annual capacity of Balmain and Port Kembla is about 19.5 million tonnes.

The New South Wales Government recently completed upgrading loading facilities at Balmain and Port Kembla. The extension at Balmain was completed in late 1982 and increased the annual capacity of the coal loader from 3 to 4.5 million tonnes. The first phase of the new loader at Port Kembla has an annual capacity of 14 million tonnes and was commissioned in November 1982. Further extensions to the plant at Port Kembla are proposed and these provide for an ultimate capacity of about 30 million tonnes annually.

At Newcastle, expansion of the Port Waratah loader was completed in January 1983 and, on Kooragang Island, the first stage of a third loader with an annual capacity of about 14 million tonnes was completed in May 1984. The plant is designed for an ultimate annual throughput of 50 million tonnes.

Methane

With a view to recovering valuable methane resources presently being vented from operating coal mines, two petroleum mining leases have been granted on the South Coast. A 12 megawatt gas turbine generator has been installed at a South Coast colliery to utilise methane gas to generate electricity to power the mine and associated operations. A 15 megawatt generator is currently being installed at a nearby colliery and surplus electricity generated will be sold to the Prospect County Council, the local electricity supply authority. Investigations are being undertaken into other means of utilising the methane resources of the Sydney basin including the possibility of supplementing the natural gas supplies to Sydney.

Coal Research

Coal research in Australia is currently concerned with several principal fields of investigation including the feasibility of coal conversion (into oil or gas), developing coal firing as a substitute for liquid fuelling of industrial plants, and technological improvements to mining methods and coal handling.

The Department of Mineral Resources has identified large coal reserves in the West Muswellbrook area, samples of which have shown good potential as a liquefaction feedstock. Through an inter-departmental Task Force on Coal Liquefaction, established in April 1981 the government has invited private companies to register interest, details of qualifications, and broad project outlines for the development of a coal liquefaction industry in New South

Wales. Progression of the project into the second stage (the issue of invitations to selected registrants to submit detailed program proposals) has been deferred owing to the improved energy supply outlook, but will be pursued when the likelihood of positive responses from financial interests can be anticipated.

Within the National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Council, which is described in the sub-division 'Energy Management and Research' later in this chapter, committees have been formed to co-ordinate research into coal mine site technology and coal utilisation. A high priority has been placed on coal combustion technology; improved coal seam recovery, especially in deep mines; increasing efficiency in beneficiating plant and on coal conversion. In 1983-84, there were grants for projects to improve mining methods, aspects of combustion and emission control, production of liquid fuels from coal, mine ventilation, gas drainage, roof support and strata control.

The principal organisations receiving grants from the Council are universities, the CSIRO, the Australian Coal Industry Research Laboratories, State electricity commissions and some companies involved in steel making and coal mining. Australian projects valued at \$5.1m were approved in 1983-84 for funding from the Coal Research Trust Account. A further \$13.0m was approved for funding through the Energy Research Trust Account from appropriations to the Department of Resources and Energy.

Construction Materials

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked.

Deposits of trachyte, granite and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama and Prospect areas, and several large producers extract gravel and sand from both old river terraces and the present course of the Nepean River, near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years.

Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.

	1981-82		*1982-83*		*1983-84*	
Material	*tonnes*	*$'000*	*tonnes*	*$'000*	*tonnes*	*$'000*
Dimension stone (building, ornamental, and monumental) *(a)*	16,110	993	20,611	721	21,623	1,949
Crushed and broken stone *(b)*						
Basalt (incl. dolerite)	7,974,017	65,909	5,994,410	55,521	5,913,720	55,701
Breccia	995,710	9,222	864,402	9,599	1,059,652	10,338
Granite	561,633	2,714	392,002	2,448	622,374	4,296
Limestone (incl. marble)	34,308	413	54,019	702	60,003	357
Porphyry (incl. rhyolite)	391,794	1,542	147,071	760	135,726	766
Sandstone (incl. quartzite)	1,642,914	7,552	927,167	5,020	1,101,862	6,189
Other	1,164,288	6,416	1,806,031	12,280	1,558,996	10,490
Gravel *(c)*	5,551,544	46,799	4,080,302	41,550	4,486,343	47,406
Sand *(d)*	10,767,295	49,123	8,402,957	45,766	8,401,386	45,007
Other materials (unprocessed) *(e)*	17,481,748	39,465	15,017,274	37,006	17,705,657	45,681
Total, construction materials	..	**230,148**	..	**211,373**	..	**228,180**

(a) Comprises 'rough' and 'dressed' stone, quarried in blocks and/or slabs. *(b)* Includes fine-crushed rock, and material for prepared road base, but excludes gravel. *(c)* Washed, screened, and/or crushed gravel (including river gravel). *(d)* Comprises 'processed' and 'unprocessed' sand. Excludes sand for industrial use. *(e)* Includes 'unprocessed' materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or for fill.

Other Non-metallic Minerals

Quantity and Value of Non-metallic Minerals

The following table shows details of the major non-metallic minerals (other than coal and construction materials) produced in New South Wales in recent years.

Non-Metallic Minerals *(a)* Produced in N.S.W.

Mineral	*1981-82* *tonnes*	*1981-82* *$'000*	*1982-83* *tonnes*	*1982-83* *$'000*	*1983-84* *tonnes*	*1983-84* *$'000*
Asbestos, chrysotile *(b)*	34,293	14,464	11,782	4,766	. .	—
Clays —						
Brick clay and shale	3,673,701	14,694	2,443,372	10,012	2,486,901	10,831
Cement clay and shale	205,763	854	176,649	733	151,598	690
Fireclay	48,335	511	30,392	540	25,557	438
Kaolin and ball clay	44,656	1,786	41,912	1,461	66,868	2,492
Stoneware clay	78,191	364	35,233	164	27,547	146
Terra cotta clay	82,972	410	62,212	397	57,895	398
Other clay, n.e.c.	. .	63	. .	49	. .	112
Gems —						
Opal *(c)*	. .	14,032	. .	10,074	. .	14,929
Sapphire	. .	7,647	. .	6,566	. .	4,627
Other gems, n.e.c.	. .	7	. .	10	. .	11
Gypsum	20,804	356	14,063	253	28,709	496
Limestone *(d)*	3,514,150	16,826	3,107,674	16,736	3,023,632	17,199
Magnesite crude	25,238	2,785	19,283	1,639	28,279	3,558
Pyrophyllite	8,829	325	9,835	389	7,189	344
Quartzite *(d)*	67,652	876	68,096	923	83,152	1,152
Sand *(d)*	527,798	5,225	396,419	4,024	359,849	3,983
Sandstone *(d)*	1,500	33	1,040	29	—	—
Other non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. *(a)* *(d)*	. .	545	. .	1,123	. .	1,464
Total non-metallic minerals *(a)*	. .	**81,802**	. .	**59,888**	. .	**62,870**

(a) Other than coal and construction materials. *(b)* Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production. *(c)* Estimated. *(d)* Excludes materials used directly as a building or road material.

Asbestos. Deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State, but the deposit at Woodsreef near Barraba (where mining of chrysotile asbestos commenced early in 1972) has been the only deposit of significant size mined in recent years. Since January 1983 this mine has been on a care and maintenance basis pending conversion of the plant from a dry to a wet process.

Clays. Brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, Newcastle, Illawarra, and Queanbeyan districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture). Most kaolin is produced from the Coorabin-Oakland and the Gulgong-Home Rule-Mudgee areas.

Gems. Significant quantities of opals and sapphires are mined in New South Wales. The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the major producing centre in recent years, are remarkable for colour, fire and brilliance. Sapphires are obtained in the Glen Innes and Inverell districts of the State. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones to South East Asian countries, principally Thailand.

Limestone. Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan and Kandos.

The next table shows particulars of disposals of limestone produced in N.S.W. in recent years, by intended use.

Disposals of Limestone *(a)* Produced in N.S.W. by Intended Use

Intended use	*1981-82* *tonnes*	*1981-82* *$'000*	*1982-83* *tonnes*	*1982-83* *$'000*	*1983-84* *tonnes*	*1983-84* *$'000*
Cement manufacture	2,025,128	9,237	1,819,938	9,514	1,759,987	8,783
Flux	960,735	4,358	811,385	3,674	780,617	4,710
Dead burnt lime *(b)*	234,901	1,120	212,200	1,412	187,099	1,148
Agricultural purposes	100,368	854	93,704	797	119,762	1,191
Chemical manufacture	1,304	52	1,429	59	1,847	79
Other	194,541	1,175	169,018	1,220	224,021	1,263
Total limestone	**3,516,977**	**16,795**	**3,107,674**	**16,676**	**3,073,333**	**17,176**

(a) Excludes material for use as a building or road material. *(b)* Includes hydrated lime and quicklime.

Magnesite. Magnesite deposits are being mined at Fifield near Condobolin and at Thuddungra near Young.

EXPLORATION FOR MINERALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Petroleum Exploration

Statistics relating to petroleum exploration are compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics and relate to years ended 31 December. There were 3,782 metres drilled in private exploration in New South Wales in 1982.

Other Mineral Exploration

The statistics of exploration for minerals other than petroleum are derived from the annual Mineral Exploration Census (excluding petroleum exploration) carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources and relate to years ended 30 June.

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits, the appraisal of newly-found deposits, and the further appraisal of known deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods (including drilling). Excluded are mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations, which are included in the scope of the annual Mining Census, the results of which are published earlier in this chapter.

The data obtained in the Mineral Exploration Census are divided into the following categories:

Private exploration on production leases. This relates to exploration carried out *on the production lease* by privately operated mines currently producing or under development for production of minerals. This also includes particulars of exploration within their production leases by business undertakings operated by State governmental authorities. Mines included in this section of the mineral exploration collection are also included in the annual Mining Census.

Private exploration other than on production leases. This relates to exploration carried out on areas covered by exploration licences and other forms of prospecting title. It also includes exploration for minerals which is not directly connected with areas under lease, licence, etc., including general surveys, aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other off-site activities not directly attributable to particular lease or licence areas.

Exploration by Government. Relates to exploration for minerals carried out by the Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies. In addition, some government exploration expenditure is incurred by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, but separate figures for New South Wales are not available.

The next table shows the number of metres drilled in private exploration in the State during the last six years.

Private Mineral Exploration (Other than for Petroleum) in N.S.W.: Metres Drilled ('000 metres)

Type of exploration	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
On production leases—						
Core drilling *(a)*	26	31	39	41	29	24
Non-core drilling *(b)*	76	73	47	52	34	49
Total	*102*	*104*	*86*	*93*	*63*	*72*
On other areas—						
Core drilling *(a)*	72	101	183	158	113	100
Non-core drilling *(b)*	217	248	389	479	292	191
Total	*289*	*349*	*572*	*637*	*405*	*291*
Total private exploration—						
Core drilling *(a)*	98	132	221	199	142	124
Non-core drilling *(b)*	293	321	436	531	326	240
Total private exploration	**391**	**453**	**658**	**730**	**468**	**364**

(a) Diamond drilling, or any type of drilling in which cores are taken. *(b)* Alluvial, percussion, and other drilling in which cores are not taken.

The following table shows private and government expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) during each of the last six years.

Private and Government Expenditure on Mineral Exploration (Other than for Petroleum and Oil Shale), N.S.W.
($'000)

Type of exploration	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Private exploration						
On production leases—						
On drilling	2,930	4,351	4,591	5,458	3,498	4,354
Other *(b)*	3,252	2,990	2,660	3,104	2,710	2,638
Total	*6,182*	*7,341*	*7,251*	*8,562*	*6,208*	*6,992*
Other—						
On drilling	5,468	8,908	16,339	20,846	13,326	11,049
Other *(b)*	15,956	28,010	45,569	60,343	46,179	37,522
Total	*21,424*	*36,918*	*61,908*	*81,189*	*59,505*	*48,571*
Total private exploration—						
On drilling	8,397	13,259	20,930	26,303	16,824	15,403
Other *(b)*	19,208	31,000	48,229	63,448	48,889	40,160
Total private exploration	**27,605**	**44,259**	**69,159**	**89,751**	**65,713**	**55,563**
Government exploration *(a)*						
On drilling	2,365	1,668	2,624	5,523	3,542	1,218
Other *(b)*	1,887	3,647	5,613	2,342	4,958	4,941
Total government exploration	**4,252**	**5,315**	**8,237**	**7,865**	**8,500**	**6,159**
Total expenditure on exploration						
On drilling	10,762	14,927	23,554	31,826	20,366	16,621
Other *(b)*	21,095	34,647	53,842	65,790	53,847	45,102
Total exploration	**31,857**	**49,574**	**77,396**	**97,616**	**74,213**	**61,722**

(a) Comprises expenditure by Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies but excludes expenditure by Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics. *(b)* Includes geological, geophysical, geochemical, etc. exploration, including construction of shafts, adits, etc.

Details of mineral exploration expenditure by private enterprise in 1983-84 classified by type of expenditure and type of exploration are given in the next table.

Private Mineral Exploration Expenditure (Other than for Petroleum) in N.S.W.: Type of Expenditure and Type of Exploration, 1983-84
($'000)

	Type of exploration		
Type of expenditure	*Production leases*	*Other*	*Total*
Salaries and wages paid	2,380	11,704	14,084
Materials purchased *(a)*	1,020	2,826	3,846
Net expenditure on fixed tangible assets *(b)*	336	3,945	4,281
Payments to contractors, consultants, etc.	2,547	17,404	19,951
Other exploration expenditure	709	12,692	13,401
Total	**6,992**	**48,571**	**55,563**

(a) Includes running expenses of motor vehicles and aircraft. *(b)* Expenditure on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Department of Mineral Resources, the Department of Industrial Relations and the Joint Coal Board.

State Government Control of the Occupation of Land for Mining

The occupation of lands for the purpose of prospecting for, or mining (including dredging), minerals other than petroleum is subject to the Mining Act, 1973, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973. Petroleum prospecting and production in on-shore areas are subject to the Petroleum Act, 1955, and exploration for and production of petroleum in Australian off-shore areas (the territorial sea-bed and the continental shelf) are controlled in terms of joint legislation enacted by the Commonwealth and each State Government.

Petroleum

Titles to prospect for, or produce petroleum in on-shore areas are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of all land within the State is the property of the Crown. The State Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1982, provides for the issue of exploration permits and production licences in respect of the off-shore area contiguous to New South Wales.

Coal and Oil Shale

Exploration for, and mining of, coal and oil shale are controlled by the Coal Mining Act, 1973. A system of tender and invitation has been adopted in respect of exploration permits and coal leases. In this way, exploration for and mining of coal takes place only in areas directed by the Government. Where a coal lease includes the surface of land, an annual rent is payable to the owner of the land (the Crown or a private owner). An additional annual rent is payable to the Crown (as owner of all coal in the State) in respect of the area of land containing the coal.

Objections may be lodged to the granting of exploration or mining titles. Provisions for the protection and conservation of the environment under the Coal Mining Act are similar to those under the Mining Act. Wardens' Courts also have jurisdiction in respect of coal mining.

Other Mining

The Mining Act, 1973, provides for the issue of titles over Crown and private lands authorising the prospecting for, or mining of, minerals other than coal, oil shale, and petroleum. These titles give the holder exclusive right to prospect for or mine specified minerals in defined areas. Objections may be lodged to the granting of prospecting or mining titles. Where prospecting or mining titles include the surface of land, annual rent is payable to the owner of the land. The need to protect and conserve the environment is taken into account in deciding whether or not to grant a prospecting or mining title. Conditions may be included in the title for this purpose and for the rehabilitation of land when mining or prospecting has been completed. The Act empowers Mining Wardens to deal with certain types of suits and actions. Other suits and actions relating to mining are dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions and the District and Supreme Courts where appeals can be lodged. The Wardens may also hold enquiries at the Minister's request.

State Government Mining Royalties

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mineral Resources on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases. From 1 January 1982, ownership of all coal has been vested in the Crown under the Coal Acquisition Act, 1981. As a result, all royalty on coal is now payable to the Crown.

Holders of a mining lease are required to pay royalty at the rate prescribed by the regulations at the time when the minerals are won. Royalty rates are prescribed in regulations made under the Mining Act, 1973, and Coal Mining Act, 1973. Royalty is not payable in respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, if the value of the minerals won by the holder of a single mining title does not exceed $2,000 in a year.

Rates of royalty are prescribed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. The current prescribed rate for minerals other than coal and oil shale is 4 per cent if payable on a value basis, and is between 25c and 85c per tonne if payable on a tonnage basis depending upon the particular mineral won. A rate of $1.70 per tonne is currently prescribed in the case of coal and oil shale, but there is provision for the payment of an excess royalty over and above the prescribed rate.

In the case of the silver, lead, and zinc mines at Broken Hill and the copper mines at Cobar, royalty is levied on a graduated percentage of profits earned.

Particulars of royalty and other mining revenue collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in overseas prices obtained for the minerals.

State Government Revenue from Mining *(a)*, N.S.W. ($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Royalty on minerals—						
Coal	33,438	34,520	51,785	80,400	101,544	102,517
Silver-lead-zinc	6,936	55,033	68,006	9,653	1,056	5,382
Other minerals	3,104	3,280	5,648	3,435	3,639	2,890
Total royalty	*43,478*	*92,833*	*125,439*	*93,489*	*106,239*	*110,789*
Less						
Royalty repayments *(b)*	9,294	7,728	10,038	7,090	2,183	1,000
Net royalty	34,184	85,105	115,401	86,399	104,056	109,789
Mining leases	913	963	996	1,418	2,505	2,876
Other receipts	321	448	589	378	315	572
Total net receipts	**35,419**	**86,516**	**116,986**	**88,195**	**106,876**	**113,237**

(a) Revenue represents amounts received during the year rather than amounts receivable. *(b)* Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Department of Mineral Resources on behalf of the owner.

State Government Control of Safety and Inspection of Mines

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by the officers of the Department of Industrial Relations in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1982 (which applies to coal and oil shale mines), and the Mines Inspection Act, 1901 (which applies to all other mines including quarries, exploration activities and dredging operations).

The Coal Mines Regulation Act contains general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as mining methods, ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It prescribes that every coal mine must be controlled by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that competent deputies must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules may be established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

Certificates of competency to act in coal mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, surveyors, engine-drivers, and electrical engineers are issued in accordance with the requirements in the Act and rules made by the Minister.

The Mines Rescue Act, 1925, makes provision for rescue operations in coal and oil shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Wollongong, Lithgow, Newcastle, and Hunter Valley (formerly South Maitland) districts, and colliery owners are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

The Mines Inspection Act requires that every mine shall be under a manager, who shall exercise daily personal supervision and be responsible for the control, management and direction of the mine. Such a manager must be a holder of a Certificate of Competency (above or below ground), Permit or Certificate of Service. Prescribed classes of machinery must be in the charge of a competent engine-driver and the initiation of explosives must be undertaken by a holder of a Shotfirer's Certificate of Competency or Permit (above ground) or by an experienced miner (below ground). The Act specifies the powers of inspectors, and regulates mine drainage, the making of special rules by the Governor, legal proceedings, and the reporting of accidents. The general rules and requirements relate to the health and safety of all persons employed in mines, and in particular, ventilation, use of explosives, diesel equipment, electrical standards, mechanical standards, sanitation, allaying and control of dust, installation of surface plant and mine decommissioning.

Compensation for miners and quarrymen who suffer accidents, or who contract industrial diseases such as pneumoconiosis, silicosis or lead poisoning, is payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the section division in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

Commonwealth Government Legislation

Control of Minerals and Metals

In terms of the *Atomic Energy Act 1953* the Commonwealth Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The Commonwealth Government maintains export controls over certain metals, petroleum and petroleum products, and all raw and semi-processed minerals, in order to assist in the achievement of fair and reasonable market prices, to ensure adequate supplies to domestic industry, to take account of environmental considerations and to meet international and strategic obligations.

Coal Export Duty

Coal Export Duty has not been payable on coal produced in New South Wales since 1982-83. Details of duties previously payable under the *Customs Tariff (Coal Export Duty) Act 1975* are contained in the previous issue of the Year Book.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources renders scientific and technical assistance to some exploration and mining activities. The Geological Survey and Coal Geology Branches undertake geological and geophysical surveys, and provide technical and scientific assistance in these areas. The Information and Extension Services Branch publishes geological, metallogenic, and tectonic maps and reports, and maintains an information service related to maps, reports and borehole cores. This information service is computerised and is available to mining and exploration companies via the CLIRS database communications network. The Mineral Resources Development Laboratory, located at Lidcombe, provides assistance and advice concerning mineral processing, mineral product development, mining and the environment, and innovative resource developments.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry, in part financially and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described earlier in this section. Financial assistance by the Commonwealth Government is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to national economic welfare and development.

ENERGY

Sources of energy utilised in New South Wales in the 19th century included colza (rapeseed oil), whale oil, tallow, oil shale (which was mined in New South Wales until 1952), horses, cattle, wind, hydraulic mechanisms, gas, coal and wood. Most of these sources of power were replaced when new modes of transport were developed, mechanisation of industry and agriculture occurred and domestic consumption patterns altered. Initially the increased demand was met by coal and electricity but in the last few decades a major portion of the increased consumption of energy has been of oil. However, in the late 1970's the trend towards oil in industrial plants was reversed with an increase in coal, and later, natural gas usage. Improvements in coal combustion technology and pollution control, the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Moomba in South Australia to Sydney and certain other regional centres in New South Wales (see the section on Natural Gas), and the rising cost of oil, have been contributing factors to these recent changes.

PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY

The six primary sources of energy utilised in New South Wales are oil, natural gas, coal, water for hydro-electricity production, bagasse (a burnable waste product of the sugar industry), and wood. The Energy Authority of New South Wales, which is described later in this subdivision, has estimated the primary and end use energy sources in the State in 1982-83. The following tables and accompanying text are drawn from the Authority's study.

The next table shows the primary energy sources in New South Wales. All of the oil and natural gas used in the State is imported from overseas or interstate but all coal is mined locally.

Sources of Primary Energy *(a)*, N.S.W.
(*Source*: Energy Authority of New South Wales)

	Petajoule PJ (b)			*Proportion of total energy (per cent)*		
Energy source	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Oil *(c)*						
Crude						
Interstate	242	220	203	12	11	10
Overseas	133	148	94	7	7	4
Refined						
Interstate	19	30	48	1	1	2
Overseas	20	21	32	1	1	2
Total oil	*414*	*419*	*377*	*21*	*20*	*18*
Natural gas	64	71	80	3	3	4
Coal	1,459	1,500	1,648	75	75	77
Water power *(d)*	15	17	9	1	1	—
Bagasse and wood	5	16	16	—	1	1
Total, all sources	**1,957**	**2,023**	**2,130**	**100**	**100**	**100**

(a) Adjusted for stock movements. *(b)* Quantities of individual energy sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. *(c)* Oil figures refer to the State Marketing Area which includes the A.C.T. but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill/Wilcannia and Riverina districts. *(d)* Used for hydro-electricity production.

All crude oil is refined before being distributed to final consumers. The refinery process utilises as plant fuel about 8 per cent of the total crude oil refined. Approximately 14 per cent of natural gas is processed through reformer plants which add liquefied petroleum gas, naphtha and refinery gas to produce processed natural gas. Of the 1,648 PJ of coal available in 1982-83, 51 per cent was exported, 22 per cent was made available to power stations (including coal stocks held by them), and 9 per cent was used by the industrial sector. The remaining 18 per cent of coal consisted of coal washery wastes which are not currently utilised.

Substantial losses of primary energy occur during electricity generation and transmission. In 1982-83, the total input of primary energy into power stations was 373 PJ (361 PJ being of coal, 9 PJ of water power for hydro-electricity, and 3 PJ of refined oil). Output from power stations was 102 PJ with 263 PJ being lost in generation and transmission. However, as it is a high grade form of energy, electricity is utilised very efficiently in most end applications.

The energy available for utilisation in the State (excluding usage in refining, losses in conversion and distribution and exports interstate and overseas) is 333PJ of oil, 70 PJ of gas, 148 PJ of coal (excluding 361 PJ used in power stations), 113 PJ of electricity (produced primarily by the combustion of coal but including hydro-electric power) and 16 PJ of bagasse and wood.

CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY

In 1982-83, the transport, commercial, industrial, and domestic sectors of New South Wales used 40 per cent, 5 per cent, 45 per cent, and 10 per cent respectively of the energy available for end use.

In 1982-83, oil, gas, coal, and electricity supplied 49 per cent, 10 per cent, 22 per cent, and 17 per cent respectively of end use energy requirements in New South Wales. A total of 683 PJ of energy was available for consumption.

Consumption of energy in New South Wales in 1982-83 by consumer sector expressed as a proportion of the energy source used and proportion of consumer usage is shown in the following table.

Consumption of Energy in N.S.W., 1982-83

	Energy source					
Consumer sector	*Oil (a)*	*Gas*	*Coal*	*Electricity*	*Bagasse and wood*	*All sources*
	Proportion of energy source used — expressed as a percentage					
Transport	81	—	—	2	—	40
Commercial	3	9	2	17	—	5
Industrial	14	82	97	39	44	45
Domestic	2	9	1	42	56	10
All sectors	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***
	Proportion of sector's usage — expressed as a percentage					
Transport	99	—	—	1	—	*100*
Commercial	27	16	8	49	—	*100*
Industrial	16	19	49	14	2	*100*
Domestic	9	9	1	69	12	*100*
All sectors	49	10	22	17	2	*100*

(a) See footnote *(a)* to the next table.

Consumption of Petroleum Products

In the absence of actual consumption figures, a guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products.

The following table shows sales of the major petroleum products in the New South Wales State Marketing Area during the last six years. Total sales for Australia in 1983-84 was 31,095 megalitres (33,671 megalitres in 1978-79).

Sales of Major Petroleum Products, N.S.W. ***(a)***
(Source**: Department of Resources and Energy)**
(megalitres)

Product	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Auto diesel oil	1,762	1,994	2,060	2,189	1,878	2,053
Aviation gasoline	35	30	28	28	26	27
Aviation turbine fuel	823	846	822	898	817	883
Fuel oil *(b)*	1,580	1,196	1,017	682	630	610
Heating oil	255	166	106	99	90	81
Industrial diesel	473	425	335	256	152	77
Lighting kerosene	65	45	36	36	32	29
L.P.G.	297	315	278	321	241	240
Motor spirit	4,928	4,951	5,025	5,052	4,841	5,074
Power kerosene	5	5	4	3	3	3
Total petroleum products	**10,222**	**9,973**	**9,711**	**9,564**	**8,709**	**9,077**

(a) Figures are based on oil industry sales in the N.S.W. State Marketing Area which includes A.C.T. but excludes the Murwillumbah, Broken Hill/Wilcannia, and Riverina districts. *(b)* Excludes refinery fuel.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

The Australian Atomic Energy Commission's functions and powers are set out in the Atomic Energy Act 1953. The Commission's present functions (at its Research Establishment at Lucas Heights) are to construct and operate plant and equipment for the liberation of atomic energy and its conversion into other forms of energy, to develop practical uses for and to sell products of atomic energy and to undertake research and development in matters associated with uranium and atomic energy. Research programs include uranium ore processing with emphasis on waste treatment technology, radio-active waste processing including the SYNROC concept for high level radioactive waste immobilisation, the impact of pollutants from uranium mining and processing on the environment, materials studies relevant to the nuclear industry and the technology of fission and fusion reactor systems.

The *National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council* (NERDDC) was established in 1978. It advises the Minister for Resources and Energy on the development and co-ordination of the National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration (NERD&D) Program. The Program is administered by the Department of Resources and Energy and is funded from a research levy of five cents per tonne on coal production and from annual Departmental appropriations for energy research. During 1984-85, which was the seventh year of operation of NERDDC, a further $14m was approved for energy research, development and demonstration projects. This brought the total committed to June 1985 under the Program to $129m.

The *Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization* (CSIRO) has a substantial program of energy research covering research into such areas as coal, petroleum and oil shale, substitute liquid fuels, renewable energy, and energy storage and conservation. A significant proportion of this research is carried out in New South Wales by the various divisions and units of this organisation. The Division of Fossil Fuels undertakes research in basic and applied sciences: to improve methods of exploring for and characterising fossil fuels; to achieve a better understanding of the chemical and physical processes that occur during coal conversion and coal combustion; to improve existing processes and develop new ways of treating fossil fuels and certain minerals; and to identify and, where possible, any adverse environmental consequences resulting from the production, treatment or use of these resources. The Division of Mineral Physics applies fundamental principles of physics, engineering, mathematics and geology to improve the efficiency, economics and safety of the mineral and energy industries. The Division of Energy Chemistry concentrates on chemical research directed towards the development of energy resources particularly relevant to Australia, such as the extraction of oil from shale, the conversion of coal to oil and the conversion of the sun's rays into readily usable energy.

The Energy Authority advises the New South Wales Government on the location, development, extraction, transportation, distribution, conservation, and utilisation of energy and energy resources in the State. The Authority, which is constituted under the Energy Authority Act, 1976, consists of a part-time chairman, a full-time general manager and three to five part-time members. As well as strong policy and regulatory roles, it participates in, and encourages, research and development relating to existing and new sources of energy and energy substitution, and the evaluation of energy related technology.

In 1979 an energy policy, prepared by the Authority in co-operation with the (State) Ministries of Transport, Mineral Resources, and Planning and Environment, was announced. Policy review and development continues, to ensure that the current energy situation is reflected by it.

The Government Energy Management Programme (GEMP) is a policy initiative that aims to contain energy consumption at 1978/79 levels by applying conservation techniques in the design and construction of government buildings and projects, ensuring correct heating and cooling levels in government buildings and the purchase of fuel efficient passenger vehicles with engine capacities of less than two litres.

The Authority is also responsible for promoting and regulating the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. Other related functions of the Authority include the provision of technical advice to retail electricity supply authorities on such matters as the framing of retail electricity tariffs; the administration of Traffic Route Lighting Subsidy Scheme; and the implementation of safety regulations relating to consumers' installations; licensing of electrical mechanics and the registration of electrical contractors.

The *Electricity Commission of New South Wales* is principally engaged in the generation of electricity and its bulk transmission to local government authorities for retail distribution, to several large industrial undertakings, and to the State Rail Authority for traction purposes. The activities of the Commission are described in detail later in this chapter.

The *Joint Coal Board* is responsible for ensuring that coal production in New South Wales satisfies Australian and trade requirements and that the coal resources of the State are conserved, developed, worked, and used to the best advantage in the public interest. More details on the Board are given in the division 'Mining' earlier in this chapter.

SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS INDUSTRIES

Since the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses in 1968-69, Censuses of Electricity and Gas Establishments have been conducted in respect of the years 1968-69, 1969-70, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1974-75, 1977-78, and each year from 1979-80.

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the electricity and gas censuses and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in Appendix B, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys' in the 1985 issue of the N.S.W. Year Book.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The electricity generation and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, covers all establishments engaged mainly in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry since 1977-78.

Electricity Establishments, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations *(a)*

Particulars	*1977-78*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Number			
Establishments operating at 30 June	47	42	34	34	34	33
Persons employed at end of June *(b)*—						
Males	24,709	26,626	26,641	28,206	27,829	27,256
Females	2,323	2,648	2,726	2,953	2,818	2,749
Persons	*27,032*	*29,274*	*29,367*	*31,159*	*30,647*	*30,005*
			Value ($'000)			
Wages and salaries paid	314,744	382,101	457,209	567,900	661,855	663,529
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue	1,483,797	1,961,210	2,307,272	2,874,142	3,732,051	4,110,187
Stocks at —						
Beginning of year	107,234	137,323	124,037	164,958	281,875	374,301
End of year	131,557	129,754	164,547	281,200	371,583	357,695
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	726,662	988,228	1,132,551	1,586,617	2,097,975	2,216,881
Value added *(c)*	781,459	*(e)*965,414	1,215,231	1,403,766	1,723,785	1,876,700
Fixed capital expenditure *(d)*	249,124	378,219	646,808	477,820	920,384	1,067,926

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the year 1978-79. *(b)* Includes own employees engaged on new construction. *(c)* Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. *(d)* Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. *(e)* Due to a change in calculation methods, figures for 1979-80 and later years are not comparable with those of earlier years.

Electricity generated in New South Wales amounted to 28,800 million kWh in 1974-75 and 38,121 million kWh in 1982-83.

About 90 per cent of the State's electrical energy is produced by thermal power stations using coal for the generation of electricity, whilst the remainder is provided from hydro-electric power stations, principally the Snowy Mountains Scheme.

The installed capacity of generating plant of public electricity suppliers (excluding the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority) at 30 June 1983 was 9,882 MW comprising hydro 370 MW, steam 9,150 MW, internal combustion 43 MW, and gas turbine 319 MW. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a 200 kilometre radius of Sydney, most of the electricity generating plants are located in this area.

Authorities engaged in retail distribution of electricity receive electricity in bulk through the N.S.W. Electricity Commission's Interconnected System. At 31 December 1983 there were 27 separate authorities engaged in the supply of electricity in N.S.W., these being 23 county councils, one city and one shire council, one governmental authority, and one private franchise holder. At 31 December 1983, these authorities supplied 2,145,091 consumers (including 1,924,581 residential and 221,076 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 31 December 1983 supplied 965,984 consumers (including 873,331 residential, 76,457 commercial and 16,160 industrial consumers) in 32 metropolitan local government areas. For details on electricity prices see the chapter 'Prices' and for details on electricity trading undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales, see the division 'Local Government Finance' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

Electricity Commission of New South Wales

The Electricity Commission is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Electricity Commission Act, 1950 which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Construction is well advanced on a station of four units of 660 MW located at Bayswater, near Liddell. One of these units was synchronised and commissioned in June 1985. Construction is continuing of a two unit station at Mount Piper near Wallerawang. The highest rated voltage used in the interconnected transmission system is a 500,000 volt double circuit transmission line which has been built from Eraring

Power Station to the Sydney metropolitan area. Design work is proceeding for additional 500,000 volt transmission lines to connect new power stations to the main load areas.

In 1981 the Eraring Power Station was sold to the Eraring Power Company of New South Wales Limited, which was established to act as a nominee of a partnership of Australian companies, and agreements were drawn up between the Company and the Electricity Commission whereby the Electricity Commission undertook to purchase all electricity generated by the power station and to staff and maintain the station and pay all operating costs on behalf of the Company under the Station Management Agent's Agreement. It was further agreed that the Commission would be recouped by the Company for the running cost of the station. All four units of the power station are now synchronised and commissioned. The provisions of the financial and other arrangements are provided for in the Eraring Power Station Act, 1981.

The Commission comprises a part-time chairman, a full-time general manager and commissioner, and from 3 to 5 additional part-time commissioners, one of whom is elected by Commission employees. The Commission is subject to the control and direction of the Minister for Energy.

Finances of Electricity Commission

Particulars of Electricity Commission finances in the last three years are summarised in the following tables.

Electricity Commission of New South Wales : Balance Sheet at 30 June ($'million)

Particulars	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Capital Debt —			
State Government	498	449	440
Loans raised by the Commission	1,222	1,704	1,729
Treasury Corporation Loans	..	..	384
Other	30	30	30
Total capital debt	*1,750*	*2,183*	*2,583*
Other Capital			
Loans Repaid Reserve	80	87	92
Retained Earning			
Reserves	286	502	784
Total Capital and Retained Earnings	**2,116**	**2,772**	**3,459**
Represented by —			
Fixed Assets			
Property, plant and equipment *(a)*	1,421	1,951	2,743
Plant under agreement for sale *(b)*	402	476	..
Investments *(c)*	275	392	591
Other non-current assets	5	7	7
Current Assets			
Stores and materials	60	66	67
Fuel stocks	122	199	193
Debtors	464	356	885
Other	5	9	38
Total current assets	*651*	*629*	*1,183*
Total assets	**2,754**	**3,456**	**4,524**
less			
Non-current liabilities			
Creditors for contract payments deferred	..	..	330
Current liabilities and provisions			
Creditors	230	238	282
Bills payable	240	224	170
Bank overdraft	10	9	3
Other liabilities	..	..	2
Provisions	158	213	278
Total	*638*	*684*	*734*
Total assets less liabilities	**2,116**	**2,772**	**3,459**

(a) At cost, *less* provision for depreciation. *(b)* Relates to Eraring Power Station agreement (see text preceding table). *(c)* Includes loan repayment fund ($150 million in 1982, $209 million in 1983, and $298 million in 1984).

Electricity Commission of New South Wales : Income and Expenditure for the Year ended 30 June ($'million)

Particulars	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Income —			
Sales of electricity	1,015	1,441	1,582
Sundry income	14	16	20
Total Income	*1,028*	*1,457*	*1,601*
Expenditure —			
Generation	457	439	417
Purchases of electricity	99	262	347
Transmission	57	67	62
Development, design, construction	36	41	32
Stores, handling, transport	18	21	20
Miscellaneous operating	24	20	21
Administration	35	37	38
Interest and loan expenses	135	166	179
Depreciation	103	146	200
General expenses	57	67	75
Pay-roll tax	15	17	17
Contributions	11	12	18
Provisions for —			
Employees' accrued entitlements	24	57	68
Insurance	7	8	8
Total expenditure	*1,079*	*1,359*	*1,504*
Balance of Income Prior to Extraordinary Items	(—)51	98	98
Add Profit on Sale of Assets	139	58	86
Amount Available for Asset Replacement, Loan Repayment and Other Purposes	88	156	184
Applied —			
Asset replacement	37	52	62
Loan repayment	23	30	20
Exchange rate fluctuations	. .	13	15
Balance of Income transferred to General Reserve	27	61	87
Total applied	**88**	**156**	**184**

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. The Commonwealth Parliament established the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority to implement and maintain the Scheme. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3.7 million kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and is used for irrigation. On average the Scheme provides approximately 2.4 million megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1.4 million megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1 million megalitres to the Murray. Details of the construction and operation of the Scheme are shown on pages 1034 to 1037 of Official Year Book No. 63.

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme is fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission is at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power is used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is used to meet the requirements of the Australian Capital Territory, and the balance is shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is purchased by the States at its cost of production (which includes the capital cost of the Scheme amortised over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Total expenditure on the Scheme amounted to $810m.

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (which set out (*a*) the basis on which the Scheme was to be constructed and (*b*) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected by the Authority for the control of water and production of electricity. The Council comprises two members (one as chairman) to represent the Commonwealth Government, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority personnel man the headworks and, at the request of the Council, carry out maintenance of power and switching stations erected under the Scheme. The New South Wales Electricity Commission and the State Electricity Commission of Victoria provide operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

Rural Electrification

Under the Rural Electricity Subsidy Scheme which operated until 30 June 1982, the Energy Authority encouraged the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. As subsidies were payable in equal instalments over fifteen years committed payments will continue until 1996-97. Subsidies actually paid during 1982-83 amounted to $737,281, compared with $784,930 in the previous year. The rural electrification scheme is now virtually complete with most farms in New South Wales supplied with electricity, compared with only 22 percent in 1946. The Authority, through its Remote Area Power Supply Systems (RAPSS) Programme is encouraging the development of 'stand-alone' power systems for isolated areas and properties which utilise renewable energy resources.

Financial assistance to non-metropolitan county councils for rural electrification is also provided via the Special Assistance Scheme to offset geographic and other cost disadvantages. In 1982-83 funds totalling $3.5 million were distributed. In 1983-84 funds were increased to $15 million following a government decision to waive autumn and winter domestic standing charges.

GAS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The gas production and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, covers all establishments engaged mainly in the manufacture of town gas from coal or petroleum, or in the distribution of manufactured town gas, natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas through mains reticulation systems. Natural gas absorption plants and establishments engaged mainly in operating pipelines for the transport of natural gas are excluded from the industry.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry since 1977-78.

Gas Establishments, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations *(a)*

Particulars	*1977-78*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
		Number				
Establishments operating at 30 June	21	22	25	21	22	20
Persons employed at end of June *(b)*—						
Males	2,345	2,498	2,497	2,562	2,501	2,406
Females	511	576	589	612	568	574
Persons	*2,856*	*3,074*	*3,086*	*3,174*	*3,069*	*2,980*
		Value ($'000)				
Wages and salaries paid	31,624	40,746	46,987	47,947	54,086	57,033
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue	111,506	141,797	192,079	259,764	322,761	388,607
Stocks at —						
Beginning of year	12,746	13,763	17,985	12,667	24,632	34,478
End of year	13,605	17,858	18,511	16,158	34,577	31,005
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	43,361	65,746	99,539	141,687	194,385	232,963
Value added *(c)*	69,005	*(e)*80,147	93,066	121,567	138,322	152,172
Fixed capital expenditure *(d)*	11,122	16,591	14,851	30,300	24,070	19,024

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the year 1978-79. *(b)* Includes own employees engaged on new construction. *(c)* Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. *(d)* Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. *(e)* Due to a change in calculation methods, figures for 1979-80 and later years are not comparable with those of earlier years.

Gas available for issue through mains amounted to 76,712 terajoules in 1982-83 and 82,891 terajoules in 1983-84.

For details on gas prices, see Chapter 21, 'Prices'.

Natural Gas

Natural gas from Moomba in South Australia was made available to consumers in Sydney during 1976. Lateral pipelines brought natural gas to Wollongong in 1978, Bowral-Mittagong in 1979, Goulburn in 1980 and Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga in 1981. The Sydney-Newcastle pipeline was completed in July 1982.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Directory of A.B.S. Energy Statistics* (Catalogue No. 1107.0); *Census of Mining Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (Catalogue No. 8402.0); *Mineral Production, Australia* (8405.0); *Mineral Exploration, Australia* (8407.0).

A.B.S.Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1); *Mining, New South Wales* (8401.1).

Other Publications: Annual Report and *Australian Energy Statistics* of the Department of Resources and Energy. Annual Reports of Australian Atomic Energy Commission; the Pipeline Authority; the National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council; the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority; the Snowy Mountains Council; Joint Coal Board; Energy Authority of New South Wales; Electricity Commission of New South Wales; New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources and the Sydney County Council; *Major Energy Statistics,* Department of Resources and Energy; *Energy Policy Summary and Background Paper*, Energy Authority of New South Wales; *Engineering and Financial Statistics of Electricity Supply Authorities in New South Wales*, Energy Authority of New South Wales; *New South Wales Gas Works Undertakings*, Energy Authority of New South Wales; *Black Coal in Australia*, Joint Coal Board; *Australian Mineral Industry Annual Review*, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics; *Metal and Mineral Prices; Mine Production of Principal Metals, Sulphur, and Coal; and Mineral Production*, N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources.

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MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing plays a vital role in the economy of New South Wales and approximately 20 per cent of all employed persons in the State are in the manufacturing industries. In the national context, New South Wales accounts for about 37 per cent of manufacturing employment and the value added of manufacturing industries in Australia.

The State has a broad manufacturing base with the 'Other machinery and equipment' industry subdivision being the largest (with employment of 56,235 and value added of $1,702m in 1983-84) and 'Textiles' the smallest (with employment of 8,899 and value added $276m.). In general, manufacturing activity is concentrated in the Sydney, Hunter, and Illawarra Statistical Divisions (the coastal strip running from the Newcastle area in the North to the Wollongong area in the South) and in excess of 90 per cent of manufacturing employment and value added are in these regions.

ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY

The main forms of assistance to manufacturing industry are the customs tariff, import quota restrictions and through direct financial assistance in the form of bounties and subsidies paid by the Commonwealth Government. Assistance is also provided to Australian industry, particularly the manufacturing industries, through the Commonwealth Government's policy of preference towards local industry in purchasing, by means of grants to encourage research and development in industry, made under the *Industrial Research and Development Incentives Act 1976,* and by other measures such as taxation concessions and government provision of infrastructure.

The *Industries Assistance Commission* is a statutory authority which came into existence in 1974 replacing the Tariff Board. The Commission is an advisory authority whose main functions are to hold inquiries and make reports to the Commonwealth Government regarding matters of assistance to industries in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy and to report annually on the general structure of industry assistance in Australia and its effects on the economy. The Commission is also responsible for advising the Government on all temporary and short-term assistance matters. Moreover, the Government is required to seek the Commission's advice before it makes changes to assistance afforded to industries.

Inquiries may be directed by the Government to the Industries Assistance Commission or, under certain circumstances, the Commission itself has the power to initiate an inquiry. Reports are presented to the Government by the Commission for deciding the level of assistance, if any. Final responsibility for determining the level and nature of assistance made to industries rests with the Commonwealth Government.

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

The New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations is the principal statutory authority responsible for the registration of factories and for ensuring the implementation of legislation concerning the safety, health and welfare of persons engaged in industry in the State.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES

The Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce provides the Commonwealth Government with advice on policies for the development of Australian manufacturing, commerce and small business sectors, and monitors industry trends and conditions. The Bureau of Industry Economics undertakes research into industry and commerce matters and publishes its findings.

The Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentives Scheme is administered by a Board of the same name for the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce. It is funded by the Commonwealth Government to assist manufacturers and organisations engaged in other selective activities so that their industrial research and development performance may be increased to, or maintained, at the optimum level.

The Department also administers the customs, excise and tariff legislation through the Australian Customs Service.

The Department of Science is primarily responsible for providing advice to the Commonwealth Government on policies affecting science, encouraging and funding the development of scientific research and providing a number of national scientific services. Other responsibilities of the Department include the promotion and development of, and public education in, matters relating to scientific and space activities.

STATE AUTHORITIES

The New South Wales Government's policies on commercial and industrial development are implemented within the administration of the Premier's Department and the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation.

The State Government has established an *Office of Special Development* within the Premier's Department to promote and facilitate development in the private sector. The Office provides advice to the Premier on issues relating to the overall industrial and commercial development of the State, together with information on specific development and investment proposals. It facilitates the implementation of projects of special significance to the State, as well as acting in co-operation with the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation to promote the expansion of existing industry and the establishment of new ventures. A further responsibility of the Office is the co-ordination of public infrastructure required for major investment proposals.

The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation administers State Government policy for the promotion of commercial and industrial development in New South Wales, with particular emphasis on employment-generating investment. In order to achieve a balanced and orderly development and decentralisation, it is necessary to secure co-operation from the private sector, other Government instrumentalities and from the State's overseas representatives. To this end, the Department performs many functions.

The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation provides advice and practical assistance to the private sector in the development or decentralisation of industry in the State. For example, it publishes reports dealing with market opportunities for industry in New South Wales and significant development projects in the State, maintains a data bank on industry and commerce in the State, examines the potential of New South Wales companies affiliating or forming joint ventures or technology agreements with overseas companies, assists in the co-ordination of major industrial projects and assists in the promotion of the Albury-Wodonga and Bathurst-Orange growth centres and the Macarthur growth area.

Apart from playing an advisory role in development and decentralisation matters, the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation also provides practical assistance in the forms of land sales, technological information and services, loans, loans guarantees, subsidies and special grants. For instance, it owns industrial land in selected areas outside the Metropolitan areas of Sydney, which may be purchased by manufacturers and wholesalers at concessional prices. It promotes the development of industry outside the Metropolitan areas of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong, by providing financial assistance to eligible industries from the Country Industries Assistance Fund. For further details of the Fund and land sale see Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation also includes the Small Business Agency, which is responsible for promoting the well-being, growth and development of small businesses in New South Wales. The Agency provides both telephone and face-to-face information service by experienced counsellors and a consultancy service if long term attention is required. The Office further assists training institutions in designing special programs oriented to small businesses; organises seminars and promotions in conjunction with professional bodies, trade associations, service clubs, etc.; administers the Small Business Loans Guarantee Scheme whereby government guarantees may be offered to support, to a certain extent, loans for the expansion and development of small businesses; and, administers the Small Business Development Fund from which limited financial assistance may be provided directly to approved small businesses, via loans, interest subsidies and grants.

The Advanced Technology Centre has been established as part of the Development of Industrial Development and Decentralisation to provide services for the development of advanced technology in industry in New South Wales. Services provided by the Centre include the provision of information in the latest global development in technology, the publication of a bulletin through which the latest work and achievement in 'advanced technology' and their commercial prospects are conveyed, the conduct of technology forums and seminars, the identification of new industrial opportunities, the provision of advice and assistance for the establishment and location of industry and, liaison with industry in technological matters. The Advanced Technology Development Assistance Fund administered by the Centre is used to provide direct assistance to 'advanced technology' industries in the State via loans, loan guarantees and special purpose grants to approved enterprises. Also within the Department, is the Technology Directorate, which comprises the Technology Research Unit, the Technology Information Resource Centre and staff servicing the N.S.W. Science and Technology Council.

The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation also administers, within nine of the ten State regions (excluding the Hunter), Industry Development Boards designed to advise the Minister on development of natural resources in New South Wales.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) is governed by an Executive appointed by the Governor-General and is responsible to the Minister for Science. The functions of the Organization are, in summary, to carry out scientific research relevant to Australian industry, the community, national objectives, national or international responsibilities, or for any other purposes determined by the Minister, to train scientific research workers; to award scientific research studentships and fellowships, to maintain the Australian standards of measurement, to collect and disseminate information relating to scientific and technical matters, to publish scientific and technical reports, periodicals and papers, and to encourage the utilisation of its research results.

In order to facilitate the dissemination of the Organization's research results to Australian industry, a new company called SIROTECH has been formed in partnership with the Australian Industry Development Corporation (AIDC) and senior members of the Australian business community. The new company, which became operative in March 1985, will essentially serve as an agent and advisor to CSIRO for the transfer of its technology. It will also function, where necessary, on behalf of the Organization, as business advisor, manager and head licensee of particular industrial and intellectual property, as manager of agreed major projects or joint ventures, and share holders in such companies, as principal patent attorney, and as agent for allocating and advising on funds spent in industry and within CSIRO for further development of its research results.

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Commercial Products Unit of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission produces and supplies a wide range of radioisotopes for use in medicine, industry and research. The Isotope Division undertakes research into the various uses of isotopes, and provides an advisory service on their application.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, is governed by a council comprising representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. Its funds are obtained from Commonwealth and State Government grants, membership subscriptions, the sale of publications and quality assurance, and from certification activities.

The Association is responsible for the preparation and publication of Australian standards, which are standard specifications for materials and products and also codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of the community and government instrumentalities, based on standards evolved and accepted by general consent. Many Australian standards are mandatory, having been specified in Commonwealth and State legislation.

The Association also operates certification and approval schemes for determining compliance with Australian standards, and a supplier assessment scheme.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES, AUSTRALIA

The National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia is incorporated as a non-profit organisation whose members are the representatives of accredited laboratories. It was originally established, and is still partly funded, by the Commonwealth government to provide competent calibration, measurement and testing resources required by the community and governments. Membership is available to private and government authorities whose laboratories satisfy standards of technical and managerial competence as defined by the Association. Accredited laboratories are registered by the Association on a voluntary basis and they are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of these standards. The Association also accredits a particular test measurement, observation and calibrations under certain conditions. Certificates of tests issued by registered laboratories and endorsed by the Association, are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The aims of the Industrial Design Council of Australia are to promote high standards of design in Australian-manufactured goods and to widen understanding of industrial design amongst manufacturers and the general public. The Council and its State Committees are comprised of representatives from industry, commerce, architecture, engineering, education, and government.

The activities of the Council, which is financed by State Governments and Australian industry and commerce, include the provision of advice and guidance to manufacturers on product design and development, the recommendation of appropriate designers for specific projects, the recognition, by award, of outstanding products, and the organisation of displays, exhibitions, publications, training courses, seminars, and films dealing with design.

The Council also operates the Australian Design Centre in The Rocks, Sydney, to promote, to the Australian consumer and visitors from overseas, Australian designed and manufactured products of excellence.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

An indication of the large growth in the manufacturing industries in New South Wales since the federation of the Australian colonies in 1901 is given in the first two tables in the next division, 'Statistics of Manufacturing Industries'. The decline in activity in the industrial depression of the early 1930's is indicated by the statistics for the year 1931-32 in the first table.

Considerable development of the State's manufacturing industries took place in the period after the 1939-45 War. It was fostered by a high rate of population growth, the post-war backlog of consumer demand, the introduction of new materials, machines and techniques; the general prosperity of most primary industries, and a substantial volume of local and overseas capital available for investment. The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, quickly gearing-up to supply the post-war demand for consumer goods. The basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, heavy engineering and chemicals took longer to plan and carry out their expansion.

One of the major areas of expansion was in the iron and steel industry, with large development programs initiated in both the Newcastle and Wollongong areas (these cities, located to the north and south of Sydney respectively, are near large coalfields).

The 1960's saw a steady expansion in both the size and range of locally manufactured products, especially in the basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, chemicals and petroleum industries. However, in more recent times the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change. Changing government policy, pressure from competing imports, and the general state of the world economy are now causing some contraction and rationalisation of manufacturing industries; recent employment decreases in particular industries give some indication of the changes occurring.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

STATISTICS FOR 1967-68 AND EARLIER YEARS

A series of substantially uniform statistics for the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is available in respect of the period from 1901 to 1967-68. The development of the manufacturing industries during this period is illustrated by the following table.

Factories *(a)* in N.S.W.

Year	*Establishments*	*Persons employed (b)*	*Motive power installed*	*Salaries and wages paid (c)*	*Value of production*	*Value of land, buildings, plant, and machinery*
	number	*number*	*'000 hp*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
1901	3,367	*(d)*61,764	57	9.9	20.0	27.4
1911	5,039	*(d)*104,551	213	20.1	38.9	51.3
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	51.2	86.3	119.1
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	77.1	147.3	205.5
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	45.5	93.3	193.5
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	89.2	180.5	240.1
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	175.3	306.4	305.7
1950-51	17,129	406,965	3,053	422.7	732.2	533.9
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	793.4	1,515.7	1,532.0
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,825	1,027.2	2,074.9	2,817.9
1967-68	24,884	531,185	11,627	1,498.1	3,131.0	3,828.1

(a) Includes establishments engaged mainly in the generation of electricity or the manufacture of town gas. *(b)* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. *(c)* Excludes drawings of working proprietors. *(d)* Estimated.

More detailed statistics for the manufacturing industries up to 1967-68 are given in Year Book No. 62 and earlier issues. As explained below, the employment and financial data relating to the manufacturing industries in these years are not comparable with those available for 1968-69 and later years.

STATISTICS FOR 1968-69 AND LATER YEARS

Economic Censuses (including those of manufacturing industry) have been conducted on an 'integrated' basis since 1968-69.

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual manufacturing census and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in Appendix B, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys' in the 1985 issue of this Year Book.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967-68 and earlier years is, in most cases, not possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the commodity statistics published from 1968-69. In the case of manufacturing commodities, details now relate to the value of sales instead of value of output (as formerly), although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where appropriate), along with the quantity and value of their sales.

The scope of 'manufacturing', as defined in the ASIC, includes all establishments engaged mainly in activities which are classifiable in the broad sense as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products (whether this transformation is carried out by power-driven machines or by hand). Repair activities usually carried out in association with manufacturing (e.g. 'major' repairs such as reconditioning of motor vehicle engines and the repair of certain industrial machinery) are, in general, classified to manufacturing. Installation of those types of plant, equipment, etc., which are normally installed by the establishment manufacturing the plant is, in general, classified to manufacturing, except in those relatively few cases (e.g. heating and air conditioning equipment) where the installation activity has been recognised as a separate industry class in a non-manufacturing division. In principle, blending and assembly are considered to be manufacturing activities, but mere breaking-down of bulk quantities and consequent repacking or bottling are regarded as non-manufacturing activities; in practice, however, activities of these types are usually classified according to the same industry class as the other activities (if any) with which they are commonly associated at establishments.

It is to be noted that the statistics for 1975-76 and later years contained in the following tables exclude the operations of single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. These small enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments.

As a result of conducting the 1979-80 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments and the 1981-82 Wholesale Trade Survey, and of the introduction of access to records of Tax Stamp Book Applications in 1981-82, it was possible to improve coverage of the manufacturing census in those years by including a number of additional small manufacturing establishments. While this improved coverage contributes to the increase in the number of manufacturing establishments in those years, its effects on other statistical aggregates are only marginal.

The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales in each year since 1968-69.

Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, N.S.W., 1968-69 to 1983-84

Year	*Number of establishments operating at 30 June (a)*	*Employment (b) (average over whole year)*	*Wages and salaries paid (c) ($'000)*	*Value added (d) ($'000)*	*Fixed capital expenditure (e) ($'000)*
1968-69	13,633	510,733	1,617.8	3,040.8	343.1
1969-70	13,631	522,733	1,788.1	3,384.9	383.4
1971-72 *(f)*	13,943	515,918	2,158.7	3,939.6	448.7
1972-73	13,619	503,629	2,332.0	4,256.7	425.5
1973-74	13,809	516,221	2,841.9	5,184.4	433.8
1974-75	13,918	485,645	3,388.8	5,961.3	522.7
1974-75 *(g)*	10,134	478,182	3,365.4	5,899.5	518.2
1975-76	10,329	453,727	3,670.3	6,371.4	416.3
1976-77	9,982	438,896	4,027.1	7,218.7	499.6
1977-78	9,696	428,994	4,321.1	7,751.4	609.9
1978-79	9,803	433,227	4,688.6	8,674.6	779.8
1979-80	10,158	436,433	5,252.9	9,745.5	811.8
1980-81	10,334	436,114	5,883.9	10,865.4	991.2
1981-82	10,625	431,783	6,622.7	11,825.3	1,313.9
1982-83	10,471	384,608	6,638.4	11,332.4	1,325.3
1983-84	10,278	363,300	6,555.5	12,713.4	1,061.8

(a) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(b)* Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(c)* Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. *(d)* Value added data for 1978-79 and later years are not directly comparable to earlier years. *(e)* Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. *(f)* No annual census of manufacturing was conducted in respect of the year 1970-71. *(g)* The second set of figures for 1974-75 and the data for 1975-76 and later years, exclude the operations of single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments according to industry subdivision.

Manufacturing Establishment *(a)*: Summary of Operations, by Industry Subdivision, N.S.W.

Industry subdivision	*ASIC code no.*	*Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)*	*Employment (c) (average over whole year)*	*Wages and salaries paid (d) ($m)*	*Value added (e) ($m)*	*Fixed capital expenditure (f) ($m)*
		1981-82				
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	1,010	56,271	865.2	1,638.5	178.8
Textiles	23	210	10,317	150.4	289.3	30.3
Clothing and footwear	24	754	24,117	259.6	420.2	8.4
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	1,435	27,137	346.2	627.1	34.3
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	1,262	38,597	613.8	1,159.5	93.6
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	438	29,585	526.2	1,332.4	143.2
Non-metallic mineral products	28	591	16,745	290.1	574.9	59.1
Basic metal products	29	215	54,878	1,039.9	1,543.6	506.1
Fabricated metal products	31	1,762	42,909	619.8	1,064.3	72.5
Transport equipment	32	447	34,690	518.0	833.6	41.4
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,641	71,882	1,047.8	1,742.5	108.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	860	24,655	345.8	599.3	37.7
Total, manufacturing		**10,625**	**431,783**	**6,622.7**	**11,825.3**	**1,313.9**
		1982-83				
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	1,014	54,908	956.0	1,905.6	266.6
Textiles	23	198	9,145	151.9	262.8	21.7
Clothing and footwear	24	769	19,766	237.2	372.4	5.9
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	1,428	23,897	327.6	585.6	53.1
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	1,248	35,594	631.2	1,163.7	62.5
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	426	28,318	554.9	1,402.7	120.2
Non-metallic mineral products	28	569	14,674	289.8	523.3	69.4
Basic metal products	29	205	44,968	916.2	947.1	478.8
Fabricated metal products	31	1,727	37,952	610.9	1,006.1	68.2
Transport equipment	32	422	31,713	576.4	864.4	30.3
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,603	61,568	1,031.9	1,691.6	95.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	862	22,105	354.5	607.2	53.4
Total, manufacturing		**10,471**	**384,608**	**6,638.4**	**11,332.4**	**1,325.3**
		1983-84				
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	1,005	52,855	971.4	2,060.7	132.2
Textiles	23	210	8,899	153.7	276.0	10.3
Clothing and footwear	24	749	20,057	247.9	430.9	11.3
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	1,367	22,775	335.0	643.7	25.9
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	1,248	34,330	644.9	1,265.0	62.9
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	413	26,783	576.8	1,530.9	112.0
Non-metallic mineral products	28	567	13,543	267.2	575.5	49.7
Basic metal products	29	201	39,791	843.0	1,630.5	395.7
Fabricated metal products	31	1,683	35,255	586.3	1,027.2	64.2
Transport equipment	32	407	31,711	592.8	932.6	60.3
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,581	56,235	988.0	1,702.2	82.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	847	21,066	348.7	638.2	55.1
Total, manufacturing		**10,278**	**363,300**	**6,555.5**	**12,713.4**	**1,061.8**

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. *(b)* Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(c)* Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(d)* Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. *(e)* For definition of value added see Appendix B of the 1985 issue of the N.S.W. Year Book. *(f)* Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and at manufacturing establishments not yet in operation.

Industry Groups

The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales, classified by individual industry groups.

Manufacturing Establishments *(a)*: Summary of Operations, by Industry Group, N.S.W., 1983-84

Industry group	*ASIC code no.*	*Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)*	*Employment (c) (average over whole year)*	*Wages and salaries paid (d) ($m)*	*Value added (e) ($m)*	*Fixed capital expenditure (f) ($m)*
Food, beverage and tobacco—						
Meat products	211	189	12,735	214.6	339.4	15.1
Milk products	212	69	4,153	83.7	150.2	22.2
Fruit and vegetable products	213	54	2,344	39.8	81.8	7.5
Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c.	214	9	920	27.5	103.5	16.5
Flour mill and cereal food products	215	56	3,999	76.2	236.4	18.0
Bread, cakes and biscuits	216	358	10,361	161.4	264.5	30.1
Other food products	217	166	9,905	197.6	458.5	(—)18.2
Beverages, malt and tobacco products	218-219	104	7,890	170.5	426.3	41.0
Textiles—						
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics	234	75	5,116	89.1	140.3	6.2
Other textile products	235	135	3,783	64.7	135.7	4.1
Clothing and footwear—						
Knitting mills	244	56	2,486	35.5	63.0	3.1
Clothing	245	636	15,008	179.3	318.2	6.9
Footwear	246	57	2,563	33.1	49.7	1.3
Wood, wood products and furniture—						
Wood and wood products	253	873	14,148	210.0	431.3	21.5
Furniture and mattresses	254	494	8,627	125.0	212.4	4.3
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing—						
Paper and paper products	263	95	6,375	127.9	268.7	21.6
Printing and allied industries	264	1,153	27,955	517.0	996.3	41.3
Chemical, petroleum and coal products—						
Basic chemicals	275	78	5,356	133.3	357.4	37.7
Other chemical products	276	321	19,301	381.7	1,059.1	55.8
Petroleum refining	277	4	1,846	55.2	93.4	17.8
Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c.	278	10	280	6.5	21.0	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products—						
Glass and glass products	285	19	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Clay products and refractories	286	87	4,292	77.5	147.1	17.3
Cement and concrete products	287	400	5,028	102.1	210.9	13.2
Other non-metallic mineral products	288	61	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Basic metal products—						
Basic iron and steel	294	110	30,881	667.9	1,306.5	70.3
Basic non-ferrous metals	295	30	3,557	68.1	121.9	287.3
Non-ferrous metal basic products	296	61	5,353	106.9	202.1	38.0
Fabricated metal products—						
Structural metal products	314	557	11,048	186.2	320.4	13.4
Sheet metal products	315	370	8,712	148.1	257.1	23.5
Other fabricated metal products	316	756	15,495	252.0	449.7	27.3
Transport equipment—						
Motor vehicles and parts	323	248	10,109	167.2	320.2	20.1
Other transport equipment	324	159	21,602	425.5	612.3	40.2
Other machinery and equipment—						
Photographic, professional and scientific equipment	334	192	3,600	58.0	113.2	3.8
Appliances and electrical equipment	335	485	31,894	557.1	998.5	51.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	336	904	20,741	372.9	590.6	26.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing—						
Leather and leather products	345	85	1,601	24.9	44.1	2.0
Rubber products	346	72	2,584	43.1	88.5	3.6
Plastic and related products	347	358	11,931	208.9	370.4	42.8
Other manufacturing	348	332	4,950	71.8	135.2	6.8
Total, manufacturing		**10,278**	**363,300**	**6,555.5**	**12,713.4**	**1,061.8**

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. *(b)* Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(c)* Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(d)* Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. *(e)* For definition of value added, see Appendix B of the 1985 issue of the N.S.W. Year Book. *(f)* Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and at manufacturing establishments not yet in operation.

Employment

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision.

Employment *(a)* in Manufacturing Establishments *(b)* , by Industry Subdivision, N.S.W.

Industry subdivision	*ASIC code no.*	*1981-82* *Males*	*1981-82* *Females*	*1982-83* *Males*	*1982-83* *Females*	*1983-84* *Males*	*1983-84* *Females*
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	39,451	16,820	38,631	16,277	36,909	15,946
Textiles	23	5,767	4,550	5,252	3,893	5,141	3,758
Clothing and footwear	24	5,136	18,981	4,347	15,419	4,460	15,597
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	22,766	4,371	20,005	3,892	19,150	3,625
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	26,104	12,493	24,164	11,430	23,359	10,971
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	20,244	9,341	19,450	8,868	18,243	8,540
Non-metallic mineral products	28	14,773	1,972	12,926	1,748	11,918	1,625
Basic metal products	29	50,880	3,998	41,691	3,277	36,884	2,907
Fabricated metal products	31	34,556	8,353	30,906	7,046	28,684	6,571
Transport equipment	32	31,294	3,396	28,930	2,783	28,983	2,728
Other machinery and equipment	33	52,479	19,403	45,129	16,439	41,481	14,754
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	15,877	8,778	14,514	7,591	13,953	7,113
Total, manufacturing		**319,327**	**112,456**	**285,945**	**98,663**	**269,165**	**94,135**

(a) Average over whole year. Comprises working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(b)* Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

Value Added

The following table shows the components of value added in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision. Further information regarding value added and its calculation is given in Appendix B in the 1985 issue of the N.S.W. Year Book.

Turnover, Stocks, Purchases, Etc., and Value Added By Manufacturing Establishments *(a)*, by Industry Subdivision, N.S.W., 1983-84 ($m)

Industry subdivision	*ASIC code no.*	*Turnover (b)*	*Stocks* *At beginning of year*	*Stocks* *At end of year*	*Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses*	*Value added (c)*
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	5,886.4	610.9	665.7	3,880.5	2,060.7
Textiles	23	719.6	119.6	123.6	447.7	276.0
Clothing and footwear	24	996.5	128.3	148.3	585.6	430.9
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	1,489.3	181.6	204.5	868.6	643.7
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	2,653.9	260.9	259.1	1,387.1	1,265.0
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	3,745.5	645.5	647.8	2,216.8	1,530.9
Non-metallic mineral products	28	1,405.2	210.4	205.1	824.4	575.5
Basic metal products	29	4,571.8	877.4	903.5	2,967.5	1,630.5
Fabricated metal products	31	2,407.1	346.9	370.9	1,403.8	1,027.2
Transport equipment	32	1,841.5	316.0	262.0	854.9	932.6
Other machinery and equipment	33	3,683.5	808.2	801.8	1,974.9	1,702.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	1,549.3	228.7	242.2	924.6	638.2
Total, manufacturing		**30,949.6**	**4,734.5**	**4,834.5**	**18,336.2**	**12,713.4**

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. *(b)* Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, capital work done for own use and rent, leasing and hiring revenue. *(c)* Represents turnover *plus* stocks at end of year *less* stocks at beginning of year *less* purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

Size of Establishments

The statistics in the following table relate only to those manufacturing establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving them) which were operating at the end of June 1984. Particulars for these establishments are shown in size groups according to the average number of persons (including working proprietors) employed in the establishment during its period of operation, excluding any persons employed at any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving that establishment.

Size of Manufacturing Establishments *(a)* Operating at 30 June 1984, by Industry Subdivision, N.S.W.

Industry subdivision	*ASIC code no.*	*Establishments employing —* *Less than 10 persons*	*10 to 49 persons*	*50 to 99 persons*	*100 or more persons*	*Total*
		Number of establishments				
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	449	355	84	117	1,005
Textiles	23	90	73	22	25	210
Clothing and footwear	24	335	324	53	37	749
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	786	506	42	33	1,367
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	677	458	56	57	1,248
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	131	159	53	70	413
Non-metallic mineral products	28	393	118	22	34	567
Basic metal products	29	64	75	19	43	201
Fabricated metal products	31	951	589	84	59	1,683
Transport equipment	32	209	132	19	47	407
Other machinery and equipment	33	784	585	95	117	1,581
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	437	304	63	43	847
Total, manufacturing		**5,306**	**3,678**	**612**	**682**	**10,278**
		Employment (including working proprietors) at 30 June 1984				
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	2,651	7,659	6,013	32,209	48,532
Textiles	23	516	1,805	1,508	4,718	8,547
Clothing and footwear	24	2,153	7,042	4,001	7,597	20,793
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	4,545	10,142	2,935	5,362	22,984
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	3,843	9,437	3,996	17,052	34,328
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	746	3,944	3,773	15,990	24,453
Non-metallic mineral products	28	1,589	2,674	1,608	6,809	12,680
Basic metal products	29	383	1,748	1,414	35,964	39,509
Fabricated metal products	31	5,554	11,520	5,920	12,079	35,073
Transport equipment	32	1,225	2,437	1,277	26,783	31,722
Other machinery and equipment	33	4,410	12,161	6,640	31,627	54,838
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	2,504	6,158	4,482	7,334	20,478
Total, manufacturing		**30,119**	**76,727**	**43,567**	**203,524**	**353,937**
		Value added *(b)* ($m)				
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	62.8	311.1	270.1	1,399.9	2,043.9
Textiles	23	8.1	51.0	54.5	161.7	275.3
Clothing and footwear	24	38.9	146.7	84.4	160.7	430.6
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	92.4	285.5	93.4	162.0	633.4
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	96.0	284.2	140.5	743.4	1,264.1
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	27.7	237.2	263.6	1,001.3	1,529.7
Non-metallic mineral products	28	57.9	106.3	85.0	325.3	574.5
Basic metal products	29	10.4	65.5	55.9	1,490.0	1,621.8
Fabricated metal products	31	118.1	322.6	177.7	400.4	1,018.8
Transport equipment	32	25.3	65.8	40.6	793.3	925.0
Other machinery and equipment	33	102.7	352.2	214.8	1,029.6	1,699.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	54.8	183.8	142.3	255.8	636.7
Total, manufacturing		**695.1**	**2,411.9**	**1,622.7**	**7,923.5**	**12,653.2**

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(b)* Represents turnover, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

Fixed Capital Expenditure

The following table shows the value of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision, and by type of expenditure.

Fixed Capital Expenditure *(a)* by Manufacturing Establishments *(b)*, by Industry Subdivision, and by Type of Expenditure, N.S.W. ($m)

Industry subdivision	*ASIC code no.*	*Land, buildings, and other structures*			*Vehicles, plant and machinery*		
		1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	20.2	51.4	(—)9.5	158.6	215.2	141.7
Textiles	23	6.3	3.5	.7	24.1	18.2	9.7
Clothing and footwear	24	(—)1.2	(—).6	1.7	9.6	6.5	9.5
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	5.9	7.5	1.7	28.4	45.6	24.1
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	23.3	18.7	15.5	70.3	43.8	47.3
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	23.3	13.2	26.1	119.9	107.0	85.9
Non-metallic mineral products	28	5.9	13.6	8.5	53.2	55.8	41.1
Basic metal products	29	37.3	16.1	55.6	468.8	462.7	340.1
Fabricated metal products	31	21.9	21.2	11.5	50.6	47.0	52.7
Transport equipment	32	10.3	3.0	32.1	31.1	27.3	28.2
Other machinery and equipment	33	24.1	16.8	9.7	84.4	78.5	72.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	14.7	19.6	14.0	23.0	33.8	41.2
Total, manufacturing		**191.9**	**183.9**	**167.6**	**1,121.9**	**1,141.4**	**894.1**

(a) Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and manufacturing establishments not yet in operation. (—) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets. *(b)* Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

Geographical Distribution of Manufacturing

The manufacturing industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Sydney Statistical Division, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. Other important manufacturing centres are situated in the Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division). Major industries in these districts are iron and steel works which are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products. Aluminium smelting and aluminium fabricators are also significant industries in the Newcastle District.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale manufacturing establishments consist mostly of portland cement works and meat, milk, and other food processing plants, the locations of which are determined by the availability of raw materials. However, movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some large textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities. The most widely distributed manufacturing activities in country towns are sawmilling, baking, printing, and the manufacture of ready-mixed concrete and aerated waters.

The following table shows details of manufacturing establishments operating in the various statistical divisions of the State.

Manufacturing Establishments *(a)* In Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1983-84

Statistical Division	*Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)*	*Employment (c) (average over whole year)*	*Wages and salaries paid (d) ($m)*	*Value added (e) ($m)*	*Fixed capital expenditure (f) ($m)*
Sydney	7,643	271,148	4,916.8	9,408.2	567.3
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical District	556	29,971	564.1	1,043.0	340.3
Balance	99	2,019	30.0	66.0	9.0
Total	*655*	*31,990*	*594.1*	*1,109.0*	*349.3*
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical District	243	22,634	458.4	931.6	66.9
Balance	123	3,180	56.5	127.3	3.9
Total	*366*	*25,814*	*514.9*	*1,058.9*	*70.7*
Richmond-Tweed	213	3,833	54.7	104.0	5.8
Mid-North Coast	328	6,098	89.9	191.6	13.7
Northern	226	3,940	62.7	143.8	8.3
North-Western	123	1,690	24.7	44.7	2.3
Central West	177	7,269	119.0	243.3	11.8
South-Eastern	206	3,230	47.9	107.2	2.4
Murrumbidgee	199	4,449	67.6	161.4	12.8
Murray	130	3,716	61.1	138.3	17.0
Far West	12	123	2.0	3.0	0.3
Total, N.S.W.	**10,278**	**363,300**	**6,555.5**	**12,713.4**	**1,061.8**

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. *(b)* Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(c)* Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(d)* Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. *(e)* Represents turnover *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (For further information regarding value added, turnover, etc., see Appendix B in the 1985 issue of the N.S.W. Year Book.) *(f)* Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and manufacturing establishments not yet in operation.

MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

The following table shows details of the quantities of a selection of the commodities manufactured in New South Wales. Commodities produced and used within the same establishment, and commodities produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments (e.g. wholesale and retail establishments) from materials owned and supplied by the latter establishments, are included.

The statistics shown exclude production by establishments not classified to the manufacturing industries (e.g. wholesalers) and, in general, by those single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

Quantities of Selected Articles Produced in Manufacturing Establishments *(a)*, N.S.W.

Articles Produced	*Unit of quantity*	*Quantity produced*		
		1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Food and drink—				
Meat				
Mutton *(b)*	'000 kg	50,692	58,505	38,811
Lamb *(b)*	'000 kg	96,087	99,447	111,367
Beef and veal *(b)*	'000 kg	336,952	369,251	288,731
Pig meat *(b)* *(c)*	'000 kg	54,273	57,456	59,149
Chicken *(d)*	'000 kg	111,972	117,451	107,272
Bacon and ham (incl. canned) *(e)*	'000 kg	29,220	22,457	21,083
Whole milk *(f)* *(g)*	mill litre	874	905	940
Butter *(g)*	'000 kg	1,582	1,956	2,832
Cheese *(g)*	'000 kg	11,362	11,667	14,140
Frozen dairy foods —				
Ice cream *(h)*	'000 litre	64,500	68,259	70,753
Other *(i)*	'000 litre	17,283	14,315	19,398
Vegetables (canned or bottled) *(j)*	'000 kg	38,513	31,214	42,360
Flour, white (incl. sharps)	tonnes	529,636	491,792	527,923
Confectionery —				
Chocolate (excl. coverture)	'000 kg	11,611	12,357	12,589
Other	'000 kg	18,111	18,816	19,583
Aerated and carbonated waters *(k)*	'000 litre	310,407	337,136	321,672
Textiles, clothing and footwear—				
Yarn of discontinuous synthetic and regenerated fibres	'000 kg	2,156	2,855	2,590
Woven fabric *(l)*—				
Wool *(m)*	'000 sq m	1,196	1,085	1,094
Cotton	'000 sq m	12,942	10,985	11,322
Man-made fibres	'000 sq m	53,620	43,182	50,670
Men's and boys' shirts	'000	14,016	13,098	13,669
Men's — suits	'000	97	87	77
— sports coats and blazers *(n)*	'000	65	44	56
— sports trousers	'000	1,423	1,189	1,381
Footwear *(o)*—				
Adults, male *(p)*	'000 prs	2,259	2,162	2,470
Adults, female *(p)*	'000 prs	2,372	2,090	2,399
Children's *(q)*	'000 prs	531	392	447
Timber, sawn (Australian grown) *(r)*	'000 cu m	1,006	779	865
Bricks, clay *(s)*	'000	885,212	659,791	676,589
Tiles, roofing (terra cotta and concrete) *(t)*	'000 sq m	7,262	5,564	6,402
Ready mixed concrete	'000 cu m	4,518	3,572	3,543
Concrete blocks *(u)*	'000	23,961	21,138	18,160
Paints, enamels and clears *(v)*—				
Architectural and decorative	'000 litre	31,475	36,051	38,183
Industrial	'000 litre	20,185	15,940	17,773
Raw steel	'000 tonnes	6,354	4,533	5,110
Cooking stoves, ovens and ranges (domestic, electric) *(w)*	number	80,871	49,537	51,576
Electric motors—				
130 W and under	number	941,513	449,882	428,305
Over 130 W and under 720 W	number	868,304	551,671	644,608
720 W and over	number	188,380	109,598	149,780
Soap and synthetic detergents for personal toilet use *(x)*	tonnes	28,524	29,028	27,794
Synthetic detergents, non-abrasive—				
Other than for personal toilet use *(y)*	tonnes	134,350	139,832	148,538
Polyethylene film *(z)*	'000 kg	33,054	33,937	36,157
Synthetic resins (dry weight, excludes plasticisers)	tonnes	271,425	280,141	298,439
Meat and bone meals (excl. blood meal)	'000 kg	83,964	102,167	84,216
Other prepared stock and poultry foods	'000 tonnes	1,035	1,142	1,003

(a) Excludes production by single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. *(b)* 'Bone-in' weight basis. Includes meat produced on farms. *(c)* Includes meat later converted to bacon and ham. *(d)* Dressed weight of birds, pieces and giblets. Comprises broilers, fryers, or roasters. *(e)* Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham included on a bone-in weight basis. *(f)* Intake by factories. Includes the whole milk equivalent of farm cream intake. *(g) Source*: Australian Dairy Corporation. Includes direct butteroil production. *(h)* Includes ice cream combined with other confections. *(i)* Includes milk-based mixes and ices. *(j)* Includes pickled vegetables (other than 'pickles' and chutney). *(k)* Canned and bottled. *(l)* Broadwoven. Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre. *(m)* Includes blanketing and rug material. *(n)* Excludes bermuda jackets. *(o)* Excludes thongs, and boots with outer soles and uppers of rubber or synthetic material. *(p)* Refers to size 2 second series and above. *(q)* Refers to sizes other than size 2 second series and above. *(r) Source*: Forestry Commission of N.S.W. Includes sawn sleepers and logs peeled or sliced for veneers. *(s)* Includes production in Australian Capital Territory. *(t)* Flat surface measure. Includes production in Australian Capital Territory. *(u)* In terms of 400 mm x 200 mm x 200 mm. Includes production in Australian Capital Territory. *(v)* Includes primers, undercoats, varnishes, clear plastic coatings, and two-pack type coatings. Excludes heavy duty coatings, bituminous paints, and marine coatings. *(w)* Excludes small portable units and from 1982-83 excludes grill boilers. *(x)* Includes mainly solid toilet soap and synthetic detergents in liquid, paste and cream form. *(y)* Comprises 'powder and granule' and 'liquid, paste and cream' types. Excludes solid, flakes and chips. *(z)* Includes low and high density film.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class* (Catalogue No. 8202.0); *Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8203.0); *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size* (8204.0); *Manufacturing Commodities — Principal Articles Produced* (8303.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class* (8201.1); *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics, by Industry* (8203.1); *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data by Employment Size-Group and Industry Class* (8204.1); *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Australian Manufacturing Council, Australian Industry Development Corporation, Department of Science, Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentives Board, Australian Atomic Energy Commission, CSIRO, Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce, Industries Assistance Commission, New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations, the New South Wales Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, and the National Association of Testing Authorities.

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EXTERNAL TRADE

OVERSEAS TRADE

In terms of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Department of Trade, the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce, and the Department of Primary Industry.

The *Department of Trade* is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals, including uranium and hydrocarbon fuels. It conducts a Trade Commissioner Service, maintaining officers at various overseas centres.

The *Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce* administers Commonwealth government policy relating to manufacturing and tertiary industries. It examines requests from industries for protection and advises whether reference to the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) is warranted. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in international tariff negotiations and the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries. The Department is also responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The *Department of Primary Industry* administers Commonwealth government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

The Commonwealth Government also operates various Commissions, Corporations and Boards, whose functions include trade development, assistance and regulation. Details of these organisations, and of bilateral trade agreements between Australia and other countries, can be found in the Australian Year Book.

The *New South Wales Government* has representatives engaged in export promotion in London, Los Angeles, and Tokyo. The *New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority* promotes, encourages and co-ordinates trade between New South Wales and overseas countries. More detailed functions of this authority are shown on page 558 of Year Book No. 66.

Manuscript of this section prepared in May 1985.

COMPILING STATISTICS OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The statistics of overseas trade in this chapter have been compiled from information contained in import and export entries submitted by importers and exporters (or their agents) to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act (1901). They are based on the 'Australian Import Commodity Classification' and the 'Australian Export Commodity Classification'.

Import statistics for New South Wales correspond to goods for which import entries were lodged with Australian Customs Service Offices in this State. The statistics do not necessarily equate to goods discharged, consumed, or used in this State.

The value of imports is recorded on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis (i.e. the charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to Australia are excluded). The recorded value is known as the customs value and the system of valuation is currently based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules on customs valuation.

Export statistics for New South Wales correspond to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in New South Wales, and includes (except where otherwise stated) re-exported goods finally shipped from New South Wales.

The value of exports is recorded by one of two methods, depending on the circumstances under which goods are exported. Goods actually sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the price equivalent to the f.o.b. price at the Australian port of shipment. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at an estimated f.o.b. Australian port of shipment price.

More detailed information about the recording and valuation of imports and exports is found in explanatory notes which accompany overseas trade publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales is Australia's largest trading state. In 1984-85 the State handled some 42 per cent of imports ($12,707m) and 24 per cent of exports ($7,397m), mainly at ports located at Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell, and at Kingsford Smith airport.

The following table summarises New South Wales and Australian import and export trade for the period 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Overseas Trade *(a)* of New South Wales and Australia 1980-81 to 1984-85

	N.S.W. trade		*Australian trade*		*N.S.W. trade as a proportion of Australian trade*	
Year	*Imports $m*	*Exports $m*	*Imports $m*	*Exports $m*	*Imports per cent*	*Exports per cent*
1980-81	7,952	4,466	18,964	19,169	42	23
1981-82	9,236	4,585	23,003	19,582	40	23
1982-83	8,611	5,442	21,806	22,123	39	25
1983-84	10,028	5,770	24,061	24,767	42	23
1984-85p	12,707	7,397	30,026	30,640	42	24

(a) Export statistics shown in this table include the value of re-exported goods.

Imports

Details of New South Wales imports for the years 1981-82 to 1984-85 are shown later in this chapter in the table 'Imports into N.S.W.: 1981-82 to 1984-85'. The main products imported into New South Wales in 1984-85(p), and their sources, are summarised as follows :

(a) *Office Machines and Automatic Data Processing Equipment ($1,391m)*
(Includes computer equipment, $905m; parts and accessories for office machines and computer equipment, $282m; and office machines, $203m. These imports were mainly from the United States of America, $655m; Japan, $360m; United Kingdom, $101m; and Ireland, $56m.)

(b) *Road Vehicles ($851m)*
(Includes motor vehicles for the transport of goods, $359m; passenger vehicles, $303m; and parts for tractors, passenger vehicles and other road vehicles, $117m. These imports were mainly from Japan, $647m; Federal Republic of Germany, $53m; United States of America, $36m; and the United Kingdom, $34m.)

(c) *Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances ($682m)*
(Includes household type electrical and non-electrical equipment, $145m; electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, $125m; and electrical apparatus for medical purposes and radiological apparatus, $61m. These imports were mainly from Japan, $213m; United States of America, $160m; the United Kingdom, $46m; and the Federal Republic of Germany, $45m.)

(d) *Petroleum and Petroleum Products ($658m)*
(Includes crude oil, $391m; refined petroleum products, $227m; and residual petroleum products, $40m. These imports were mainly from Saudi Arabia, $150m; Indonesia, $121m; United Arab Emirates, $64m; and Bahrain, $55m.)

(e) *Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus and Equipment ($609m)*
(Includes telecommunications equipment, $295m; television image and sound recorders or reproducers, $160m; radio-broadcast receivers, $80m; and television receivers, $42m. These imports were mainly from Japan, $376m; United States of America, $56m; Italy, $32m; and the United Kingdom, $30m.)

New South Wales' *major import trading partners* over the past decade have been the United States of America, Japan, and the United Kingdom. In 1984-85, these three countries accounted for some 54 per cent of New South Wales' imports, comprising $3,070m, $2,863m, and $922m respectively.

Exports

Details of New South Wales exports for the years 1981-82 to 1984-85 are shown later in this chapter in the table titled 'Exports of N.S.W. Origin: 1981-82 to 1984-85'. The main products exported from New South Wales in 1984-85 (excluding re-exports) and their destinations, are summarised as follows :

(a) *Coal, Coke and Briquettes ($1,892m).*
(Includes non-coking coal, $1,058m; and coking coal, $833m. These products were mainly exported to Japan, $1,029m; South Korea, $264m; and the Netherlands, $136m.)

(b) *Cereals and Cereal Preparations ($997m).*
(Includes wheat, $760m; rice, $113m; and barley, $68m. These products were mainly exported to U.S.S.R., $139m; Egypt, $111m; South Korea, $105m; Iran, $84m; and Japan, $65m.)

(c) *Textile Fibres and their Wastes ($797m).*
(Includes wool, $582m; and cotton, $209m. These products were mainly exported to Japan, $246m; Italy, $89m; France, $70m; Taiwan, $68m; and China, $48m.)

(d) *Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Related Materials ($305m).*
(Includes kerosene, $98m; fuel oil, $85m; automotive gasoline and aviation spirit, $45m; automotive diesel oil, $35m; and lubricating oils, $17m. These products were used mainly by foreign owned aircraft and ships as fuel for operating purposes, $184m. Significant exports of these products were made to New Zealand, $72m; and Papua New Guinea, $28m.)

(e) *Iron and Steel ($263m).*
(Includes universals, plates and sheets, $121m; ingots and other primary forms, $83m; bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, $30m; and hoop and strip, $9m. These products were mainly exported to New Zealand, $64m; China, $28m; Pakistan, $21m; and Japan, $21m.)

New South Wales *major export trading partners* over the past decade have been Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America, with the Republic of Korea becoming more significant in recent years. In 1984-85, these countries accounted for about 47 per cent of New South Wales exports, comprising $1,821m, $495m, $379m, and $462m respectively.

Imports into N.S.W.: 1981-82 to 1984-85 ($m)

Division No.	Description(a)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85p
00	Live animals chiefly for food	19.5	16.5	19.3	21.2
01	Meat and meat preparations	7.5	9.6	8.9	13.0
02	Dairy products and birds eggs	18.1	21.9	25.7	26.8
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	111.7	113.0	129.4	155.3
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	13.8	15.4	20.5	26.6
05	Vegetables and fruit	67.1	85.6	102.5	127.4
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	6.6	6.9	7.8	12.2
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	49.9	55.9	65.5	93.2
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	8.4	11.0	11.2	14.1
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	16.5	22.4	31.5	38.5
11	Beverages	65.8	60.4	63.7	83.7
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	43.2	53.2	51.1	48.7
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	7.0	7.8	13.3	6.9
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	17.0	12.8	15.2	18.3
24	Cork and wood	102.9	76.7	107.8	144.8
25	Pulp and waste paper	24.8	21.1	29.8	22.8
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	29.3	25.9	30.4	40.0
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, precious stones)	49.4	40.1	45.1	43.8
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	17.4	9.2	14.4	14.6
29	Crude animal, vegetable materials, n.e.s.	18.4	19.2	22.0	26.3
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0.7	3.1	1.8	0.7
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	891.9	746.6	576.4	657.8
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
41	Animal oils and fats	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	18.4	17.8	21.2	24.2
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	12.9	13.2	21.3	23.7
51	Organic chemicals	272.3	244.8	310.1	331.6
52	Inorganic chemicals	63.0	59.4	71.8	77.8
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	39.6	33.3	40.1	47.3
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	109.9	139.2	165.2	211.6
55	Essential oils and perfume materials: toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	70.9	73.2	87.6	105.8
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	2.9	3.2	17.1	23.6
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	3.3	2.4	3.3	3.9
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	168.1	141.9	189.7	222.7
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	102.1	99.7	120.1	146.4
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	14.4	14.9	26.4	34.3
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	104.9	86.2	107.8	139.0
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	49.3	40.3	49.4	61.6
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	248.7	194.2	247.3	360.0
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	421.4	388.4	488.9	575.1
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	193.3	175.8	189.5	231.1
67	Iron and steel	163.7	124.3	139.2	149.2
68	Non-ferrous metals	67.4	47.0	42.5	48.8
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	235.9	212.8	245.8	316.3
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	278.4	208.0	195.7	222.5
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	485.4	353.0	398.5	559.4
73	Metalworking machinery	81.9	66.0	58.2	92.0
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	501.0	451.6	432.0	543.6
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	591.3	671.7	928.3	1,390.7
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	398.6	455.9	521.3	609.3
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-parts n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment)	464.4	445.4	493.8	682.2
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	565.6	519.8	641.0	850.5
79	Other transport equipment	218.3	96.7	88.7	190.2
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	19.5	18.2	20.2	30.2
82	Furniture and parts thereof	57.5	48.9	59.7	80.8
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	42.7	47.5	55.8	73.7
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	180.8	168.7	174.9	211.3
85	Footwear	65.0	59.8	68.3	74.7
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	214.5	214.7	259.2	334.9
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s. : watches and clocks	215.9	201.5	223.2	267.3
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	580.5	625.8	732.1	880.2
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	228.9	290.6	444.0	613.0
9B	Non-merchandise	95.7	119.7	254.7	228.0
	Total imports	**9,235.9**	**8,610.7**	**10,027.7**	**12,707.2**

(a) Divisions of the Australian Import Commodity Classification.

Exports of N.S.W. Origin *(a)*: 1981-82 to 1984-85 ($m)

Division No.	*Description(b)*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85p*
00	Live animals chiefly for food	9.9	18.3	22.6	25.1
01	Meat and meat preparations	223.8	291.1	220.6	206.2
02	Dairy products and birds eggs	10.5	9.9	13.1	11.9
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	9.4	5.4	7.9	10.4
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	580.7	359.9	599.4	996.6
05	Vegetables and fruit	18.1	25.1	23.1	29.7
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	12.6	9.4	8.5	10.4
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	3.0	4.8	5.3	3.8
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	2.8	2.3	3.5	4.3
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	9.0	11.0	13.5	15.5
11	Beverages	7.3	8.4	9.7	8.3
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	5.9	6.0	6.5	7.4
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	51.3	53.3	65.1	64.0
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	0.7	0.4	2.3	4.1
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.1
24	Cork and wood	4.0	4.9	3.3	2.5
25	Pulp and waste paper	1.2	1.9	2.4	4.2
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	498.1	591.9	577.5	796.6
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, precious stones)	13.9	7.3	4.8	4.3
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	125.3	133.1	158.1	152.4
29	Crude animal, vegetable materials, n.e.s.	11.0	14.6	15.4	17.0
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	1,050.6	1,507.0	1,489.2	1,892.4
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	65.8	*(c)*260.9	*(c)*304.4	*(c)*304.7
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	*(d)*	*(d)*	*(d)*	*(d)*
41	Animal oils and fats	5.7	7.2	12.3	10.1
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	6.2	0.8	0.8	3.8
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.5
51	Organic chemicals	12.7	8.2	11.2	12.1
52	Inorganic chemicals	22.2	21.4	19.9	28.5
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	9.4	9.7	9.3	12.6
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	50.0	52.4	58.9	56.4
55	Essential oils and perfume materials: toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	21.8	23.3	25.3	25.3
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.9
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	11.9	11.2	17.7	11.9
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	15.7	17.2	17.8	18.5
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	19.6	25.9	32.7	39.7
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2.3	2.6	3.9	4.4
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	20.9	18.8	21.1	28.1
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	16.5	19.3	21.9	25.8
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	47.5	35.1	43.8	37.0
67	Iron and steel	290.4	320.3	224.6	262.6
68	Non-ferrous metals	127.4	126.5	126.2	106.6
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	78.2	65.0	70.8	65.2
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	12.0	10.7	10.2	11.9
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	45.4	47.7	50.9	47.3
73	Metalworking machinery	14.4	14.3	11.6	10.6
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machines parts, n.e.s.	61.9	50.2	55.9	59.6
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	15.6	22.7	22.6	47.3
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	7.6	31.5	12.5	11.9
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-parts n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment)	47.2	42.2	48.8	52.3
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	22.3	27.2	23.2	38.6
79	Other transport equipment	23.5	33.2	36.2	36.8
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3.4	3.3	4.7	4.6
82	Furniture and parts thereof	6.5	5.7	8.6	6.9
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0.4	1.0	1.5	3.0
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	5.5	5.6	5.1	4.9
85	Footwear	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.4
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	57.2	64.9	62.2	76.3
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s. : watches and clocks	9.2	11.1	10.4	12.0
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	64.0	67.1	71.2	78.4
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade n.e.c.*(e)*	281.5	366.6	439.2	785.7
9B	Non-merchandise	36.1	50.9	67.3	99.3
	Total exports *(f)*	**4,194.7**	**4,956.1**	**5,228.3**	**6,717.8**

(a) Excludes re-exported goods. *(b)* Divisions of the Australian Export Commodity Classification. *(c)* Includes the value of fuels loaded for operating purposes by foreign owned aircraft and ships operating through Australian ports. *(d)* Included in Division 9A. *(e)* Includes Division 34. *(f)* Total exports shown in this table are less than total exports shown in a previous table in this chapter entitled 'Overseas Trade of New South Wales and Australia : 1980-81 to 1984-85', because statistics shown in this table exclude re-exported goods.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

In New South Wales, customs and excise duties are collected by the Australian Customs Service. The Australian Customs Tariff is the prime means of developing and assisting manufacturing industry in Australia. Tariffs also give preference, through lower rates of duty, to selected imports from certain Commonwealth and developing countries.

Some duties are also levied, mainly for revenue purposes, on selected imported goods such as potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol while excise duties are levied on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia (beer, spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, crude oil, gasoline, aviation turbine kerosene, and automotive diesel fuel).

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 3, 7, or 10 per cent according to the origin and type of the goods. Further, under the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods while countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last five years are given in the following table.

Customs and Excise Duties Collected in N.S.W.
($'000)

Customs tariff division and excise tariff item	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Customs duties					
1. Live animals and animal products	569	425	601	568	696
2. Vegetable products	1,246	1,402	1,845	1,472	2,870
3. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	1,347	543	1,016	1,165	947
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, vinegar, tobacco —					
(i) Spirits not falling within tariff item 22.08, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, tariff item 22.09	88,103	93,055	111,288	105,809	109,615
(ii) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc.	32,378	30,559	27,009	29,209	30,993
(iii) Remainder of division	5,994	9,694	6,977	11,960	15,765
5. Mineral products	1,301	1,433	1,398	1,040	1,336
6. Products of chemical and allied industries	25,721	25,550	30,255	30,174	36,821
7. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof	40,177	40,135	48,138	46,493	56,555
8. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods	10,031	6,785	9,281	7,094	8,703
9. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerware, etc.	9,663	11,063	9,710	8,671	9,873
10. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc.	16,724	17,620	22,688	21,690	27,874
11. Textiles and textile articles	90,003	93,976	103,293	96,300	101,252
12. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc.	18,924	20,056	22,752	24,539	32,532
13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials, ceramic products, glass, glassware	14,219	17,454	19,773	17,698	20,047
14. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and articles, imitation jewellery, coin	6,060	5,108	6,142	5,205	5,624
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	38,100	42,695	50,360	44,229	48,068
16. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts	144,940	177,365	217,302	193,818	216,540
17. Transport equipment	109,942	146,626	160,180	154,982	189,819
18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments, sound recorders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts	18,815	22,570	29,134	42,544	51,490
19. Arms and ammunition, parts	512	252	436	376	444
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	25,798	29,085	35,850	35,537	40,070
21. Works of art, collector's pieces, antiques	36	51	48	22	10
Miscellaneous	43	9,638	2,566	1,283	1,656
Other and undistributed customs revenue	44	70	—	—	—
Primage duty	4,040	2,425	1,039	46	—
Total gross customs and primage duty	**704,731**	**805,635**	**919,079**	**881,923**	**1,009,600**
Excise duties					
Beer	372,642	343,303	343,568	354,542	378,171
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc.	24,627	25,855	28,460	25,147	27,511
Tobacco (manufactured)	7,766	6,937	6,524	7,109	8,846
Cigars and cigarettes	246,372	237,977	244,928	255,677	278,856
Gasoline	296,464	308,068	299,007	370,793	620,369
Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum gas *(a)*	1,108,251	62,320	39,121	13,461	1
Other and undistributed excise revenue	71,109	74,911	87,477	179,912	323,151
Total gross excise duties	**2,127,231**	**1,059,371**	**1,049,085**	**1,206,641**	**1,636,905**

(a) Liquid petroleum gas obtained from unstabilised crude petroleum oil or from naturally occurring petrol gas.

IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's overseas imports and exports, are indicated by the import and export price indexes shown in the following tables.

For imports, the groups shown relate to commodities defined in terms of selected sections of the *Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC).*

For exports, the index groups shown relate to commodities defined in terms of selected divisions of the *Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC).* Index numbers shown for financial years are simple averages of monthly index numbers.

Import Price Index, Australia
Base : 1981-82 = 100

Group description	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
All groups	100	110	114
Selected AICC Sections			
Food and live animals chiefly for food	100	112	123
Beverages and tobacco	100	121	129
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	100	105	108
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	100	109	104
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	100	98	136
Chemicals and related products	100	107	107
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	100	109	114
Machinery and transport equipment	100	112	119
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	100	112	119

Export Price Index, Australia
Reference Base: 1981-82 = 100. Weightings Base: 1974-75

Group description	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85p*
All groups	100	109	111	119
Selected AECC Divisions				
Meat, meat preparations	100	112	119	126
Dairy products, eggs	100	112	109	110
Cereals, cereal preparations	100	103	110	119
Sugar, sugar preparations	100	72	87	76
Textile fibres and their wastes	100	103	111	118
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	100	114	108	117
Coal, coke, briquettes	100	117	109	118
Iron and steel	100	107	113	124
Non-ferrous metals	100	102	110	114

INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate almost entirely to seaborne trade. A substantial amount of freight is carried by rail and road between New South Wales and the bordering States, and a small amount of interstate freight is carried by air, but no statistics of this traffic are available.

Interstate Trade by Sea

In 1983-84, the main imports into New South Wales from other states included: bulk oil from Victoria; anhydrous alumina, bulk oil,crude salt, and raw sugar from Queensland; bulk oil, dolomite, and ironstone from South Australia; ironstone and bulk oil from Western Australia; and paper, newsprint and cement from Tasmania. Principal exports from New South Wales to other states included : iron and steel to Victoria; bulk oil to Queensland; coal to South Australia; and, iron and steel to Western Australia.

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney (Port Jackson), Botany Bay (Port Botany), Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The figures quoted for these ports have been compiled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

The principal interstate imports into the *Sydney ports (Port Jackson and Port Botany)* in 1983-84 consisted of bulk oil, 7,328,000 tonnes; paper and newsprint, 178,000 tonnes; cement, 141,000 tonnes; and salt, 141,000 tonnes.

The principal interstate exports from the Sydney ports in 1983-84 consisted of 611,000 tonnes of bulk oil; 93,000 tonnes of bulk caustic soda; 41,000 tonnes of motor vehicles; and 15,000 tonnes of non-metallic mineral manufactures.

In 1983-84, approximately 78 per cent of the total tonnage of interstate imports into the Sydney ports came from Victoria. In the same year, 74 per cent of the total tonnage of interstate exports from the Sydney ports were to Queensland.

The interstate shipping at *Newcastle* is concerned mainly with the coal, iron, steel and aluminium industries located in the area. In 1983-84, the principal interstate imports into the port of Newcastle were 2,043,000 tonnes of ironstone; 403,000 tonnes of anhydrous alumina; and 112,000 tonnes of dolomite; while the main exports interstate by sea from Newcastle were 107,000 tonnes of ores and concentrates; and 78,000 tonnes of wheat.

At *Port Kembla*, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the local iron and steel industry, as at Newcastle. The principal interstate imports into Port Kembla in 1983-84 were 4,761,000 tonnes of ironstone; and 232,000 tonnes of dolomite. In that year, coal (1,062,000 tonnes), iron and steel products (839,000 tonnes), and coke (57,000 tonnes) were the principal commodities exported interstate by sea from this port.

COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal commodities shipped intrastate in New South Wales are coal, petroleum oils, and crude minerals. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last six years.

Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales
(*Source*: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)
('000 tonnes)

Year ended 30 June	*Sydney ports (a)*		*Newcastle*		*Port Kembla*	
	Imports	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*
1979	1,533.2	2,475.3	1,267.3	47.2	483.9	26.3
1980	1,583.4	2,530.3	1,338.2	37.5	413.3	36.5
1981	1,584.4	2,554.8	1,376.5	40.1	466.5	82.7
1982	1,551.4	2,104.9	1,372.7	53.2	278.2	294.0
1983	1,734.3	1,419.0	404.4	62.8	278.4	85.3
1984	1,640.9	1,090.8	154.2	30.8	259.7	51.8

(a) Comprises Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

Bulk oil is the principal intrastate commodity handled at Sydney ports. In 1983-84, the imports included 430,105 tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products; 131,852 tonnes of crude fertilisers and crude minerals; 84,688 tonnes of coal and coke; and 67,096 tonnes of sugar, sugar preparations and honey. In that year, 1,089,272 tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products were exported.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (30,682 tonnes in 1983-84), and the principal import is petroleum and petroleum products (102,427 tonnes).

The main item of intrastate import into Port Kembla is petroleum and petroleum products (259,707 tonnes in 1983-84).

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Australian Export Commodity Classification* (Catalogue No. 1203.0), *Australian Import Commodity Classification* (1204.0), *Exports, Australia* (5404.0), *Imports, Australia* (5406.0), *Exports, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5424.0), *Imports, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5426.0), *Customs and Excise Revenue, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5427.0), *Export Price Index, Australia* (6405.0). Overseas trade statistics are also available on microfiche in a variety of tabular formats. Each tabular format covers commodities exported or imported at various levels of aggregation.

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1), *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Export Development Grants Board, Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, Australian Overseas Projects Corporations, Industries Assistance Commission, Department of Trade and Resources, Department of Industry and Commerce, the New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority, and the Bureau of Customs; *Port Statistics* and Annual Report of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales; and monthly *Statistical Bulletin* issued by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

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INTERNAL TRADE

RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. The most recent census was that conducted in respect of the year ended 30 June 1980. This was the eighth Retail census undertaken in Australia, previous censuses being conducted in respect of the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, and 1973-74.

The 1968-69 and later retail censuses have been conducted throughout Australia as part of the program of integrated economic data collections of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (see Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys' shown in the 1985 edition of this Year Book). Within the program, data from each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards thereby allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors. The results of these retail censuses are therefore comparable with the economic data collections undertaken annually for the mining, manufacturing and electricity and gas industries, and periodically for the wholesale trade and construction industries.

Supplementary data covering the operations of selected service establishments are collected as part of the censuses of retail establishments. The service establishments included in the 1979-80 Census were motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), accommodation establishments, licensed clubs, hairdressing and beauty salons, and laundries and dry cleaners.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad industry and commodity groups, are estimated from monthly and quarterly sample surveys of retail establishments, as described in the sub-division 'Intercensal Estimates of Retail Sales' below.

CLASSIFICATION OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), has been used since 1968-69 to define the scope of the various economic censuses and surveys and to classify establishments to particular industries. The 1969 preliminary edition of the ASIC which was used in the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Retail Censuses, has been replaced by the 1978 edition. The 1978 edition of ASIC was used in the 1979-80 Retail Census.

In the ASIC, the term 'retail trade' is used, generally speaking, to include the re-sale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption. The types of business engaged in retail trade are department stores and other shops, stalls, mail order houses, hawkers, door-to-door sellers, milk and bread vendors, vending machine operators, and consumer co-operatives. Establishments mainly selling goods on a commission basis to final consumers for personal or household consumption are included. However, establishments such as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels, etc. and clubs are not included in the Retail Trade Sub-division of ASIC but in the Division 'Recreation, Personal and Other Services'. Establishments engaged mainly in hiring out consumer goods and those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing cakes are included in Retail Trade, but those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing bread are included in Manufacturing.

The sales of certain commodities, such as farm supplies, basic building materials, and builders' hardware and supplies are treated conceptually as wholesale sales in economic statistics, despite the fact that there is a considerable volume of sales of these commodities

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to final consumers for personal or household consumption. Establishments engaged mainly in selling these commodities are therefore classified to Wholesale Trade.

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are also commonly carried out by establishments classified to Retail Trade, and, for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Retail Trade Sub-division of the ASIC. The more important activities, with the appropriate ASIC class code number specified, include the following:

(a) Custom tailoring or dressmaking (Classes 4843 and 4844);
(b) Repairing footwear (Class 4846);
(c) Making or installing curtains (Class 4847);
(d) Repairing locks or providing key duplicating services (Class 4853);
(e) Repairing non-electric household appliances (Class 4856);
(f) Repairing or installing household electric appliances (except heating equipment) not requiring electrical work (Class 4857); and
(g) Repairing or servicing motor vehicles (Classes 4861, 4864, 4865 and 4866), except engine reconditioning.

Similarly, the wholesaling of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, outboard motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the retailing of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the ASIC.

The structure of the Retail Trade Sub-division of the ASIC in terms of the industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) covered in the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments may be seen in the next table, which summarises the results of the Census.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE 1979-80 RETAIL CENSUS

The 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments includes establishments classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of ASIC together with establishments classified to 'selected service' classes from the ASIC division 'Recreation, Personal and Other Services'. The 'selected service' classes are motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), accommodation establishments, licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, and hairdressing and beauty salons.

Because of difficulties in ensuring adequate coverage, some types of retailing are excluded from the Census even though they would be classified to industries covered by the Census. These are door to door salesmen, independent van salesmen (other than independent bread and milk vendors), and occasional stall holders. In addition, data were not collected from organisations operating vending machines on the premises of other businesses. Refreshment rooms, kiosks and bookstalls operated by the State Rail Authority also were not covered. Details for bread and milk vendors are not included in published figures from the 1979-80 Census but certain statistics have been compiled and are available on request.

It is possible that coverage may be deficient for accommodation establishments that do not hold liquor licences (such as guest houses and hostels), which have been included in these censuses for the first time.

With the exception of businesses classified to ASIC classes 9232 (Hotels, etc., mainly drinking places) and 9233 (Accommodation), for which the full range of data was obtained, single establishment retail and selected service enterprises with an annual turnover of less than $50,000 were not required to supply the full range of census data. Only details relating to employment, wages and salaries, turnover and floor space (for retail businesses) were collected from these small businesses. Generally, these small businesses contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than number of establishments; total figures for these small retail businesses are shown in the next paragraph and a summary of the operations of small selected service establishments is given in a table in the following sub-section.

Results of the 1979-80 Retail Census

The next table summarises the operations of retail establishments in New South Wales as compiled from the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments. The table excludes data for single establishment retail enterprises with a turnover of less than $50,000. Total figures for the State for these small retail businesses (excluding bread and milk vendors), as compiled from Census results, were: Number of establishments 11,096; Employment at the end of June 1980 (including working proprietors) 18,958 persons; Wages and salaries paid $19,556,000; Turnover $284,015,000.

Retail Establishments *(a)*: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class, N.S.W., 1979-80

Industry class and group	*ASIC code*	*Establishments in operation at end of June (b)*	*Persons employed at end of June (c)*	*Wages and salaries paid (d)*	*Turnover (e)*	*Value added (f)*	*Fixed capital expenditure less disposals*
				$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Department and general stores —							
Department stores	4814	147	35,125	257,314	1,550,917	407,414	14,260
General stores	4815	129	3,025	17,211	142,792	32,280	88
Total department and general stores	*481*	*276*	*38,150*	*274,525*	*1,693,709*	*439,694*	*14,347*
Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores —							
Men's and boys' wear stores	4843	980	4,531	32,844	236,790	70,281	(—)6,709
Women's and girls' wear stores	4844	2,937	13,567	76,278	572,300	159,487	5,026
Footwear stores	4845	795	3,477	22,021	164,322	46,903	1,336
Shoe repairers	4846	91	232	1,705	5,538	3,505	458
Fabrics and household textile stores	4847	774	3,456	18,903	131,447	39,303	482
Floor coverings stores	4848	278	1,340	11,045	127,609	24,180	3,066
Furniture stores	4849	583	3,421	27,346	290,331	58,918	3,395
Total clothing, fabrics and furniture stores	*484*	*6,438*	*30,024*	*190,141*	*1,528,336*	*402,578*	*7,054*
Household appliance and hardware stores —	4853	560	2,574	14,165	118,861	32,969	895
Domestic hardware stores							
Watchmakers and jewellers	4854	750	3,640	24,707	173,708	61,063	1,110
Music stores	4855	398	1,361	8,353	96,735	29,458	629
Household appliance stores	4856	995	7,171	66,056	611,931	151,647	12,683
Electric appliance repairers n.e.c.	4857	199	1,293	10,473	31,166	16,705	516
Total household appliance and hardware stores	*485*	*2,902*	*16,039*	*123,755*	*1,032,402*	*291,842*	*15,833*
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers —							
New motor vehicle dealers and motor vehicle repairers (except smash repairers)	4861	3,045	28,626	263,005	3,726,060	620,471	23,797
Used motor vehicle and parts dealers	4862	859	4,257	38,629	624,838	90,522	3,041
Service stations	4864	3,027	16,017	79,134	(g)1,159,740	166,291	6,868
Smash repairers	4865	1,302	7,877	57,547	220,154	95,219	3,320
Motor cycle dealers	4866	221	1,044	7,353	104,849	21,764	771
Boat and caravan dealers	4867	320	1,336	10,460	149,898	29,071	1,908
Tyre and battery retailers	4868	525	3,120	28,043	236,751	55,391	1,782
Total motor vehicle dealers petrol and tyre retailers	*486*	*9,299*	*62,277*	*484,171*	*6,222,289*	*1,078,729*	*41,486*
Food stores —							
Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists	4881	5,515	50,079	232,028	2,784,241	390,593	33,982
Butchers	4882	2,718	9,374	60,437	573,359	128,152	6,142
Fruit and vegetable stores	4883	1,244	4,815	13,400	200,636	39,815	3,115
Liquor stores	4884	613	2,570	18,283	307,803	61,235	4,131
Bread and cake stores	4885	683	3,783	18,132	70,170	31,301	2,022
Fish shops, take away food and milk bars	4886	3,221	18,018	54,994	410,940	130,250	9,686
Total food stores	*488*	*13,994*	*88,639*	*397,273*	*4,347,148*	*781,345*	*59,077*
Other retailers —							
Pharmacies	4891	1,967	11,314	64,744	481,309	142,408	4,876
Photographic equipment stores	4892	216	814	6,797	53,395	13,974	359
Sports and toy stores	4893	953	3,182	15,840	163,538	40,851	2,252
Newsagents, stationers, and booksellers	4894	1,519	8,407	45,966	408,164	115,330	5,660
Secondhand goods dealers	4895	495	1,306	7,142	68,736	20,368	581
Nurserymen and florists	4896	542	2,098	9,235	63,635	21,360	1,698
Retailers, n.e.c.	4897	537	1,696	8,102	62,868	20,290	947
Total other retailers	*489*	*6,229*	*28,817*	*157,826*	*1,301,645*	*374,581*	*16,374*
Total, retail establishments	**48**	**39,138**	**263,946**	**1,627,691**	**16,125,529**	**3,368,769**	**154,173**

(a) Excludes all bread and milk vendors and single establishment retail enterprises with turnover of less than $50,000. *(b)* Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(c)* Full-time and part-time working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Unpaid helpers are excluded. *(d)* Excludes drawings by working proprietors. Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. *(e)* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise. *(f)* Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers and selected expenses. *(g)* For service stations which sell petrol on commission the commission earned is included in 'turnover' but the sales themselves are not included.

Statistics summarising the operations of the selected service establishments included in the 1979-80 Census are shown in the next table. This table excludes single establishment enterprises with turnover of less than $50,000, except for 'hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)' and 'accommodation', for which all establishments are included.

Selected Service Establishments *(a)*: Summary of Operations By Industry, N.S.W., 1979-80

Industry class and group	*ASIC code*	*Establishments in operation at end of June*	*Persons employed at end of June (b)*	*Wages and salaries paid (c)*	*Value of retail sales*	*Turnover (b)*	*Value added (e)*
				$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Motion picture theatres	9133	150	2,004	15,199	10,515	59,422	33,958
Restaurants, hotels and accommodation —							
Cafes and restaurants	9231	2,669	24,344	120,548	113,662	461,911	214,073
Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)	9232	1,946	23,172	118,272	689,641	765,439	262,251
Accommodation	9233	1,982	16,058	99,620	30,547	338,788	224,732
Total restaurants, hotels and accommodation	*923*	*6,597*	*63,574*	*338,440*	*833,849*	*1,566,138*	*701,056*
Licensed clubs —							
Licensed bowling clubs	9241	566	5,941	49,804	93,958	188,983	117,780
Licensed golf clubs	9242	247	3,558	30,699	42,121	98,075	63,355
Licensed clubs n.e.c.	9243	724	27,795	240,123	295,792	836,604	563,061
Total licensed clubs	*9241-9243*	*1,537*	*37,294*	*320,626*	*431,871*	*1,123,662*	*744,196*
Laundries and dry-cleaners	9340	477	4,262	32,999	430	80,131	55,716
Hairdressers, beauty salons —							
Men's hairdressers	9351	81	330	1,981	619	5,012	3,393
Women's hairdressing and beauty salons	9352	773	4,077	26,988	3,452	57,966	41,196
Total hairdressers, beauty salons	*935*	*854*	*4,407*	*28,969*	*4,070*	*62,977*	*44,589*

(a) Except for ASIC classes 9232 and 9233, excludes single establishment selected service enterprises with turnover of less than $50,000. *(b)* Includes full-time and part-time working proprietors and employees. Excludes unpaid helpers. *(c)* Excludes drawings by working proprietors. *(d)* Retail sales and all other operating revenue. *(e)* Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

In the following table, a summary of the operations of single establishment selected service enterprises with turnover of less than $50,000 is shown. The table excludes establishments classified to 'hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)' and 'accommodation'.

Selected Service Single Establishment Enterprises *(a)* With Turnover of Less than $50,000: Selected Items By Industry, N.S.W., 1979-80

Industry class and group	*ASIC code*	*Establishments in operation at end of June*	*Persons employed at end of June (b)*	*Wages and salaries paid (c)*	*Turnover (d)*
				$'000	$'000
Motion picture theatres	9133	33	97	100	683
Cafes and restaurants	9231	749	2,090	2,627	19,962
Licensed clubs	9241-9243	43	62	299	1,198
Laundries and dry-cleaners	9340	640	1,496	2,306	15,252
Hairdressers, beauty salons —					
Men's hairdressers	9351	768	1,086	1,518	12,062
Women's hairdressing and beauty salons	9352	2,107	4,908	16,349	47,290
Total hairdressers, beauty salons	*935*	*2,875*	*5,994*	*17,867*	*59,352*

(a) Excludes ASIC classes 9232 and 9233. *(b)* Includes full-time and part-time working proprietors and employees. Excludes unpaid helpers. *(c)* Excludes drawings by working proprietors. *(d)* All operating revenue.

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF RETAIL SALES

In periods between retail censuses, aggregates of the value of retail sales of goods are estimated from the data reported in monthly and quarterly sample surveys of retail establishments. From April 1982, a new series of monthly and quarterly estimates of the value of retail sales, derived from sample surveys based on the 1979-80 Retail Census results, replaced the series based on the 1973-74 Retail Census results. The new series provides statistics of the monthly value of retail sales of goods, classified by broad industry, for each State and Australia. A quarterly series providing estimates of retail sales, classified by commodity groups, is also produced. In the new series, establishments classified to all classes in Subdivision 48 (Retail Trade) of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 Edition (ASIC), except motor establishments (ASIC Classes 4861-4868), bread and milk vendors (4878, 4879), footwear repairers (4846) and electrical appliance repairers, n.e.c., (4857) are included in the scope of the surveys. Also included are establishments classified to the following 'selected service' classes from ASIC Division L (Recreation, Personal, and Other Services): cafes and restaurants (ASIC Class 9231), hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places) (9232), licensed clubs (9241-9243) and hairdressers (9351, 9352). Excluded from the surveys are single establishment enterprises with annual turnover of less than $50,000, except for hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places).

Retail sales are principally sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods for household or personal purposes. The estimates of retail sales do not include sales of building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade and paint, commercial refrigerators, business machines, tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies.

Estimates of retail sales by industry for the years ended June 1983 and 1984, as derived from the monthly survey, are shown in the next table.

Retail Sales of Goods (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.): by Industry *(a)*, N.S.W.

		1982-83		*1983-84*	
Industry	*ASIC code no.*	*Value of retail sales*	*Proportion of total sales*	*Value of retail sales*	*Proportion of total sales*
		$m	per cent	$m	per cent
Grocers, confectioners, and tobacconists	4881	3,946.9	27.2	4,239.0	27.3
Butchers	4882	607.4	4.2	629.9	4.1
General stores	4815	137.5	1.0	136.2	0.9
Other food stores *(b)*	4883,4885,4886	1,055.7	7.3	1,089.0	7.0
Hotels, (mainly drinking places), liquor stores and licensed clubs	4884,9232,9241-9243	1,808.6	12.5	1,888.0	12.2
Clothiers *(c)*	4843,4844,4847	1,317.3	9.1	1,416.0	9.1
Department stores	4814	1,802.8	12.4	1,938.4	12.5
Footwear stores	4845	235.2	1.6	257.9	1.7
Hardware stores *(d)*	4853,4854	367.0	2.5	445.1	2.9
Electrical goods stores *(e)*	4855,4856	852.2	5.9	869.4	5.6
Furniture stores	4849	379.3	2.6	378.6	2.4
Floor coverings stores	4848	127.3	0.9	138.8	0.9
Chemists	4891	684.4	4.7	795.7	5.1
Newsagents, stationers and booksellers	4894	591.2	4.1	648.3	4.2
Other *(f)*	4892,4893,4895-4897, 9231,9351,9352	583.8	4.0	642.2	4.1
Total retail sales of goods *(g)*		**14,497.3**	**100.0**	**15,512.4**	**100.0**

(a) Excludes all motor establishments, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers and electrical appliance repairers, n.e.c. *(b)* Includes fruit and vegetable stores, bread and cake stores, and fish shops, take-away food stores and milk bars. *(c)* Includes men's and boys' wear stores, women's and girls' wear stores, and fabrics and household textile stores. *(d)* Includes domestic hardware stores, and watchmakers and jewellers. *(e)* Includes music stores and household appliance stores. *(f)* Includes photographic equipment stores, sports and toy stores, second-hand goods dealers, nurserymen and florists, retailing n.e.c., cafes and restaurants, men's hairdressers, and women's hairdressing and beauty salons. *(g)* Discrepancies between total sales as shown in this table and total sales shown in the table below are primarily due to rounding.

Estimates of retail sales by commodity for the years ended June 1983 and 1984, as derived from the quarterly survey, are shown in the next table.

Retail Sales of Goods (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.) : by Commodity *(a)*, N.S.W.

	1982-83		*1983-84*	
Commodity	*Value of retail sales*	*Proportion of total sales*	*Value of retail sales*	*Proportion of total sales*
	$m	per cent	$m	per cent
Groceries	2,843	19.7	3,162.6	20.4
Fresh meat	794.9	5.5	833.6	5.4
Other food	1,482.0	10.2	1,524.4	9.8
Beer, wine and spirits	1,945.6	13.4	2,023.4	13.1
Clothing and drapery	2,082.1	14.4	2,181.2	14.1
Footwear	339.5	2.3	375.2	2.4
Hardware, china and glassware	635.6	4.4	729.9	4.7
Electrical goods	1,096.2	7.6	1,138.8	7.3
Furniture	505.6	3.5	510.4	3.3
Floor coverings	180.2	1.2	187.4	1.2
Cosmetics	399.6	2.8	433.1	2.8
Medicines etc.	403.9	2.8	474.9	3.1
Newspapers, books and stationery	641.2	4.4	698.7	4.5
Other goods	1,133.4	7.8	1,228.4	7.9
Total retail sales *(b)*	**14,482.9**	**100.0**	**15,502.0**	**100.0**

(a) For details of each commodity group refer to explanatory notes in the publication *Retail Sales of Goods (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.), Australia* (Catalogue no. 8503.0). *(b)* See footnote *(g)* to the previous table.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of wholesale trade in Australia were first collected in the census of wholesale establishments, conducted as one of a series of fully integrated economic censuses in respect of the year 1968-69. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of these censuses, are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys' of the 1985 issue of this Year Book. The scope of 'wholesale trade' is defined in the ASIC in the broad sense to include the re-sale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants (who take title to the goods they sell), manufacturers' sales branches which hold stocks, commission agents (including stock and station agents, import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Statistics from the 1968-69 Wholesale Census are contained in Year Book No. 63, 1974, pages 1039-1045. As part of the ongoing program of economic censuses and surveys, a wholesale trade survey was conducted in respect of the year 1981-82. Results of this survey, which are available for Australia only and not for individual States and Territories, were published in ABS Catalogue No. 8638.0 (see references at end of this chapter).

MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Farm Produce Markets at Flemington (known as the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets) operated by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. The Authority operates under the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority Act, 1968 which empowers it to maintain, control, and manage public markets for the sale of farm produce within the County of Cumberland. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir at Homebush Bay are the principal centres in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered along with stock already held at and owned by the Homebush Abattoir Corporation. Once slaughtered, the carcasses are treated, chilled and delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country and interstate abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and private interests.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat is produced under contract to processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers.

The marketing of fish in New South Wales, which is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority, is described in Chapter 16 'Forestry and Fisheries'.

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, honey, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Act, 1983, which replaced the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the Sub-section 'Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1983, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll of the producers of the product must be taken, and more than half of the producers enrolled at the poll must vote in favour of its constitution. Boards established under the Act, market, or supervise the marketing of, rice, wine grapes, citrus fruits, tobacco leaf, grain sorghum, barley, oats, oilseeds and yellow maize. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the Dried Fruits Act, 1939, a Banana Marketing Control Committee under the Banana Industry Act, 1969, and an Egg Corporation under the Egg Industry Act, 1983 to supervise the marketing of dried fruits, bananas and eggs respectively.

The Commonwealth Government has established boards or authorities to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, wine and honey. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, while the other Commonwealth boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards of the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the Pure Food Act, 1908. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the N.S.W Department of Health and local government authorities. The N.S.W. Meat Industry Authority licenses abattoirs and slaughter houses and investigates and promotes matters relating to the improvement of hygiene in these and other meat premises. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir at Homebush Bay and other abattoirs by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry.

The composition and labelling of overseas imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry, which also licenses abattoirs slaughtering for export and has staff permanently attached to each licensed abattoir, who are responsible for the inspection of all meat destined for export.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of agricultural products is given in Chapter 15 'Agriculture' and Chapter 16 'Forestry and Fisheries'. Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described below.

Bread

The manufacture and delivery of bread in New South Wales is controlled by the provisions of the Bread Act, 1969. This Act provides for the licensing of bread manufacturers, zoning for bread manufacturers in country areas, the certification of operative bakers, the fixing, by regulations to the Act, of standard weights of bread loaves, and the fixing, by industrial award, of starting and finishing times allowed for the baking and delivery of bread.

The Act also established the Bread Industry Advisory Committee which comprises the Under Secretary of the Department of Industrial Relations as Chairman, together with two representatives of bread manufacturers, two representatives of bread industry unions, and two representatives of consumers. This Committee has power to investigate and make recommendations to the Minister on measures to improve methods of bread making and distribution, and sanitary conditions in bakehouses; the standards of efficiency necessary for persons engaged in the manufacture of bread; and to recommend amendments to existing legislation or proposals for future legislation in respect of any matters relating to the bread industry.

The Bread (Returns) Act, 1977 prohibits the return of unsold bread to manufacturers by retailers and the payment of compensation by manufacturers to retailers instead of taking back the bread.

The Bread Research Institute of Australia is a scientific research organisation, established and supported by the Australian bread industry. The aims of the Institute are to carry out scientific research and developmental work and to provide technical and advisory services in connection with bread manufacture. In practice, this covers cereal chemistry and the technological aspects of bread production. The Institute works in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

Information about bread prices is given in Chapter 21 'Prices'.

Milk

Responsibility for regulation and control of the production, quality, supply and distribution of milk and cream throughout New South Wales rests with the New South Wales Dairy Corporation in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, 1979. All milk supplied for human consumption is vested in the Corporation.

Powers exercised by the Corporation include regulating and controlling the production, quality, supply and distribution of milk and dairy products, the inspection of dairy produce merchants (milk intake and treatment factories, vehicle, and shop vendors of milk) and determination of quantities of milk to be supplied by farmers to the Corporation. Distribution companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Corporation in receiving milk, and purchase their supplies from the Corporation for distribution, through dairy produce merchants (vehicle vendors) to consumers. The Corporation is not obliged to accept all or any of a dairyman's milk, the quantity accepted being determined by reference to quotas allocated to each dairyman. Since 1976, adjustments made to quotas have given small dairymen, predominantly outside the former Milk Zone, a greater share of the liquid milk markets. A scheme of *quota* surrenders and reallocation has assisted in the redistribution of quotas. The prices paid to dairymen and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are given in Chapter 21 'Prices'.

For the retail delivery of milk, the metropolitan district and most of the country distributing districts are zoned and each zone is allotted to a dairy produce merchant (vehicle vendor) registered with the Dairy Industry Corporation.

Sales of milk by the Corporation in 1983-84 totalled 573.0 million litres, comprising 522.6 million litres of liquid whole milk and 50.4 million litres used for separation for sweet cream. These sales were an increase of 0.24 per cent compared with those for 1982-83. Sales in the metropolitan area in 1983-84 totalled 348.3 million litres including 41.2 million litres for separation for sweet cream.

At 30 June 1984 there were 2,987 dairymen registered by the Corporation compared with 3,056 in the previous year. There were 2,230 vehicle vendors and 14,012 shop vendors registered at 30 June 1984. The value of milk sold by the Corporation to distributors in 1983-84 was $202.1m. In 1983-84 the cost of treatment at factories was $8.6m and transport to distributing centres was $8.5m while payments to dairymen totalled $172.8m.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales is subject to regulation by the State Government. From 1 July 1983, regulation is in terms of the Liquor Act, 1982 and the Registered Clubs Act, 1976; only holders of licences issued in terms of these Acts are permitted to sell intoxicating liquor.

Registered Clubs Act, 1976

The Registered Clubs Act, 1976 authorises the issue of a licence to a club to sell liquor, under certain conditions, on club premises. The fee for a new licence may not exceed $2 per member at the date of the application and renewal fees are the same as for a hotelier's licence.

LIQUOR ACT, 1982

Under the legislation there is one Licensing Court of New South Wales with a State-wide jurisdiction. Not less than three licensing magistrates, who are also stipendiary magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court. The Court's main function is the determination of applications for new licences under the Liquor Act and for new certificates of registration under the Registered Clubs Act. The Court also deals with applications relating to the removal or transfer of licences, variation of trading hours and disciplinary provisions under the Act. However, the Court may not make an order of removal of a licence unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and is not detrimental to the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the premises from which it is proposed to remove the licence. The same bench of magistrates, as for the Court, constitutes the Liquor Administration Board. The Board is an administrative tribunal which operates in an informal atmosphere. It is responsible for the assessment of licence fees (see below) paid by licensees and clubs and undertakes the oversight of the standard of licensed premises. From 1 September 1985, it will be necessary to obtain the permission of the Board to provide entertainment on licensed premises.

Types of Liquor Licences

Under the Liquor Act, there are three general types of liquor licences (apart from the special case of a Governor's licence) as described below.

A *hotelier's licence* authorises the retail sale of liquor on licensed premises for consumption either on or off such premises. The licence may be endorsed to dispense with the need to provide residential accommodation. However, a light meal must be made available. The fee for a hotelier's licence is fixed by the Board and the periodic licence fee payable is 10 per cent of the purchases of liquor by the licensee in the preceding assessment year.

An *off-licence* authorises the sale of liquor only for consumption off the licensed premises. An off-licence may be granted to sell liquor by retail sale only or by wholesale sale only (i.e. to other persons authorised to sell liquor). Other types of off-licences relate to a brewer, an auctioneer, or a vigneron. The fee for a new retail off-licence is fixed by the Board but is not to exceed $20,000 and the periodic licence fee in respect of this licence is 10 per cent of the purchases of liquor by the licensee in the preceding assessment year. Fees for other types of off-licenses as well as the periodic licence fees and trading hours, are dependant on the conditions attached.

An *on-licence* authorises the sale of liquor, with special conditions, for consumption on the licensed premises. An on-licence may relate to a restaurant, an airport, a public hall, a trade fair, a theatre, a university or college, or a vessel or aircraft. An on-licence may also be granted to sell liquor at a function (other than a trade fair) which is conducted by a non-proprietary association or is to be supplied by an hotelier. The fee for the grant of the licence, the periodic licence fee and trading hours depend on the conditions attached to each licence.

A *Governor's licence* authorises the sale of liquor in exceptional circumstances at works or undertakings of a semi-Government or public nature, e.g. certain public buildings and on racecourses where the body which administers the racecourse has been created by way of statute.

Renewal of Licences

In terms of the Liquor Act, 1982 a licence will remain in force until it is cancelled or surrendered and a periodic licence fee (equivalent to the renewal fee) will be payable. The licence period will run from January or February of each year, depending on the type of licence, and the licence fee will be based on liquor purchases by licensees for the previous year ended 30 June.

LIQUOR ACT, 1912

Information regarding licences which were available under the previous Liquor Act of 1912 can be found in earlier editions of the Year Book.

TRADING HOURS FOR HOTELS

Hotel bars may not be opened for the sale of liquor on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or any other day proclaimed by the Governor. The hours of liquor trading in hotel bars are, in general, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. Monday to Saturday and 12 noon to 10 p.m. on Sundays. However, the Licensing Court has authority to vary these trading hours where local circumstances warrant it, but (except for a 3 a.m. trading permit) this discretionary power is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade for a period longer than fourteen hours each day or open before 5 a.m. Monday to Saturday or 10 a.m. on Sunday. These hours may be varied, with certain conditions being satisfied, to allow a 3 a.m. trading permit, and the maximum period a hotel can trade is not applicable to these permits.

Liquor may be supplied with meals or with food and entertainment, outside normal trading hours, by hotels holding the necessary permits or licences.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to residents of hotels.

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Liquor may not be supplied on licensed premises to persons under the age of 18 years. Proof of age may be required by licensees, who are subject to penalties for supplying under-age persons.

The Licensing Court may approve 'authorised areas' on licensed premises in which under-age persons may be present whilst in the company of a person over 18 years of age. However, under-age persons are not allowed at any time in areas of licensed premises designated as 'restricted areas'. The Act specifies that the escort of an under-age person is responsible for ensuring that such person does not consume liquor on the licensed premises or enter restricted areas.

The particulars in the next table show the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants. The figures represent, approximately, the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees to the Liquor Administration Board (previously Licenses Reduction Board). Details of customs and excise duties collected in respect of alcoholic beverages are shown in Chapter 19 'External Trade'.

Alcoholic Beverages: Consumption in N.S.W.
(Source: Liquor Administration Board)
('000 litres)

	Quantity purchased (a)					
Beverage	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*
Beer	712,885	744,945	711,371	807,555	768,968	696,202
Wine	83,180	87,146	97,755	n.a.	110,616	122,443
Spirits *(b)*	21,609	21,838	17,010	20,728	20,316	22,968

(a) See text above table. *(b)* Total quantity, not alcoholic content.

ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first census of tourist accommodation establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974, and establishments providing tourist and other accommodation were included in the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (see also the Retail Trade division of this Chapter).

Since the September Quarter 1975, quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation establishments (with a restricted scope and collecting a limited range of data items) have been conducted.

ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS FROM THE 1979-80 CENSUS

The accommodation statistics shown below have been compiled from information reported in the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments by establishments classified to ASIC Classes 9232 'Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)', and which provided accommodation, and 9233 'Accommodation'. All of the activities of hotels, motels, etc. (liquor sales, provision of meals, etc. as well as the provision of accommodation) are included in the statistics except where activities were leased to another enterprise.

It is possible that some types of accommodation establishments may not have been fully covered. Accommodation establishments not holding liquor licences, e.g. guest houses and hostels, have been excluded from previous economic censuses, and consequently coverage for these types of establishments may be deficient.

Classification by Type of Establishment

Establishments included in the statistics have been classified to a type of accommodation establishment depending on their method of operation and on the facilities available at the establishment. The basis for classification to either tourist or other was as follows:

(a) *Providing tourist accommodation.* An establishment providing, to the general public, predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months). Hotels, motels, etc. must make breakfast available in some form for guests, and caravan parks must provide powered sites and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

(b) *Providing other accommodation.* An establishment providing predominantly long-term accommodation (i.e. for continual occupation over two months or longer) or short-term accommodation on other than the basis described above.

Licensed hotels are establishments licensed to operate a public bar and which also provide accommodation. *Motels*, etc. include all motels, private hotels, guest houses and boarding houses, except those licensed to operate a public bar.

The table below gives details of the employment, wages and salaries, capacity and turnover of establishments providing accommodation which operated during the year ended June 1980.

Establishments Providing Accommodation *(a)*, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations by type of Establishment, 1979-80

Particulars		*Establishments providing tourist accommodation*			*Establishments providing other accommodation*	*Total, establishments providing accommodation*
		Licensed hotels	*Motels, etc.*	*Caravan parks*		
Establishments operating at 30 June 1980	No.	927	926	494	909	3,256
Employment at end of June 1980 *(b)* —						
Males	No.	6,446	2,643	862	2,959	12,910
Full-time	*No.*	*3,381*	*1,893*	*626*	*1,479*	*7,379*
Other	*No.*	*3,065*	*750*	*236*	*1,480*	*5,531*
Females	No.	8,233	6,196	723	4,141	19,293
Full-time	*No.*	*2,902*	*2,538*	*441*	*1,490*	*7,371*
Other	*No.*	*5,331*	*3,658*	*282*	*2,651*	*11,922*
Wages and salaries paid *(c)*	$'000	87,219	48,791	7,029	37,329	180,368
Capacity at 30 June 1980 —						*(f)*54,300
Rooms, units, suites, cabins	No.	15,438	23,318	751	14,793	
Beds — Single (incl. three-quarter)	No.	19,564	30,869	1,935	21,583	73,951
— Double	No.	5,626	16,914	638	2,251	25,429
Sites for caravans and tents —						
Powered *(d)*	No.	55	336	43,240	8,571	52,202
Unpowered	No.	38	198	20,090	4,662	24,988
Turnover —						
Beer, wine and spirits sales	$'000	311,279	11,145	249	155,817	478,490
Accommodation takings	$'000	62,809	128,096	29,972	32,818	253,695
Other *(e)*	$'000	75,172	42,607	3,420	23,592	144,791
Total turnover	*$'000*	*449,261*	*181,849*	*33,641*	*212,227*	*876,978*

(a) See text preceding table which outlines the scope of these statistics and defines the establishments included. *(b)* Includes working proprietors. Excludes unpaid helpers. *(c)* Excludes drawings by working proprietors. *(d)* Sites with provision for connection to electric power supply. *(e)* Includes takings from meals, other retail sales and other operating revenue. *(f)* Includes 31,784 rooms, units, etc. with a bath or shower and toilet.

SURVEYS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

For the purpose of the quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation, a tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public. The current scope of the surveys comprises hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities (i.e. provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, and has breakfast available for guests) and caravan parks with powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

The following tables show details of the operations of tourist accommodation establishments and caravan parks in New South Wales, obtained from the quarterly surveys. When establishments also provide accommodation for long-term guests, details relating to that accommodation are included in the statistics.

Tourist Accommodation Establishments *(a)* N.S.W.: Summary of Operations

Item		*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*		
				Licensed hotels (b) with facilities	*Motels etc. with facilities*	*Total*
Establishments at 30 June	No.	1,277	1,342	254	1,108	1,362
Capacity at 30 June —						
Guest rooms	No.	32,496	34,793	9,179	26,803	35,982
Bed spaces *(c)*	No.	91,611	98,874	22,217	80,815	103,032
Room occupancy rates	Per cent	60.1	54.1	52.9	56.1	109.0
Bed occupancy rates	Per cent	37.9	34.1	33.6	34.7	68.3
Accommodation takings *(d)*	$'000	257,326	270,695	96,140	213,013	309,153

(a) Excludes caravan parks. *(b)* Licensed to operate a public bar. *(c)* Three-quarter beds are classified as single beds, and double beds are counted as two bed spaces. *(d)* Revenue received from the provision of both short-term and long-term accommodation.

Caravan Parks, N.S.W. *(a)*: Summary of Operations

Item		*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Establishments at 30 June	No.	602	568	576
Capacity at 30 June —				
Powered sites	No.	51,371	49,088	51,112
Unpowered sites	No.	24,313	23,963	24,125
Cabins, flats, etc.	No.	1,062	1,068	1,107
Site occupancy rates	Per cent	25.2	24.1	22.6
Accommodation takings	$'000	41,550	46,089	48,115

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Retail Sales of Goods, Australia* (Catalogue No. 8501.0) (Monthly), *Retail Sales of Goods, Australia* (8503.0) (Quarterly), *Wholesale Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia 1981-82* (Catalogue No. 8638.0).
A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Wholesale Establishments: Detailed Statistics of Operations* (8606.1), *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8622.1); *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Hotels and Accommodation Establishments* (8624.1), *Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales* (8635.1), *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1), *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).
Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Dairy Corporation and Liquor Administration (previously Licenses Reduction) Board.

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PRICES

CONTROL OF PRICES

Since 20 September 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the Prices Regulation Act, 1948. In terms of the Act, the Minister for Consumer Affairs may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control on any item. The Prices Commission, which is constituted under the Prices Regulation Act, commenced operations in 1977 and is empowered to fix maximum prices, subject to Ministerial approval, at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not). The Commission comprises a full-time Commissioner who is Chairman, and two part-time Commissioners, one appointed to represent consumers and the other a person experienced in business or commerce.

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15 April 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July 1955 and September 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December 1957, and maximum prices have since been fixed. Price control on motor spirit was introduced in May 1959, and discontinued in July 1984.

Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Prices Regulation Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them. The holding of public inquiries has, in recent years, assumed a far greater significance in the Commission's function. Apart from the Prices Regulation Orders affecting bread, public inquiries have been held into the pricing of bread and petrol, the funeral industry, pest control in domestic premises, the motor vehicle replacement parts industry, the book industry and medical fees. Government controls over the prices of milk, gas and electricity are described later in this chapter.

PRICES SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY

The Prices Surveillance Authority was established by the (Commonwealth) *Prices Surveillance Act 1983*, and commenced operations on 19 March 1984. The role of the Authority is to undertake surveillance of prices of selected goods and services, at the direction of, or with the approval of the Federal Treasurer. In general, the goods and services selected for surveillance will be those where effective competitive disciplines are not present and where price or wage changes have pervasive effects throughout the economy. Prices charged by State Government bodies, and prices of goods for export, are excluded from the ambit of the Authority.

Under the provisions of the Act, declared companies and Commonwealth authorities are required to give prior notice to the Authority before increasing the prices of notified goods or services and to wait a statutory period before implementing the increase. Penalties are provided for failure to observe the notification procedures, or for increasing prices during the course of an inquiry without approval from the Authority, but not for failure to comply with a finding of the Authority.

The Authority has responsibility for the surveillance of the wholesale price of petroleum products, previously the responsibility of the Petroleum Products Pricing Authority which was abolished under the Act.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in April 1985.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a period of years presents great difficulties because of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or 'base' period to 100 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been published for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which was introduced in 1960 and compiled retrospectively to September Quarter 1948, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of metropolitan wage and salary earner households. The index does not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, or changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode of living or level of consumption.

The index covers a large and representative 'basket' of commodities and services currently arranged in eight groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation and education. Each group is in turn divided into sub-groups. Index numbers at the 'group' and 'all groups' levels are published each quarter for each State capital city, Canberra and Darwin, and for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Index numbers for 'all groups' are also published for the weighted average of the six State capital cities. Sub-group index numbers are published for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

The CPI has been constructed as a chain of linked indexes with changes to the items included and in the weighting pattern having been made at approximately five-yearly intervals to take account of changes in household spending patterns. Following each revision the new list of items and weights is linked to the previous series to form one continuous series. The process of linking ensures that the continuous series reflects only price variations and not differences in costs of the old and new 'baskets' of goods and services.

The tenth CPI series was introduced from the June Quarter 1982 and incorporates the results of the most recent major review of the index. This series, which has a weighting pattern designed to reflect, in general, estimated household expenditure in 1979-80, includes the following main changes:

(a) the geographic coverage of the CPI has been expanded to include a full CPI for Darwin;
(b) the reference base has been changed to 1980-81 = 100.0;
(c) the following new areas of expenditure have been included in the regimen of the index:
  (i) holiday travel and accommodation overseas,
  (ii) education fees,
  (iii) child care fees, and
  (iv) pharmaceutical prescriptions; and
(d) the timing and frequency of price collections have been reviewed and a number of changes made.

The CPI 'basket' of goods and services covers items which are considered representative of spending patterns of metropolitan wage and salary earner households, and whose prices can be associated with an identifiable and specific quantity and quality of a commodity or service (e.g. income taxes and personal savings do not form part of the CPI because they cannot be clearly associated with the purchase of a specific quality of a good or service).

Price movements are monitored in those retail outlets and other establishments where metropolitan wage and salary earner households normally purchase goods and services. This involves collecting prices from many sources including supermarkets, department stores, footwear stores, restaurants, motor vehicle dealers and service stations, dental surgeries, hotels and clubs, schools, and hairdressers. Items like rail fares, electricity and gas charges, telephone charges, and local authority rates are collected from the appropriate authorities. Information on rent is obtained from property management companies and public housing authorities. In total, some 85,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter.

The prices used in the Consumer Price Index are those that any member of the public would have to pay on the pricing day to purchase the specified good or service. Any sales or excise taxes which the consumer must pay when purchasing specific items are included. Sale prices, discount prices, and 'specials' are reflected in the Consumer Price Index so long as the items concerned are of normal quality (that is, not damaged or shop soiled), and are offered for sale in reasonable quantities. To ensure that the price movements reflect the experience of the bulk of the metropolitan population, the brands and the varieties of the items which are priced are generally those which sell in the greatest volume.

The following table shows the index numbers for each group and for 'all groups' of the Consumer Price Index for Sydney over the last six years. The annual index numbers are a simple average of the index numbers for the four quarters of each financial year.

Consumer Price Index, Sydney
(Base of each group index: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Group	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Food	78.9	90.6	100.0	107.9	117.1	126.2
Clothing	87.2	93.2	100.0	106.8	114.1	121.2
Housing	81.7	89.7	100.0	111.1	121.7	127.4
Household equipment and operation	84.3	90.4	100.0	110.7	126.1	134.0
Transportation	81.3	91.5	100.0	110.3	127.0	136.8
Tobacco and alcohol	84.8	92.4	100.0	109.9	126.9	140.9
Health and personal care	82.0	90.7	100.0	121.8	149.8	140.7
Recreation and education *(a)*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	107.5	114.6
All groups	**82.4**	**91.1**	**100.0**	**110.2**	**123.4**	**130.9**

(a) Base : March Quarter 1982 = 100.0

The next table shows the 'all groups' index numbers for the last six years, for each of the eight capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined and eight capital cities combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements over time in each city; they do not compare price levels between cities.

Consumer Price Index ('All Groups'), Eight Capital Cities
(Base of each index: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Capital	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Sydney	**82.4**	**91.1**	**100.0**	**110.2**	**123.4**	**130.9**
Melbourne	83.1	91.4	100.0	110.4	122.8	132.1
Brisbane	83.4	91.5	100.0	110.7	122.9	131.7
Adelaide	83.2	91.6	100.0	110.5	123.5	132.3
Perth	84.1	91.9	100.0	111.2	122.5	131.0
Hobart	83.1	91.6	100.0	110.0	121.8	129.9
Weighted average of six State capital cities	**83.0**	**91.4**	**100.0**	**110.4**	**123.1**	**131.6**
Canberra	82.3	91.1	100.0	110.7	124.0	132.3
Darwin	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	111.1	123.1	130.2
Weighted average of eight capital cities	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**100.0**	**110.4**	**123.1**	**131.6**

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS

The average retail prices of selected food and other items in Sydney in June Quarter 1979 and later years are shown in the next table. The prices are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc. charged by a number of selected retailers throughout the metropolitan area. Thus the prices do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items but should be regarded as no more than approximate indicators of price levels and price changes for them.

Average Retail Prices of Food and Other Items, June Quarter, Sydney (cents)

Item	*Unit*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Dairy produce —							
Milk, bottled, delivered	2 x 600ml bottles	55	58	66	74	78	82
Cheese, processed *(a)*	250g/500g pkt	55	60	134	160	*(b)*220	225
Butter	500g	96	105	122	146	164	161
Cereal products —							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, super-market sales *(c)*	680g	56	61	68	73	78	88
Flour, self raising *(d)*	1 kg/2 kg pkt	41	44	51	61	74	155
Rice, medium grain *(e)*	500g/1 kg pkt	35	33	38	42	44	82
Meat —							
Beef							
Rump steak	1 kg	560	631	634	634	739	744
Chuck steak	1 kg	338	380	371	367	435	438
Lamb							
Leg	1 kg	333	375	357	373	423	381
Loin chops	1 kg	394	420	395	398	458	405
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	172	194	222	232	245	231
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	146	160	178	203	217	215
Fruit and vegetables —							
Potatoes	1 kg	41	39	51	44	64	57
Onions	1 kg	53	47	113	68	64	100
Peaches, canned	825g	61	65	76	86	100	113
Oranges	1 kg	64	65	72	82	80	116
Other food —							
Eggs	55g, dozen	105	126	148	147	164	154
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	80	85	94	101	115	128
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	76	92	108	115	118	131
Tea	250g pkt	74	72	75	78	99	138
Coffee, instant	150g jar	231	288	279	277	311	293
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g tub	74	81	89	91	101	104
Other items —							
Beer, full strength, chilled	750ml bottle	98	103	115	125	145	158
Pet food	405g	34	38	42	53	54	58
Laundry detergent	1 kg	*(f)*110	164	179	216	247	271
Toilet soap	2 x 125g	53	68	74	77	80	96
Petrol, super grade	1 L	n.a.	n.a.	35.1	36.6	40.7	48.7

(a) From 1981 price is for 500g. *(b)* From June Quarter 1983 the price is for sliced and wrapped processed cheese and is therefore not comparable with previous prices. *(c)* Prior to June Quarter 1983, the specification was for 'milk loaf'. *(d)* After June Quarter 1983 price is for 2 kg. *(e)* After June Quarter 1983 price is for 1 kg. *(f)* Prior to 1980 price was for 750g.

Prices of milk and bread are dealt with in more detail below.

MILK PRICES

Responsibility for the regulation and control of the production, quality, supply and distribution of milk and cream throughout New South Wales rests with the New South Wales Dairy Corporation, and all milk produced in N.S.W. is vested in the Corporation. Prior to January 1984, responsibility rested with the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority.

The New South Wales Dairy Corporation is empowered to fix prices for all white milk sold in N.S.W. (White milk is drinking milk such as whole milk and low-fat milk which has not been additionally processed e.g. flavoured). Prices payable by the Corporation to dairy men (farmers), prices paid by agents to the Corporation (distribution companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Corporation in receiving milk, and purchase their supplies from the Corporation for distribution, through vendors, to consumers), and wholesale and retail prices of milk in N.S.W. are all fixed by the Corporation.

Quarterly reviews of prices are undertaken based on a series of cost indices prescribed under the regulations of the Dairy Industry Act, 1979. The Corporation may also undertake a prices review at other times. The Minister for Consumer Affairs may refer an order of the Corporation fixing the retail price of milk to the Prices Commission. The Commission may confirm the order, recommend that the order be revoked, or recommend that the order be revoked and another order be made by the Corporation fixing a price deemed appropriate by the Commission.

Prior to January 1984, wholesale and retail prices of milk were fixed by the Prices Commission, and prices payable to dairymen and by agents were fixed by the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, each based on recommendations of the Dairy Industry Pricing Committee.

Further details regarding the New South Wales Dairy Corporation are contained in the subdivision 'Dairy Products' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture' and the subdivision 'Marketing of Foodstuffs' in Chapter 20 'Internal Trade'.

The fixed prices for milk accepted by the Corporation (and its predecessors) for distribution in Sydney at each date of change since April 1981 are shown in the following table.

Prices for Milk Distributed in Sydney Metropolitan District (cents per litre)

Date of change	Gross price payable to dairyman	Price payable to N.S.W. Dairy Corporation by agents	Wholesale price					Retail price (a)	
			To milk-round vendor			To shop vendor			
			Bulk	In 600ml bottle	In 1 litre carton	In 600ml bottle	In 1 litre carton	In 600ml bottle	In 1 litre carton
1981: Apr. 3	28.35	31.83	43.12	42.28	46.17	47.53	51.46	55.00	59.00
Nov. 20	30.85	34.50	46.92	46.08	49.97	52.41	56.34	60.00	64.00
1982: Sept. 3	32.15	35.85	49.29	48.78	52.34	55.68	59.28	63.33	67.00
1983: Dec. 2	33.55	37.52	51.85	51.68	54.90	58.97	62.24	66.67	70.00
1984: Jul. 6	33.64	37.52	52.85	51.67	55.90	58.97	63.24	66.67	71.00
1985: Jan. 11	34.05	39.11	53.26	54.41	56.31	62.24	64.18	70.00	72.00

(a) Excludes household delivery fee.

BREAD PRICES

The maximum retail prices of bread were fixed in terms of the Prices Regulation Act, 1948 by the Prices Commissioners until 1977 and then by the Prices Commission until October 1980 when, under the Bread (Prices Determination) Act, 1980, price control of bread was temporarily transferred to the State Government. From 14 May 1982, following a public inquiry held by the Prices Commission in late 1981, the determination of maximum retail prices for specified categories of bread is again being undertaken by the Prices Commission in terms of the Prices Regulation Act. The maximum retail prices of a 680 gram loaf of sliced and wrapped white bread (milk bread prior to March 1983) in the Sydney metropolitan area, at each date of change since January 1981 were as follows.

Date of change of price	*Price at shop (a) (cents)*	*Date of change of price*	*Price at shop (a) (cents)*
1981: January 16	68	1983: July 15	80
May 19	69	November 18	85
October 2	71	1984: February 15	87
1982: January 22	73	June 5	91
May 14	74	1985: January 23	93
December 31	78	April 26	98

(a) There is a one cent surcharge per loaf of delivered bread.

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area comprises (broadly) the area within a 36 kilometres radius of the GPO plus most of the City of Blacktown and parts of the Cities of Penrith and Campbelltown. Bread prices are affected by such factors as the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the subdivision 'Wheat' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

GAS CHARGES

Reticulated gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 10 privately-owned companies (including companies related to the Australian Gas

Light Company) and 13 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating value, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the megajoule.

The basic rates being charged at 1 April 1985 for gas supplied in the Sydney metropolitan area by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows.

Domestic general rate

Megajoules per quarter	*Cents per megajoule*
First 566 or part thereof	Flat $10.00 per quarter
Additional over 566	0.88313

Industrial and commercial general rate

Megajoules per quarter	*Cents per megajoule*
Standing charge	$15.00 per quarter
First 150,000	0.84813
Additional over 150,000	0.64813

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems. Special industrial and commercial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

For further details on the production and distribution of gas in New South Wales see Chapter 17, 'Mining and Energy'.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its interconnected system, to distributing authorities (mainly county councils), to the State Rail Authority of New South Wales for rail transport, and to certain large industrial consumers. For further details on the Commission and electricity generation and distribution in New South Wales, see Chapter 17, 'Mining and Energy'.

The principal rates being charged at 1 January 1985 for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council (the largest distributing authority) were as follows: *Domestic Tariff*: First 200 kWh per quarter at 9.68c per kWh, remainder at 7.00c per kWh, with a minimum charge equivalent to 100 kWh usage; *General Supply Tariff*: 12.01c per kWh for all consumption. A standing charge of $12.24 per quarter is applied to each account. Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled under certain conditions (on application to the Council) to obtain a rebate of $13.75 per quarter.

For premises used wholly or principally as hospitals or schools, and for other specified users set out in the Council's rate schedule, a special *Institution Rate* (8.96c per kWh at 1 January 1985) is available.

Special rates are available for electricity used, during restricted hours, for process heating, storage hot water, and heating systems.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics compiles a range of wholesale price indexes relating to materials used and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. The following indexes relating to materials used are compiled: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry; and Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (used in selected activities of manufacturing industry). The Bureau also compiles the Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry.

There are also two overseas trade price indexes, the Export Price Index and the Import Price Index (a new index first published in May 1983 and compiled for each quarter from September 1981). The Export and Import Price Indexes are described in the 'Overseas Trade' division of Chapter 19 'External Trade'.

Each index is calculated using fixed weights. Prices are generally collected as at the mid-point of each month except in the case of the Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry and the Export Price Index, for which average monthly prices are mainly used, and the Import Price Index, for which prices used are the weighted average of all shipments (priced on a 'free on board' (f.o.b.) country of origin basis) imported during the quarter.

The Import Price Index is compiled and published quarterly and all other indexes are compiled and published monthly. Published index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly or quarterly index numbers. Annual index numbers for a number of these indexes are shown below. More detailed information concerning methods used in compiling these indexes are shown in the monthly or quarterly bulletins published for each index, as listed at the end of this chapter. Information on the weighting patterns for each index is available from the Bureau on request.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, in each of the six State capital cities.

The selected materials have been arranged in eleven groups, and separate group (and 'all groups') index numbers are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. Separate materials weighting patterns are used for each State; they were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. The weighting pattern for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns.

Details of the price index of house building materials in Sydney and in the six State capital cities combined are shown in the following table.

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building
(Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Sydney			
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	284.9	317.1	367.6	433.2	506.2	514.4
Cement products *(a)*	287.3	322.8	370.5	r422.8	r470.0	496.4
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. *(a)*	256.3	285.9	317.2	r347.6	r381.0	395.0
Timber, board, and joinery *(a)*	296.9	344.0	385.9	408.2	r427.5	456.0
Steel products *(a)*	309.1	345.8	393.6	439.8	r490.8	521.7
Other metal products *(a)*	244.0	286.1	314.9	r345.1	r373.6	420.7
Plumbing fixtures, etc. *(a)*	247.6	278.3	315.6	347.0	r354.5	380.9
Electrical installation materials *(a)*	245.4	289.0	323.1	343.1	385.1	421.2
Installed appliances	224.7	232.9	253.7	277.3	284.5	290.6
Plaster and plaster products	211.4	230.9	251.7	281.5	*(b)*352.6	378.4
Miscellaneous materials *(a)*	255.6	283.8	325.0	r349.5		
All groups *(a)*	**272.7**	**309.5**	**347.6**	**r378.2**	**r407.5**	**432.9**
			Six capitals *(c)*			
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	255.5	292.8	334.1	373.8	430.9	451.3
Cement products *(a)*	303.8	336.3	383.1	r438.4	r497.2	533.9
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. *(a)*	262.2	294.8	334.9	r373.9	r416.1	446.7
Timber, board, and joinery *(a)*	290.8	331.5	377.8	406.8	r434.2	473.3
Steel products *(a)*	307.6	341.0	389.4	r434.9	r484.2	517.2
Other metal products *(a)*	239.7	281.7	314.7	343.1	r372.3	405.6
Plumbing fixtures, etc. *(a)*	244.1	278.1	319.3	351.5	r373.2	406.4
Electrical installation materials *(a)*	240.0	282.1	316.0	345.9	r395.6	439.9
Installed appliances	202.9	217.6	240.6	263.9	282.7	291.3
Plaster and plaster products	204.3	222.8	244.6	273.1	317.8	332.5
Miscellaneous materials *(a)*	248.2	278.2	319.6	r348.2	r377.4	406.1
All groups *(a)*	**268.1**	**302.9**	**344.0**	**r377.7**	**413.5**	**445.6**

(a) Series revised following investigations into the discounting practices of building materials suppliers. Further information on these revisions is contained in appendices to Catalogue 6408.0 issued between March 1984 and November 1984. *(b)* No longer published separately for Sydney. *(c)* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

The Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses. The index is calculated monthly.

For the six State capital cities, the items included in the index were selected and allocated weights in accordance with the estimated average values of materials used in the construction of buildings, other than houses, commenced in the six State capital cities in the three years ended June 1977.

The same weighting pattern is used for each of the six State capital cities, and index numbers for a State capital city are calculated by applying this single weighting pattern to price measures for that city. The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes, the weighting being determined by the extent of building other than house building in each city. A new index for Darwin was published for the first time in November 1982 and the list of selected items as well as the weights of the items for this index are slightly different from those for the other capital cities.

Prices for the index are collected at the mid-point of each month and, in general, the point of pricing is 'delivered on site'. Sales taxes levied on building materials are included in the prices used.

Details of the price index of materials used in building other than house building in Sydney and the 'All groups' index numbers for the weighted average of the six State capital cities are shown in the following table.

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building
Sydney and Six Capital Cities
(Base of each index: 1979-80 = 100.0)

Particulars	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Sydney				
Selected major materials —				
Structural timber	109.1	119.6	132.8	136.3
Clay bricks *(a)*	112.1	r132.6	r122.7	134.1
Ready mixed concrete	113.5	129.8	153.6	155.1
Precast concrete products	111.5	127.2	143.1	152.2
Galvanised steel decking, cladding etc.	113.9	127.5	142.3	152.8
Structural steel	114.0	126.1	136.6	137.8
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh *(a)*	113.8	125.3	r138.1	145.1
Aluminium windows *(a)*	114.9	r131.5	r138.1	148.0
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc. *(a)*	114.0	130.4	r145.1	155.2
Builders hardware	112.9	126.7	139.3	149.1
Sand, aggregate and filling *(a)*	126.0	157.6	r193.2	202.8
Carpet *(a)*	110.7	120.8	r127.2	133.6
Paint *(a)*	118.1	128.1	r150.0	165.3
Non-ferrous pipes	94.9	94.7	104.6	112.2
Special combinations of materials —				
Plumbing materials *(a)*	110.6	r122.4	r137.4	149.3
Electrical materials *(a)*	109.6	122.6	r137.8	147.3
Mechanical services components *(a)*	111.2	r123.8	r138.5	146.6
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services *(a)*	113.8	127.6	r142.0	148.5
Total, All groups *(a)*	**113.1**	**126.6**	**r141.1**	**148.1**
Six capital cities *(b)*				
Total, All groups *(a)*	**112.9**	**125.4**	**r139.6**	**147.3**

(a) Series revised following investigations into the discounting practices of building materials suppliers. Further information on these revisions is contained in appendices to Catalogue 6407.0 issued between March 1984 and November 1984. *(b)* Weighted average of six State capital cities.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

This index, which is compiled monthly, measures changes in the cost of materials and fuels used in manufacturing industry in Australia.

The items included in the index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Only materials originating from outside the Australian manufacturing industry (that is, materials which are net inputs to manufacturing including overseas imports of manufactured materials) were selected. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and in 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz., the Australian Standard Industrial Classification and the Standard International Trade Classification. The following table shows index numbers for broad groups, based on the Standard International Trade Classification. The value weights shown are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69. Pricing for the index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector and are therefore, as far as possible, on a delivered into store basis.

Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry, Australia (Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	*Value weight (per cent)*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Food, live animals, and tobacco *(a)*	45.87	232.5	285.1	299.5	283.9	291.2	315.2
Crude materials (excl. fuels) *(a)*	20.66	227.4	288.8	286.9	281.4	303.9	319.2
Electricity, gas, and fuels *(a)*	15.83	362.4	554.6	695.5	771.8	880.7	868.7
Chemicals *(b)*	6.67	180.9	225.1	244.7	252.8	271.0	282.8
Metal manufactures etc. *(b)*	5.21	271.6	294.2	310.3	320.7	343.9	358.0
Other manufactured materials (b)	5.76	201.3	230.3	242.9	257.3	280.8	288.0
All groups	**100.00**	**248.8**	**321.8**	**353.2**	**358.9**	**388.0**	**402.1**
Imported materials	27.16	275.7	366.4	413.0	435.7	464.9	473.1
Home produced materials	72.84	238.7	305.2	330.9	330.3	359.3	375.7

(a) Comprises both imported and home produced materials. *(b)* Comprises only imported manufactured materials.

PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

These indexes, which are compiled monthly and were first published in 1976, measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The indexes are on a net sector basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined 'sectors' of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded.

The following sector price indexes are compiled:

(a) a net index for the Manufacturing Division of the ASIC; and
(b) a net index for each of the twelve subdivisions within the Manufacturing Division.

The pricing and weights for the index for the Manufacturing Division, the *All Manufacturing Industry Index*, reflect sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the Manufacturing Division while the pricing and weights for the subdivision indexes reflect, in general, sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the respective subdivisions.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72 by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the ASIC in the Census of Manufacturing Establishments. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.

Prices used are the manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers.

The next table shows the twelve *net subdivision indexes* and the *All Manufacturing Industry Index* for Australia. The index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Net subdivision indexes	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Food, beverages, and tobacco	226.4	266.5	290.9	301.9	328.2	355.5
Textiles	205.1	228.8	252.7	270.6	286.7	305.8
Clothing and footwear	238.4	255.3	276.5	298.1	316.0	333.2
Wood, wood products, and furniture	280.4	315.5	357.3	388.4	r424.9	455.4
Paper, paper products, and printing	245.0	269.6	304.2	346.0	390.4	413.6
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	233.1	307.4	r366.8	r400.9	r442.4	456.8
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products	236.8	265.2	300.2	r337.2	r382.1	404.0
Basic metal products	237.2	282.7	297.8	315.3	345.5	365.5
Fabricated metal products	287.7	323.9	371.6	414.2	452.5	480.1
Transport equipment	230.2	252.2	275.7	303.2	335.4	358.9
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	232.2	261.3	289.7	320.7	r353.1	372.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing products	209.8	252.5	273.9	289.5	313.4	342.1
All Manufacturing Industry Index	**237.4**	**274.9**	**r305.3**	**r328.9**	**r360.2**	**382.8**

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Consumer Price Index* (Catalogue No. 6401.0), *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0), *Review of the Consumer Price Index* (6450.0), *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (6403.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Darwin* (6407.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (6408.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6411.0), *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6412.0), *Price Indexes of Metallic Materials, Australia* (6410.0), *Import Price Index, Australia* (6414.0), *Export Price Index, Australia* (6405.0).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, the New South Wales Dairy Corporation, the Sydney County Council, the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and the Australian Gas Light Company.

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CONSUMER PROTECTION

Consumer affairs in New South Wales are administered by both Commonwealth and State authorities. Consumers are protected by special consumer legislation as well as by common law. In addition, a number of voluntary consumer bodies exist.

Consumers are protected against such practices as misleading statements, failure to comply with an express warranty, failure to supply reasonable spare parts and repair facilities, exclusive dealing arrangements, resale price maintenance, anti-competitive mergers, misleading advertisements, dangerous or defective goods, and inadequate or deceptive labelling and packaging. Controls over consumer credit are also exercised.

Standards Association of Australia. The Standards Association of Australia, which is described in Chapter 18, 'Manufacturing', is responsible for the preparation and publication of Australian standards for materials and products and also of codes of practice. The Trade Practices Act provides that standards published by the Association may be adopted under the Act.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT JURISDICTION

TRADE PRACTICES ACT

The Trade Practices Act 1974 has the dual purpose of:

(a) strengthening competition at all levels in the production and distribution of goods and services, and
(b) strengthening the position of consumers relative to manufacturers and distributors.

The Act outlaws restrictive trade practices; prohibits misleading, deceptive and other (specified) unfair conduct in trade or commerce; and provides for the setting and enforcement of product safety and information standards.

Trade Practices Commission

The Trade Practices Commission administers the Trade Practices Act and has three major functions:

(a) compliance work: dealing with complaints concerning possible breaches of the Trade Practices Act and bringing proceedings in the Federal Court when necessary,
(b) adjudication work: dealing with applications from businesses for exemption from the restrictive trade practices provisions of the Act. Exemption can be sought for certain arrangements, the anti-competitive detriment of which may be outweighed by the benefits they provide to the Australian public,
(c) guidance of business and consumers: in connection with their respective obligations and rights under the Act.

In the consumer protection area, the Commission tries to complement, not duplicate, the work of the State consumer protection bodies. It gives particular attention to matters of national importance or matters which call for the special remedies available under the Act.

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ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Department's role in consumer protection is to advise the Commonwealth Government on relevant provisions of the Trade Practices Act, and to develop and implement all aspects of consumer affairs policies. The National Consumer Affairs Advisory Council advises the Minister on Commonwealth responsibilities in consumer affairs. The Department is represented on the Council and provides it with research and administrative services. Topics considered by the Council include consumer education, consumer representation and the consumer protection provisions of the Trade Practices Act. Other matters which the Council has examined include airline policy, electronic funds transfer, lack of uniformity in packaging and labelling laws, and costs and benefits of consumer protection legislation.

The Department also provides the chairman and the secretariat to the Commonwealth-State Consumer Products Advisory Committee which ensures co-operation between Commonwealth, State and Territory governments in the field of consumer product standards. The Department, State and Territory consumer affairs authorities and the Trade Practices Commission each provide one representative in the Committee. The Standards Association of Australia is represented in a consultative capacity. The Committee advises all consumer affairs Ministers on the need for and form of consumer product safety, and information standards under the Trade Practices Act 1974, State and Territory legislation. The Committee also makes recommendations on the operation of the national Register of Alleged Hazardous Products and on government action in relation to industry recall programs.

Prices Surveillance Authority

The Prices Surveillance Authority was established under the provisions of the *Prices Surveillance Act 1983* with the responsibility of monitoring and examining prices. The Act also repealed the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act 1981*. The operations of the former Petroleum Products Pricing Authority were subsumed by the new Authority. For further information on the Authority see Chapter 21, 'Prices'.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT JURISDICTION

The Consumer Protection Act, 1969, provides for the guidance and general protection of consumers in New South Wales. The Act deals with such matters as false or misleading advertising, collusive tendering, and minimum standards of safety for consumer goods. It provides for the appointment of the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs and the constitution of the Consumer Affairs Council. In addition to the Consumer Protection Act, there are more than twenty other Acts and numerous regulations which apply to specific aspects of consumer affairs.

CONSUMER PROTECTION AUTHORITIES

Department of Consumer Affairs

The Commissioner for Consumer Affairs is empowered to receive and investigate complaints related to fraudulent or unfair practices affecting goods, services or real estate; to grant legal assistance to consumers; to restrain, by injunction, breaches of consumer protection legislation; to advise the public on matters affecting their interests as consumers; to disseminate information collated; and to encourage or undertake consumer education.

The Department of Consumer Affairs, which operates under the Commissioner, regulates the conduct of consumer transactions within a wide range of commercial activities including lay-by sales, door-to-door sales, pyramid selling, trading stamps, mock auctions, referral selling, insurance, and auctions. The Department may investigate complaints about advertising practices, including double ticketing, bait and false or misleading advertising. It may also investigate complaints into professional services, including those provided by doctors, dentists, architects, and members of the legal profession. In addition, the Department administers legislation relating to labelling and packaging, weights and measures, consumer credit, motor dealers, product safety, strata title units, and some landlord and tenant matters.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council advises the Minister for Consumer Affairs on necessary or desirable legislative or administrative changes in the interest of consumers. The Council comprises 6 to 10 members each of whom is appointed by the Governor: an officer of the Department, at least five members to representing the interests of consumers, and the remaining members being appointed from persons experienced in manufacturing, retailing, distribution, advertising, or other aspects of trade or commerce. One of the members is appointed chairman by the Governor.

Consumer Claims Tribunals

The Consumer Claims Tribunals Act, 1974, provides for the setting up of consumer claims tribunals to hear and determine claims concerning the supply of goods or the provision of professional and other services. A tribunal is constituted by a single referee, and may order the payment of money up to $3,000, or instruct that work to the value of $3,000 be done, in the settlement of claims. The tribunals are designed to arbitrate upon complaints which the Department of Consumer Affairs cannot resolve by mediation. They operate with a minimum of expense, formality and delay; legal representation is not permitted, except by agreement of the parties and with the approval of the relevant tribunal. The tribunals' orders are final and binding, and are not subject to appeal except in the areas of jurisdiction and natural justice.

New South Wales Prices Commission

For information on the Prices Commission and legislation which controls prices in the State see Chapter 21, 'Prices'.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Legislation has been enacted to ensure that constant standards are observed in the sale of foodstuffs and other goods by weight or measure, that reliable weighing and measuring instruments are used, and that both buyer and seller have the opportunity to make a fair appreciation of the quantity involved.

Under weights and measures legislation in Australia, the States control weighing and measuring practices in the market place, while the Commonwealth establishes the units and standards of measurements to be used in transactions in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act 1960*. The administering authorities are the States' consumer affairs departments and the (Commonwealth) National Standards Commission, which has its headquarters in Sydney.

The Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act requires the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) to maintain the Commonwealth standards of measurement. Most of these standards are maintained in the National Measurement Laboratory in Sydney which also provides an extensive calibration service to facilitate accurate measurements in science and industry.

The (New South Wales) Weights and Measures Act, 1915 and the Regulations made under the Act, control the sale of goods by weight or measure by:

(a) prescribing the units of measurement, from amongst those prescribed under the Commonwealth legislation, which shall be used in the State;

(b) providing that weighing and measuring instruments in use for trade are inspected and verified, public weighbridges are registered, and public weighmen are licensed; and

(c) providing for regular examination of the methods used to mark pre-packaged foodstuffs and of the quantities packed.

To prevent deceptive packaging, standards are set regarding packaging in opaque containers.

The Department of Consumer Affairs administers the New South Wales legislation, and also provides a verifying service for industrial standards of measurement of length, mass, and volume.

ADVERTISING AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS

It is an offence under the Consumer Protection Act for any person to attempt to promote the use or supply of goods or services by using statements which he knows to be false or misleading, irrespective of whether the statements are published in print, broadcast, or made verbally. 'Misleading advertisements' may include those which omit important details of the conditions of sale, or obscure the real meaning by ambiguity. The Act also deals with such problems as 'double ticketing' and 'bait advertising'. Where a person is found guilty of offences relating to false or misleading advertising, in addition to any penalty imposed in respect of the offence, the court may order the guilty person to refund the money paid to him for the goods, or to supply goods in accordance with the true trade description. Specific mention of the name of the trader may be made in the Annual Report of the Department of Consumer Affairs to warn the public.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, regulations may be made prescribing trade descriptions to be used for particular classes of goods. It is then illegal for any person to supply the prescribed goods without the prescribed trade description attached. Trade description regulations currently in force cover various goods including leathergoods, footwear, toys, bedding and upholstered furniture and textile products.

Regulations under the Act, based on Australian Standards Association standards, require care-instruction labelling of certain products including clothing, household textiles, furnishings, piece goods and knitting yarns.

PRODUCT SAFETY

The Product Safety Committee reports to the Minister on questions relating to the safety of consumer goods which are referred to it. Notices of these referrals are published in daily newspapers and interested parties are invited to lodge submissions. As a result of the Committee's recommendations, the Minister may prohibit the sale of particular goods or allow them to remain on sale subject to certain qualifications; for example, he may require warnings to be appended to them.

The Committee has responsibility for all consumer goods not subject to control by other Acts such as the Poisons Act or the Pure Food Act. Regulations imposing requirements on design, construction etc. are in force over various categories of goods including child restraining devices in cars, night garments for children, toys, motor cycle helmets, fire extinguishers, refrigerators, freezers and safety footwear.

MOTOR DEALERS AND REPAIRERS

The Department of Consumer Affairs is responsible for the administration of the Motor Dealers Act, 1974. Motor dealers, and certain other categories of persons involved in the buying and selling of specific categories of motor vehicles or accessories, must be licensed and maintain records of their activities. At 30 June 1984 a total of 3,263 licences were on issue, including 2,300 motor dealers (1,511 in Sydney). In addition, specific warranties on new and used cars and motor vehicles as regards obligations to repair defects, must be given. The warranties, which cover a specified period of time or distance travelled after purchase, vary with the cash price of the vehicle. Dealers are not required to repair, or make good defects in motor vehicles sold for less than $1,500 ($500 for motor cycles), although these must have a current certificate of roadworthiness issued by the Department of Motor Transport.

The Motor Vehicle Repairs Act, 1980 established two statutory authorities, the Motor Vehicle Repair Industry Council and the Motor Vehicle Repair Disputes Committee, and provides for motor vehicle repair businesses to be licensed to carry out only specific classes of work, and for persons employed to hold a tradesman's certificate in respect of the type of work they perform. The Motor Vehicle Repair Industry Council regulates, by a system of licences and certificates, the carrying out of motor vehicle repairs. The Council, which consists of a Chairman and eight members appointed by the Governor, includes representatives of technical institutes, employer groups, trade unions, and consumers. It also provides a system for controlling, by revoking or suspending licences and certificates, low standards or incompetence. Appeals against the Council may be made to an Industrial Magistrate. The Act also requires motor vehicle repairers to maintain adequate standards of equipment and to ensure that apprentices receive satisfactory training. The Motor Vehicle Repair Disputes Committee, which is a specialist committee, was established to resolve disputes between motor vehicle owners and repairers about the standard or fair cost of repair.

CONSUMER CREDIT

The Department of Consumer Affairs administers the Credit Act, 1984, the Hire-Purchase Act, 1960 and the Moneylending Act, 1941. The latter Acts were repealed by the Hire-Purchase (Repeal) Act, 1981 and the Moneylending (Repeal) Act, 1981 respectively, with effect on 28 February 1985 although they continue to have effect in matters which were commenced prior to that date. The provisions of the repealed Acts are described on pages 548-549, 620-621 and 642 of Year Book No. 69, 1985.

Credit Act, 1984

The Credit Act, 1984, commenced on 28 February, 1985, although a number of its sections came into operation prior to that date. The Credit Act is uniform with legislation enacted in Victoria, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory. In conjunction with the Credit Act a number of related Acts comprising the Credit (Administration) Act, 1984, the Credit (Finance Brokers) Act, 1984, the Credit (Home Finance Contracts) Act, 1984, the Commercial Tribunal Act, 1984, and the Miscellaneous Acts (Credit) Repeal and Amendment Act, 1984, came into force and were aimed at meeting the specific administrative requirements of New South Wales. They do not derogate from the uniformity of the Credit Act with the legislation of other States and the Australian Capital Territory.

In general, the Credit Act regulates the provision of credit to persons (but not corporations) to pay for goods and services where the credit given, or cash price *(a)* does not exceed $20,000 or *(b)* exceeds $20,000 but is applied in the purchase of specified commercial vehicles or farm machinery, and in the case of a loan, the annual percentage interest rate exceeds 14 per cent.

The credit contracts dealt with by the Act are:

(a) credit sales contracts which are similar to former hire purchase agreements and credit sale agreements;
(b) loan contracts (certain housing loan contracts are exempt from provisions of the Act); and
(c) continuing credit contracts such as store charge accounts.

The principal features of the Credit Act, 1984 include:

(a) the abolition of hire purchase as a form of consumer credit transaction (i.e., the title of goods purchased on credit passes immediately to the purchaser);
(b) the deletion of the stipulation that credit transactions are unenforceable if the spouse of the borrower has not provided written consent;
(c) credit providers are able to impose their own minimum deposit requirements;
(d) borrowers receive a copy of the contract which in general outlines in plain English, such details as the interest rate (expressed according to a standard definition), the credit charge as an amount of money, and the instalment obligations;
(e) the introduction of the concept of 'linked credit provider' whereby the credit provider may be held liable for the losses sustained by a borrower as a result of a dishonest or disreputable dealer;
(f) provision for original agreements to be varied with consent of both parties;
(g) under provisions similar to those contained in the Contracts Review Act, 1980, which is described below, the Commercial Tribunal may re-open a transaction involving a regulated contract or a regulated mortgage and make certain orders in respect of them.

Commercial Tribunal

The Commercial Tribunal of New South Wales was established under the provisions of the Commercial Tribunal Act, 1984. The Tribunal consists of a Chairman, who is a person qualified for appointment as a judge of the District Court of New South Wales and who is appointed by the Governor, and a number of part-time members appointed by the Governor. There are currently eleven part-time members of the Tribunal with seven representing credit providers and four representing the interests of persons who deal with credit providers. When conducting a hearing, the Tribunal will generally comprise the Chairman, one industry member and one consumer representative. The main function of the Tribunal will be to administer the licensing of credit providers, to discipline them where necessary, to resolve disputes, and to conduct general inquiries into the credit industry.

Home Loan Moratoriums. Under the provisions of the Credit (Home Finance Contracts) Act, 1984, which commenced in December 1984, a mortgagor who is experiencing difficulty with home loan repayments through unemployment, illness, interest rate variation or other reasonable cause, may apply to his credit provider for a variation of his home loan contract. If the credit provider refuses to vary the contract the mortgagor may apply to the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs. If the Commissioner decides to negotiate on behalf of the debtor but is unsuccessful, he is obliged to refer the matter to the Commercial Tribunal. The Tribunal may order, or refuse to order, a variation to defer payments for up to six months. The scope of these provisions is limited to situations in which the amount financed is for the purpose of acquiring or improving a principal place of residence or land for that purpose and does not exceed $67,500.

Credit Providers and Finance Brokers

The licensing and registration of credit providers and finance brokers is regulated by the Credit (Administration) Act, 1984. The Act also provides for the disciplining of licensees and for a register to be maintained of undertakings given to the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs by licensees to refrain from engaging in unjust conduct. A credit provider who repeatedly engages in such conduct may be ordered by the Commercial Tribunal to refrain from these actions. The Credit (Finance Brokers) Act, 1984 makes certain provisions relating to finance brokers in respect of advertising, records to be maintained, commission and fees for valuation of securities.

OTHER CONSUMER PROTECTION

State Government controls over prices and rents are given in Chapter 21, 'Prices' and Chapter 12, 'Housing and Construction' respectively.

The Contracts Review Act, 1980 enables relief to be granted to a consumer of goods, services or land, for personal, domestic or household use only, or to an unincorporated farmer, against certain contracts that prove to be harsh, oppressive, unconscionable, or unjust. Jurisdiction has been conferred on the Supreme Court and, to a monetary consideration limitation, on the District Court. If a Court finds a contract or its provisions to be unjust, having regard to the prevailing circumstances at the time it was made, it may refuse to enforce it or may vary any or all of the provisions.

The New South Wales Consumer Protection (Date Stamping) Regulation, 1978 requires all pre-packed foods, with certain limited exceptions, having a durable life of less than two years, to be packed in a prescribed manner, with a date of packing or an expiry ('use by') date. Pre-packaged bread and bread products are marked with a day of baking identification.

Other controls over the sale of food are described in Chapter 20, 'Internal Trade'.

The Builders Licensing Board was established to protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders. The Board also provides an inspection service for existing homes. For further details about the Board, and supervision of the construction industry see the sub-section 'Builders Licensing Board' in Chapter 12, 'Housing and Construction'.

The Funeral Funds Act, 1979, which is administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs, includes controls over funeral funds contributions and those businesses which operate them.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual Reports of the Trade Practices Commission, (Commonwealth) Attorney- General's Department, Prices Surveillance Authority, Department of Consumer Affairs and the Motor Vehicle Repair Industry Council. Commonwealth Government Directory for Attorney-General's Department.

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PUBLIC FINANCE

STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:

(a) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
(b) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
(c) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, and taxes on income and sales. Its expenditure on government account, after allowing for payments to the States and local government, is mainly on social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies and public debt charges.

Business undertakings and financial institutions owned by the Commonwealth Government derive revenue from charges for the use of the services they administer and from financing operations. In the main, their gross revenue is not included in that of the government, but some of them are required to pay part of their net income to the government.

The revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation, and charges for services rendered. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (roads, bridges, harbours, electricity generation and distribution, etc.), grants to public transport authorities and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways and buses, harbour services, water and sewerage services, electricity services, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. The Main Roads Department, also a statutory body, derives revenue by way of motor taxation, which is used for the most part on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

The public borrowings of both the Commonwealth and State governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in accordance with the *Financial Agreement of 1927* as revised. The central loan raisings for New South Wales are made by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of the State, and are described later in this chapter. The financial servicing operations of the New South Wales Treasury Corporation are also described later in this chapter.

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Local government bodies and statutory bodies have power to raise domestic loans although such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor. In many cases approval of the Australian Loan Council is required for the borrowing program. Overseas borrowings are also subject to the approval of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION

Taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) collections in Australia during 1983-84 were as follows:

	$m	*Per cent of total*
Commonwealth Government authorities	44,745.1	78.9
State Government authorities	9,702.5	17.1
Local Government authorities	2,282.3	4.0
All government authorities in Australia	**56,730.0**	**100.0**

Total taxation collections shown above represented approximately $3,669 per head of mean estimated resident population in Australia.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined precisely. Portion of customs and excise revenues collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States while portion of the Commonwealth income tax collected in New South Wales relates to residents of other States (and vice versa).

COMMONWEALTH TAXES

Income Tax

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1915-16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in 1942, Commonwealth income tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Commonwealth Government and each of the States. Since then, the Commonwealth Government has been the only authority in Australia levying income tax.

A detailed description of the operation of Commonwealth income tax appears on pages 502-511 of Year Book Australia 1985 (No 69). The amount of Commonwealth income tax collected in each of the latest six years available is shown in the next table.

Income Tax Collections in Australia

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Amount collected ($m)			
From individuals *(a)*	r12,791	r15,033	17,532	21,205	r22,943	24,692
From enterprises *(b)*	r3,042	3,414	4,706	5,072	4,874	4,649
From non-residents	114	141	161	205	258	304
Total amount collected	**15,948**	**r18,588**	**22,399**	**26,482**	**r28,074**	**29,645**
			Proportion of total amount collected (per cent)			
From individuals *(a)*	80.2	80.9	78.3	80.1	81.7	83.3
From enterprises *(b)*	r19.1	18.4	21.0	19.2	17.4	15.7
From non-residents	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Total proportion	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Includes Medibank levy payable until 1 November 1978 and Medicare levy payable from 1 February 1984. *(b)* Includes income tax paid by public trading enterprises ($25m in 1983-84) and superannuation funds ($21m in 1983-84).

Assessments for Individuals. A comparison of the assessments of tax on incomes for individuals in New South Wales and Australia over the latest six years available is shown in the following table.

Income Tax Assessments for Individuals, New South Wales and Australia

	New South Wales			*Australia*		
Income year	*Number of taxpayers ('000)*	*Taxable income ($m)*	*Net tax assessed ($m)*	*Number of taxpayers ('000)*	*Taxable income ($m)*	*Net tax assessed ($m)*
1977-78	1,960	19,079	4,033	5,568	53,245	11,113
1978-79	1,934	20,878	4,433	5,538	58,755	12,272
1979-80	2,029	23,743	5,262	5,663	65,214	14,173
1980-81	2,111	27,303	6,086	5,973	75,839	16,527
1981-82	2,186	31,644	7,262	6,226	87,948	19,779
1982-83	2,135	33,923	7,571	6,139	95,646	20,975

The next table shows details of the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and tax assessed, dissected by grade of taxable income, for both New South Wales and Australia, in respect of the income year 1982-83.

Income Tax Assessments for Individuals, New South Wales and Australia 1982-83 Income Year: Grade of Taxable Income

				Proportion of total (per cent)		
Grade of taxable income ($)	*Number of taxpayers*	*Taxable income ($'000)*	*Net Tax assessed ($'000)*	*Taxpayers*	*Taxable income*	*Net tax assessed*
			New South Wales *(a)*			
Under 5,000	*39,712*	*178,993*	*4,406*	*1.9*	*0.5*	*0.1*
5,000 to 5,999	117,154	644,215	28,595	5.7	2.0	0.4
6,000 to 6,999	101,994	661,740	55,230	5.0	2.0	0.8
7,000 to 7,999	96,435	723,723	77,345	4.7	2.2	1.1
8,000 to 8,999	94,503	802,613	99,588	4.6	2.5	1.4
9,000 to 9,999	91,086	865,136	122,848	4.4	2.6	1.7
Total, under 10,000	*540,884*	*3,876,420*	*388,012*	*26.4*	*11.8*	*5.3*
10,000 to 10,999	92,431	970,611	152,509	4.5	3.0	2.1
11,000 to 11,999	95,497	1,098,992	185,932	4.7	3.4	2.5
12,000 to 12,999	106,795	1,335,806	239,121	5.2	4.1	3.3
13,000 to 13,999	119,005	1,606,448	299,642	5.8	4.9	4.1
14,000 to 14,999	116,584	1,689,810	323,946	5.7	5.2	4.4
Total, under 15,000	*1,071,196*	*10,578,087*	*1,589,162*	*52.3*	*32.3*	*21.7*
15,000 to 15,999	112,597	1,744,832	343,681	5.5	5.3	4.7
16,000 to 16,999	105,863	1,746,105	351,283	5.2	5.3	4.8
17,000 to 17,999	96,865	1,694,340	348,270	4.7	5.2	4.8
18,000 to 19,999	160,739	3,047,404	651,303	7.8	9.3	8.9
20,000 to 21,999	123,874	2,595,384	598,227	6.0	7.9	8.2
22,000 to 23,999	94,180	2,160,821	535,226	4.6	6.6	7.3
24,000 to 25,999	72,438	1,808,751	474,761	3.5	5.5	6.5
26,000 to 29,999	93,450	2,595,712	728,761	4.6	7.9	10.0
30,000 to 39,999	83,965	2,840,801	889,353	4.1	8.7	12.2
40,000 to 49,999	19,408	853,434	314,924	0.9	2.6	4.3
50,000 or more	13,940	1,044,823	484,368	0.7	3.2	6.6
Total, all incomes	**2,048,515**	**32,710,489**	**7,309,318**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Australia			
Under 5,000	*125,513*	*571,318*	*12,859*	*2.1*	*0.6*	*0.1*
5,000 to 5,999	362,667	1,994,485	88,789	5.9	2.1	0.4
6,000 to 6,999	318,420	2,065,920	171,901	5.2	2.2	0.8
7,000 to 7,999	302,282	2,267,584	241,782	5.0	2.4	1.2
8,000 to 8,999	293,006	2,488,798	310,064	4.8	2.6	1.5
9,000 to 9,999	282,151	2,680,008	381,112	4.6	2.8	1.8
Total under 10,000	*1,684,039*	*12,068,113*	*1,206,507*	*27.6*	*12.7*	*5.8*
10,000 to 10,999	285,045	2,993,177	469,034	4.7	3.1	2.3
11,000 to 11,999	295,564	3,401,210	572,430	4.8	3.6	2.7
12,000 to 12,999	334,799	4,188,230	744,004	5.5	4.4	3.6
13,000 to 13,999	364,086	4,914,923	907,175	6.0	5.2	4.4
14,000 to 14,999	351,328	5,092,215	967,014	5.8	5.3	4.6
Total under 15,000	*3,314,861*	*32,657,868*	*4,866,164*	*54.3*	*34.4*	*23.4*
15,000 to 15,999	334,205	5,178,377	1,009,803	5.5	5.4	4.9
16,000 to 16,999	307,123	5,065,096	1,010,271	5.0	5.3	4.9
17,000 to 17,999	281,643	4,926,882	1,005,955	4.6	5.2	4.8
18,000 to 19,999	468,696	8,886,848	1,885,494	7.7	9.3	9.1
20,000 to 21,999	354,916	7,435,363	1,701,288	5.8	7.8	8.2
22,000 to 23,999	266,935	6,126,224	1,508,230	4.4	6.4	7.2
24,000 to 25,999	200,694	5,007,442	1,307,257	3.3	5.3	6.3
26,000 to 29,999	253,995	7,055,917	1,970,556	4.2	7.4	9.5
30,000 to 39,999	233,331	7,890,023	2,462,117	3.8	8.3	11.8
40,000 to 49,999	51,817	2,280,208	840,024	0.8	2.4	4.0
50,000 or more	36,662	2,714,450	1,253,250	0.6	2.8	6.0
Total, all incomes	**6,104,878**	**95,224,701**	**20,820,410**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) The figures in this table relate to assessments made in Sydney and Parramatta offices. Assessments issued to New South Wales residents from the Australian Capital Territory office are not included.

Customs and Excise Duties

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Parliament. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are shown in Chapter 19, 'External Trade'.

Excise duties and taxes on international trade collected in Australia amounted to $9,172m in 1982-83 and $10,479m in 1983-84. A special surcharge has been imposed on diesel fuel and motor spirit excise duties since August 1982 to fund the Australian Bicentennial Road Development Program. Further details are described in Chapter 14, 'Transport and Communication'.

Sales Tax

Sales tax has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1930. It applies to goods only, and not to personal or professional services as such, or to sales of realty or intangible property.

It is a single stage tax which is designed substantially to fall on sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to retailers. The intention is that goods which are produced in, or imported into, Australia for use or consumption here shall bear the tax unless they are specifically exempted from it. Goods which are second-hand because of use in Australia are not ordinarily taxed, but this provision normally does not apply to goods which have gone into use overseas. Exports are exempt from tax.

The levy is not limited to sales only, but extends also to importations by retailers and consumers, leases of goods not previously taxed, and the application of goods to a taxpayer's own use. It is payable on the 'sale value', which is, broadly, the equivalent of a fair wholesale price.

The *Sales Tax Exemptions and Classifications Act 1935* prescribes those goods which are exempt from sales tax as well as goods which are subject to rates of tax other than the general rate. In August 1982 the general rate was increased from 17.5 per cent to 20 per cent and the other rates were increased from 5 per cent and 30 per cent to 7.5 per cent and 32.5 per cent respectively.

Goods which are exempt from sales tax include most foodstuffs, clothing, drugs and medicines, building materials, primary products, and most machinery and equipment used in agricultural and manufacturing industries. The schedule of items, taxable at 20 per cent, includes soft drinks, potable spirits, passenger cars, commercial vehicles and motor spare parts. The list of goods, to which the 32.5 per cent rate applies, includes jewellery, cosmetics, cameras, television sets, radios, and tape recorders; the 7.5 per cent rate applies to furniture, domestic appliances, cutlery, crockery, and kitchen hardware. From 1 January 1983, a number of goods which were previously exempt from sales tax, such as hand tools, construction equipment, maps, drapery, soft furnishings, cleaning cloths and manchester were also made taxable at 7.5 per cent.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was $2,854m in 1981-82, $3,490m in 1982-83, and $4,165m in 1983-84.

Bank Account Debits Tax

The Commonwealth Government imposed a tax from 1 April 1983 on debits to cheque accounts kept with banks in Australia. Subject to specified exemptions (e.g. organisations normally exempt from tax), the tax applies to all debits made to a bank account on which cheques may be drawn. The rate of tax ranges from 10 cents for debits of less than $100 up to $1.50 for $10,000 or more. The tax does not apply to bank cheques. In 1983-84 debit tax collected in Australia totalled $183m.

Levies and Charges on Primary Products

The proceeds of levies and charges imposed by the Commonwealth Government on the production, sale, or export of certain primary products (e.g. wool, wheat, livestock slaughtered, dairy produce, poultry, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit) are used for special purposes in the industry concerned, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation for general revenue purposes. Particulars of the main levies and charges on primary products are given in Chapter 15, 'Agriculture'.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION

The main taxes collected by the State Government of New South Wales are described below. The system of local rating in the State is described in the division 'Local Government Finance' later in this chapter. Statistics of local taxation (rates, etc.) are shown conjointly with State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) in the next two tables below.

The concept of taxation adopted in the following table includes all levies designed to raise revenue for general government purposes. All compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties, etc.) to a government authority, which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit, have been included.

State and Local Taxation in New South Wales ($'000)

Type of tax	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-94p*
State taxation —						
Pay-roll tax	695,504	774,663	889,182	1,140,028	1,285,680	1,312,993
Land tax	r127,964	r133,030	135,825	143,782	186,067	188,885
Death duties	97,460	80,326	92,762	72,746	23,134	9,445
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	294,901	395,560	508,813	r512,513	519,248	661,731
Lottery taxes *(a)*	41,828	65,384	88,918	97,054	143,573	148,691
Poker machine taxes	107,975	120,703	138,989	153,090	152,770	158,018
Racing taxes *(b)*	84,720	99,281	104,823	116,910	127,130	144,908
Fire Brigade contributions *(c)*	33,734	39,943	50,314	62,399	71,161	78,967
Health insurance levies	. .	. .	. .	. .	42,188	64,001
Motor vehicle taxes	273,561	267,676	315,922	385,448	446,336	521,902
Business franchise licences	r38,996	41,490	r45,015	45,550	204,517	256,044
Liquor licences	60,900	67,673	80,670	98,353	112,133	119,548
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	109,152	125,732	144,927	173,446	199,100	219,613
Total State taxation	**1,966,695**	**2,211,461**	**2,596,161**	**2,999,319**	**3,513,037**	**3,884,746**
Local authority taxation*(d)* —						
Rates *(e)*	472,787	499,476	555,241	628,800	728,914	801,340
Licences, fees and fines	14,187	18,748	26,285	34,124	29,803	32,188
Total local authority taxation	**486,974**	**518,224**	**581,526**	**662,924**	**758,717**	**833,528**
Total State and local taxation	**2,453,669**	**2,729,685**	**3,177,687**	**3,662,243**	**4,271,754**	**4,718,274**

(a) Includes taxes on private lotteries, gross profits etc. of State Lotteries less administrative costs, and, from November 1979, Lotto duty. *(b)* Includes stamp duty on betting tickets. For details see State Taxes on Racing later in this section. *(c)* Paid by insurance companies. *(d)* Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding. *(e)* Excludes ex gratia receipts in lieu of rates.

The amounts stated in the previous table are shown in the next table at their equivalent rates per head of mean estimated resident population.

State and Local Taxes, N.S.W., Per Head of Mean Population (dollars)

Type of tax	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84p*
State taxation —						
Pay-roll tax	137.02	150.92	170.81	216.32	240.98	243.96
Land tax	r25.21	25.92	26.09	r27.28	34.88	35.10
Death duties	19.20	15.65	17.82	13.80	4.34	1.75
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	58.10	77.06	97.74	r97.25	97.32	122.95
Lottery taxes	8.24	12.74	17.08	18.42	26.91	27.63
Poker machine taxes	21.27	23.52	26.70	29.05	28.63	29.36
Racing taxes	16.69	19.34	20.14	22.18	23.82	26.93
Fire Brigade contributions	6.65	7.78	9.66	11.84	13.34	14.67
Health insurance levies	. .	. .	. .	. .	7.91	11.89
Motor vehicle taxes	53.89	52.15	60.69	r72.76	83.66	96.97
Business franchise licences	7.68	8.08	r8.65	8.64	38.33	47.58
Liquor licences	12.00	13.18	15.50	18.66	21.02	22.21
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	21.50	24.50	27.84	32.91	37.32	40.81
Total State taxation	**387.46**	**430.84**	**498.71**	**569.13**	**658.46**	**721.82**
Local authority taxation *(a)* —						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges	93.14	97.31	106.66	119.32	136.62	148.90
Licences and registration fees	2.79	3.65	5.05	6.48	5.59	5.98
Total local authority taxation	**95.93**	**100.96**	**111.71**	**125.79**	**142.21**	**154.88**
Total State and local taxation	**483.40**	**531.80**	**610.41**	**694.92**	**800.67**	**876.69**

(a) Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding.

The more important taxes collected by the State Government are described on the following pages, and the system of local rating is outlined in the division 'Local Government Finance' later in this Chapter.

State Pay-roll Tax

A tax on wages paid or payable by employers has been imposed by the State since 1 September 1971 under the provisions of the Pay-roll Tax Act, 1971; a similar tax has also operated since then under basically uniform legislation in the other five States and in the Northern Territory since 1978. Previously, pay-roll tax had been imposed and collected throughout Australia only by the Commonwealth Government.

As well as private employers, State Government departments, State undertakings, local government authorities (in respect of business activities only), and certain Commonwealth Government authorities are subject to the State tax. However, the State Governor, official representatives of other countries, public and non-profit private hospitals, certain non-profit private schools, and religious or benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax. There are some pay-roll tax concessions offered to employers, in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people and increase employment.

Subject to the exemption mentioned below, the tax is levied at the rate of 5 per cent principally on the amount of wages paid in respect of services rendered in New South Wales. A business or a group of related businesses (e.g. where there is a common controlling interest) is exempt from the tax if the wages paid do not exceed $169,992 per annum. The exemption is reduced by $2 for each $3 by which annual wages exceed $169,992 so that no deduction is allowed for wages exceeding $425,000 per annum. The exemption is applied to the Australian operations of a business or group of related businesses and is apportioned between States in proportion to the wages paid in each State.

A supplementary pay-roll tax of 1 per cent is payable where the total wages of the employer (or group of employers) is $1m or more. A deduction of $10,000 is allowed but this deduction is reduced by $1 for every $10 that the payroll exceeds $1m and the full rate is payable at $1.1m.

In terms of the Country Industries (Pay-roll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977, rebates of pay-roll tax are made in respect of employees engaged directly or indirectly in eligible, decentralised manufacturing and processing activities; employees engaged in retail selling or any associated distribution, installation, or service activities are not covered by the scheme. Industries located in the County of Cumberland, the Cities of Newcastle, Wollongong, Liverpool, and Penrith and the Municipality of Camden are not eligible for the rebate. A 50 per cent rebate applies to industries located in local government areas near to these major population centres and a 100 per cent rebate applies to industries located elsewhere in the State. 'Naturally occurring' industries such as sawmills, abattoirs, and cement works are excluded from the scheme which became effective from 1 July 1976. For the year ended 30 June 1984, rebates paid totalled $16.6m.

State Stamp Duties

Stamp Duty is imposed on numerous legal and commercial documents and transactions. A separate duty is prescribed for each category, although there are certain exemptions and exceptions specified in the Stamp Duties Act, 1920.

From 1 December 1982, a broadly based stamp duty was imposed on all financial institutions (banks, finance companies, building societies, etc.) and certain other persons, in respect to customer receipt transactions. Existing duties on certain documents used in financial transactions were concurrently removed : for loans and instalment credit purchases; bills of exchange (excluding cheques); promissory notes; and mortgage transfers.

The legislation provides for special arrangements in respect of certain short-term money market transactions, and for certain exemptions in respect of a limited range of accounts.

The 1985 rates of duty payable in relation to receipts, short term dealings and some of the documents liable for duty are shown in the next table.

Document or transaction	*Duty payable*
Agreement or memorandum (not otherwise charged) —	
(*a*) not under seal	50c
(*b*) under seal	$6
Bill or lading	15c
Cheque	10c
Hiring arrangements	1.5% on total amount payable under the hiring arrangement.
Lease of realty	35c per $100 or part of total rental.
Loan security, etc., exceeding $500	$5 for the first $15,000 or part thereof plus 40c for every $100 or part of $100 over $15,000.
Motor vehicle certificate of registration —	
On transfer of ownership of new or second-hand vehicle	$2 for every $100 or part of $100 of the value of the motor vehicle.
Policy of insurance (for one year or less) and renewal of policy	7c for every $100 or part of $100 insured. (maximum duty is 25% of premium)
Policy of life insurance (sum insured $100 or more)	
(*a*) Sum insured is $2,000 or less	10c for every $200 or part of $200 of sum insured
(*b*) Sum insured is over $2,000	20c for every $200 or part of $200 less $1
Receipts of financial institutions and certain other persons	3c per $100 of the total amount received with a maximum of $300 on any single receipt.
Short term dealers	5c per $1,000 per month on any amount determined by reference to short term liabilities and short term account balances.
Transfer of property (other than shares and mortgages) on consideration or value whichever is the greater —	
(*a*) not more than $100	$1.25
(*b*) more than $100 and up to $14,000	$1.25 for each $100 or part of $100
(*c*) more than $14,000 and up to $30,000	$1.25 for each $100 up to $14,000, plus $1.50 for each $100 or part of $100 over $14,000.
(*d*) more than $30,000 and up to $50,000	$1.75 for every $100 or part of $100
(*e*) more than $50,000 and up to $100,000	$2.00 for every $100 or part of $100
(*f*) more than $100,000 and up to $250,000	$2.25 for every $100 or part of $100
(*g*) more than $250,000	$2.50 for every $100 or part of $100
Transfer of shares	6c per $10 or part thereof on consideration or value whichever is the greater.
Transfer of other shares by sale (effected by brokers) —	Buyer and seller, each:
(*a*) consideration less than $100	7c for every $25 or part of $25
(*b*) consideration $100 or more	30c for every $100 or part of $100
Trust declarations	$200 minimum in certain cases.

State Death Duties

No death duty is payable on the estate of any person who dies on or after 31 December 1981. Prior to this date, death duties had been imposed in New South Wales since 1865. Details of the basis on which the 'duty' was formerly levied are given on pages 601 and 602 of Year Book No 67.

State Land Tax

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1956.

Subject to the exemptions and deductions mentioned below, the tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate land values of all lands held by a person, company, etc. on 31 December each year. For a definition of land value refer 'Valuation of Property' section later in this chapter. Land which is exempt from the tax includes:

(*a*) land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as his principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the area does not exceed 2,100 square metres (or 2 hectares, where subdivision is precluded by an environmental planning instrument within the meaning of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979) — partial exemption applies to land exceeding these dimensions; and

(*b*) land used for primary production, except when owned by, or jointly with, a company which is not subject to exemptions provided under the Land Tax Management Act, 1956.

Owners of land liable to furnish returns are those (whether sole or joint owners) who at midnight on 31 December, 1984 owned in New South Wales:

(a) one or more parcels of land (which includes a residential lot in Strata Plan) of which the total land value exceeds $55,000;

(b) a-non residential lot in a Strata Plan where the land value of the land on which the building is erected exceeds $55,000;

(c) for a *related company* (as defined), land of a total land value which when aggregated with that of land owned by a related company or companies exceeds $55,000;

(d) land subject to a discretionary trust where the total land value is $2,000 or more.

In determining the value on which the tax is levied, there is a deduction from land value of taxable land to owners of registered sheep studs; a deduction of $18 for each registered ewe owned at 31 December applies.

Where land on which home units are erected is owned by joint owners or a company and exclusive rights of occupancy are held by reason of the interest in the land or shares held, a reduction of the tax is made in respect of each unit occupied by the owner as his principal place of residence.

The 1985 rates of land tax levied are summarised in the following table.

Rates of Land Tax, New South Wales

Where the taxable value as assessed	*Rates of Land Tax Payable*
Does not exceed $55,000	Nil
exceeds —	
$55,000 but does not exceed $60,000	$ 50.00 plus 0.5¢ for each $1 in excess of $55,000
$60,000 but does not exceed $70,000	$ 75.00 plus 1.5¢ for each $1 in excess of $60,000
$70,000	$225.00 plus 2.5¢ for each $1 in excess of $70,000
except in respect of land — owned by a company classified under the Act as a non-concessional company; or — which is subject to a discretionary trust	2.5¢ for each $1 of the taxable value

Certain lands other than those previously mentioned are wholly exempt from the tax; for example, land owned by the Crown or other public authorities (except land owned for investment purposes by certain prescribed authorities), land owned by public hospitals, non-profit charitable and educational institutions, sporting clubs, land devoted solely to religious purposes, and land used as the site for a private hospital or nursing home, not carried on for pecuniary profit. The value of lands owned by life assurance companies and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed wholly or partly at concessional rates.

State Lotteries

State lotteries have been conducted in New South Wales since 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930. The 'Ordinary' lottery was conducted from 1931 to 1979; the 'Special' lottery from 1947 to 1982. The 'Jackpot' lottery, introduced in 1954, was the most popular of the 'traditional' lotteries in 1983-84 in terms of number of tickets sold. The 'Opera House' lottery was introduced in 1957, initially to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House. The 'Ten Dollar' lottery was introduced in 1974 and in 1975 was renamed the 'Half-Million Dollar' lottery when the prize schedule was altered. In 1980, a 'Million Dollar' lottery and a 'Gift' lottery were introduced and both are now conducted regularly.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is $2 in the Jackpot lottery, $5 in the Gift lottery, $6 in the Opera House lottery, $10 in the Half-Million Dollar lottery and $20 in the Million Dollar lottery; the first prize in each lottery is $60,000, $175,000, $200,000, $500,000 and $1.0m, respectively; and the total prize money (excluding the value of tickets given as consolation prizes) for each lottery is $124,400, $312,000, $354,000, $622,400, and $1,274,000 respectively. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of tickets, after deducting prize-money, is paid to the Consolidated Fund.

In November 1982, a new form of lottery, the 'Instant' lottery was introduced. Tickets sell at $1 each and allow the purchaser to determine on the spot whether a prize as shown on the ticket has been won. In some games prize winners are eligible to participate in a 'Super' draw for a prize as determined by the lottery office. Conditions determining when a 'Super' draw takes place are variable.

Ballots for 'traditional' lotteries are conducted in the presence of representatives of the Auditor-General and a representative of the Commissioner of Police, and are open to the public and the press. In 1982 the mechanical means of determining prize winning numbers using numbered balls was replaced by an electronic random number generator device. The 'Instant' lottery 'Super' draw does not require the presence of the Commissioner of Police and is determined by manual extraction of a ticket from a barrel.

State Lotteries

		Year ended 30 June					
Particulars	*Unit*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Lotteries completed *(a)* —							
Ordinary *(b)*	Number	48	..	..	..	..	..
Special *(c)*	Number	127	112	89	74	26	..
Jackpot	Number	204	201	187	176	159	165
Gift	Number	..	..	*(d)*5	4	4	5
Opera House	Number	42	39	35	33	29	27
Half-Million Dollar	Number	27	27	22	*(e)*20	14	12
Million Dollar *(f)*	Number	..	2	6	3	3	3
Subscription *(g)*	$'000	108,340	105,800	103,800	91,900	208,300	210,162
Cash prizes allotted *(h)*	$'000	69,964	68,334	66,940	59,393	132,958	134,129
Excess of subscriptions over cash prizes	$'000	38,376	37,466	36,860	32,507	75,342	76,033
Administrative expenses	$'000	5,020	*(i)*7,163	9,761	11,144	20,444	22,397

(a) Includes lotteries fully subscribed but not drawn at 30 June. *(b)* Sales in this class of lottery ceased on 30 May 1979. *(c)* Sales in this class of lottery ceased 24 November 1982. *(d)* Sales in this class of lottery commenced on 8 December 1980. *(e)* Includes a special 'Golden Jubilee' lottery with a ticket price of $25. *(f)* Sales in this class of lottery commenced on 3 March 1980. *(g)* Includes subscriptions to instant lotteries ($134.5m in 1982-83 and $140.5m in 1983-84). *(h)* Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes. *(i)* From 1979-80 includes the administration expenses of the Lotto Division.

Lotto

Under the terms of the Lotto Act, 1979, a joint licence was issued to the Director of State Lotteries and Lotto Management Services Pty Ltd to conduct the game of Lotto within the State for seven years. The Director is accountable for the control of the network of agencies as well as the Lotto Subscriptions Account including the Lotto Prize Fund. The other licensee is responsible for provision of the equipment for processing entries, identifying the prize winners, and for promoting the game. Lotto commenced on a weekly basis in November 1979 and then increased to twice weekly from November 1984.

In accordance with both the Act and licence, 60 per cent of subscriptions for each game is transferred to the Prize Fund while the company receives an amount of 7 per cent which reduces to 6 and 5 per cent when annual subscriptions exceed $100m and $200m respectively. The government's share comprises duty at 31 per cent of subscriptions plus a further allowance of 2 per cent towards operating costs. This allowance increases to 3 and 4 per cent when annual subscriptions exceed $100m and $200m respectively. This further allowance as well as commission collected on sales made through lottery branches is applicable towards operational expenses.

In 1983-84 subscriptions totalled $249m; duty of $76m as well as operating allowance of $7m and commission of $0.6m were paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Soccer Football Pools

Under the provisions of the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975, a sole licensee conducts this weekly competition. Entry forms are made available, and subscriptions received, at approved agencies. A common prize fund has been established to cover soccer pool operations throughout Australia (including Western Australia from April 1985). During spring, summer and part of autumn, the competitions are based on the results of United Kingdom soccer matches, while in the remaining months they are based on soccer matches played in Australia.

Of the total subscriptions received in New South Wales, an amount equal to at least 50 per cent is paid into the common prize fund, and an amount equal to 32.5 per cent is paid to the State in duty. Where in any week subscriptions exceed $1m, then duty is increased to 35 per cent for the excess over $1m. Two-thirds of the State's share of the pool contributions is paid into the Sport and Recreation Fund. These moneys, which amounted to $2.5m, in 1983-84, are available for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities and services within the State. The remainder of the duty received is paid into the Consolidated Fund; this amounted to $1.3m in 1983-84.

Poker Machine Licences

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 1956. For this purpose, a *non-proprietary club* is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within twenty-four kilometres of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes. Profits and other income have to be applied to the purposes for which it was established and payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members is prohibited.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines, as determined under the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Taxation Act, 1956. The basic licence tax per machine at 19 September 1956 as well as each subsequent date of change, are shown below.

Annual tax on each machine ($)

Machine operated by insertion of—	*From 19 September 1956*	*From 1 January 1960*	*From 1 July 1966(a)*	*From 1 January 1975(a)*
5 cents	100	100	100	100
10 cents —				
First 20 machines	200	200	200	200
Machines in excess of 20				300
20 cents —				
First 2 machines	500	1,000	1,100	1,000
3rd to 5th machine			1,200	1,100
6th to 10th machine	700	1,400	1,800	1,600
11th to 20th machine			2,400	2,100
Machines in excess of 20			3,000	2,500

(a) Tax on single, multi-coin (since 1972), and from 1 July 1983 'multiple' machines. Prior to 1 July 1983 an additional tax was payable on 'multiple' machines which can gamble more than one coin at a time and thus multiply the possible prize.

Concessions from the basic tax are granted in the light of a club's net takings (gross receipts less prizes awarded) from poker machines; a maximum rebate of 95 per cent is given to clubs whose annual net takings do not exceed $30,000. This is reduced according to a graduated scale as net takings increase. For clubs whose net takings exceed $300,000, the rebate is zero. Other concessions are allowed to new clubs with a small membership.

A supplementary tax is levied on a club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded, maintenance, depreciation allowance, and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker machines, if the net revenue exceeds $50,000 per annum. The rates at which the supplementary tax is levied are:

$50,001 to $65,000	*65 cents in the dollar on the amount in excess of $50,000*
$65,001 and over	*15 per cent of the net revenue*

An additional supplementary tax is payable if a club's net revenue from poker machines exceeds $100,000 per annum. The basic rate on net revenue from $100,001 to $200,000 is 1.5 per cent; on the next $300,000, 3 per cent; on the next $250,000, 6 per cent, and on the amount in excess of $750,000, 7 per cent.

In 1983-84, proceeds from the basic licence tax were $35m, and from the supplementary taxes, $123m; of these amounts, $1.0m was paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the New South Wales Hospital Fund.

Further details about clubs, are given in Chapter 8 'Culture and Recreation'.

State Taxes on Racing, Rugby League Matches and Other Events

Taxes are imposed on betting in respect of horse and greyhound racing, trotting contests and (since February 1983) on rugby league matches and certain prescribed contests. These taxes include taxes on bookmakers, on totalisator investments, and on dividend returns.

The next table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing and betting in the last six years. Taxes on racing clubs and associations were discontinued from 1 January 1977.

State Taxes on Racing, N.S.W.
($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Consolidated Revenue Fund —						
Racing clubs and associations	3	1	..	..	..	..
Bookmakers' licences	136	140	r136	138	134	136
Bookmakers' turnover	9,156	11,206	12,069	13,555	13,197	13,563
Betting tickets (stamp duty)	383	373	368	367	325	328
Totalisator *(a)* —						
On-course	14,812	18,104	r18,064	20,872	26,758	36,384
Off-course	58,195	67,321	72,075	79,784	84,468	92,049
Special Deposits Account —						
Racecourse Development Fund *(b)*	2,035	2,136	2,111	2,194	2,247	2,448
Total State taxes on racing	**84,720**	**99,281**	**r104,823**	**r116,910**	**127,130**	**144,908**

(a) Excludes unclaimed dividends which in 1983-84 amounted to $736,000 for on-course and $5.4m for off-course totalisators. Since January 1983 includes 'fractions' from the dividend rounding down adjustments — $13.4m in 1983-84. *(b)* Commission of 0.5 per cent deducted from investments on doubles and trifecta totalisators.

Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences entitling bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made. The same rate applies in each case. Since 1 January 1976 the rates have been 2¢ on betting tickets issued in the saddling paddock enclosures of the six major Sydney racecourses (Randwick, Warwick Farm, Canterbury, Rosehill, Harold Park, and Wentworth Park) and 1¢ in other enclosures of these courses and all enclosures of other courses.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover is charged as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers; the current rate is 1.25 per cent.

Totalisator Tax

A tax is levied as a specific percentage of all totalisator investments. Racing clubs (in respect of on-course investments) and the Totalisator Agency Board (in respect of investments off-course and events other than racecourse meetings (including rugby league matches) also retain a proportion of total investments as commission. The percentage deductions currently made are shown in the following table. In addition, since January 1983, dividends are calculated in five cent steps and any balance is rounded down. The resulting gain is payable to the Consolidated Fund. Further references to betting and racing are contained in Chapter 8, 'Culture and Recreation'.

Percentage Deductions from Totalisator Investments, N.S.W.

Particulars	*Single selections*	*Double selections*	*Multiple selections*
On-course —			
Government tax —			
Six major racecourses	8	*(a)*10	*(a)*10
Other racecourses	5	*(a)* 7	*(a)* 7
Race club's commission —			
Six major racecourses	6	6	7
Other racecourses	9	9	10
Off-course —			
Government tax	6.5	*(a)* 8.5	*(a)* 8.5
Totalisator Agency Board commission	7.5	7.5	8.5
Events other than racecourse meetings (including rugby league matches) —			
Government tax	10	10	10
Totalisator Agency Board commission	15	15	15

(a) Includes 0.5 per cent payable to Racecourse Development Fund.

State Motor Tax

Taxes and fees are levied by the State on motor vehicles. Fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees, and charges, are shown in the subdivision 'Motor Taxes, Fees, and Charges' in Chapter 14, 'Transport and Communication'. The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in the following table.

State Taxes on Ownership and Operation of Motor Vehicle, N.S.W. ($'000)

Type of tax	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	171,532	181,421	221,582	r274,815	328,364	387,698
Drivers', etc. licences and fees	27,943	28,343	30,732	r36,767	46,998	49,130
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	53,097	55,222	61,887	69,903	70,036	83,997
Road transport taxes	1,411	1,467	1,698	r1,963	938	1,077
Road maintenance contributions	19,578	*(a)*1,223	24	—	—	—
Total motor vehicle taxes	**273,561**	**267,676**	**315,922**	**r383,448**	**446,336**	**521,902**

(a) Contributions fell as a consequence of the Road Maintenance (Contributions) Repeal Act, 1979.

Petroleum Products Franchise Licences

The Business Franchise Licences (Petroleum Products) Act, 1982, requires wholesale distributors of diesel fuel (for road vehicles) and petroleum to be licensed from 1 September 1982. Retailers are required to be licensed only if they purchase diesel and petrol from an unlicensed wholesaler. The main component of the licence fee is based on the value of sales. The fee is 8.4 per cent of the value of petrol sales and 14 per cent of the value of diesel sales. However, a zoning system has been introduced to maintain relativities between areas of New South Wales affected by an adjoining State which does not impose a similar fee (Queensland and the A.C.T.) or imposes different rates (Victoria).

Liquor Licences

The sale of intoxicating liquor in N.S.W. is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1982. The main kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and fees payable are summarised in the subsection 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in Chapter 20, 'Internal Trade'. The amounts of fees assessed for the main classes of licences are also shown in that section.

Tobacco Franchise Licences

The Business Franchise Licences (Tobacco) Act, 1975, requires licensing of wholesale tobacco merchants and retail tobacconists and from 28 August 1984, vending machine operators. The monthly licence fee payable by a wholesale tobacco merchant is assessed at $10 plus 15 per cent of the value of tobacco sold in the preceding month. Sales made by one licensed wholesaler to another are excluded. The annual licence fee payable by a retail tobacconist is assessed at $10 plus 15 per cent of the value of sales of tobacco obtained from sources other than licensed wholesalers in the preceding twelve months. Similarly vending machine operators pay a $5 fee for a six months licence, plus 15 per cent based on the preceding six months' sales. Proceeds from these licence fees were $50m in 1982-83 and $69m in 1983-84.

Health Insurance Levies

The *Health Insurance Levies Act 1982,* imposes a levy on organisations carrying on hospital benefits business in New South Wales. The levy is intended to cover ambulance charges for members of these organisations. It replaces the ambulance contributions scheme. The outpatient component of the levy, imposed from 1 January 1983, was discontinued with the introduction of Medicare on 1 February 1984. Further particulars are shown in Chapter 6, 'Health'.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO THE STATES

Commonwealth grants to the States are made for general revenue and capital purposes, and for specific revenue and capital purposes.

GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE GRANTS

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangements in 1942 (under which the Commonwealth became the sole Government imposing taxes on income) the Commonwealth Government began to make annual tax reimbursement grants in aid of general revenues to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942-43 to 1947-48); on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948-49 to 1958-59). The financial assistance grants arrangements which were instituted in 1959 replaced the annual tax reimbursement grants and were made, in terms of the States Grants Acts, in each of the years 1959-60 to 1975-76. Further details on these grants are given on page 602 of Year Book No. 66.

Details on personal tax and total tax sharing schemes by the States from 1976-77 were given in Year Book No 69, pages 566-569.

States' Tax Sharing Grants in 1983-84 and 1984-85

Under the *States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981,* as amended, States receive tax sharing grants in 1983-84 and 1984-85 amounting to 20.72 per cent of total net Commonwealth tax collections in the previous year, plus any additional amounts that might be required to meet the one per cent real terms growth guarantee.

The grants are calculated by reference to a tax base consisting of total net Commonwealth taxation collections in the previous year (except for certain minor exceptions such as State-type tax collections in the Australian Capital Territory), as determined by relevant taxing authorities under the Act, and excluding any special surcharges or rebates nominated by the Treasurer for the purposes of the Act. Revenue from the levy on motor spirit and diesel fuel (currently standing at two cents per litre), announced in the 1982-83 Budget, has been nominated as a special surcharge and was excluded from the tax base used for determining tax sharing payments to the States in 1983-84 and 1984-85. Collections from the Medicare levy, introduced on 1 February 1984, have also been excluded from the tax base used for determining tax sharing payments in 1984-85. In both cases the major part of the proceeds of the levy are paid to the States.

In accordance with the States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act, State tax sharing grants are calculated by reference to two pools of funds. The 'basic' tax sharing pool, equal to 20.323 per cent of the tax base, is distributed among the States in accordance with the per capita relativities prescribed in the Act for the financial year concerned and States' populations as at 31 December of that year. A 'supplementary' tax sharing pool, equal to 0.397 per cent of the tax base, is provided primarily to fund any guarantee payments required. To the extent that funds from this pool are not required to meet guarantee payments, they are distributed among the non-guarantee States on the basis of the prescribed relativities.

In 1983-84 all States except Queensland received a guarantee payment. However, the supplementary pool was not sufficient to fund the additional payments required by the one per cent real terms guarantee. In accordance with provisions in the Act, the Commonwealth made up the shortfall in 1983-84 at a cost of $178.5 million.

Calculation of the Tax Sharing Grants

The distribution of the basic tax-sharing pool for each of the three years to 1984-85 is reckoned on the basis of State populations at 31 December weighted by the per capita relativities prescribed in the States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act.

Tax Sharing Per Capita Relativities

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	Western Australia	South Australia	Tasmania
1982-83	1.01960	1.00000	1.43516	1.54072	1.49634	1.87261
1983-84	1.01880	1.00000	1.48508	1.45686	1.47567	1.75931
1984-85	1.018	1.000	1.535	1.373	1.455	1.646

The adjustment factors are set out in that Act. They apply to lines two and four of the following table.

Estimated Basic Tax Sharing Grants to the States in 1984-85

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens-land	Western Australia	South Australia	Tasmania	Six State Total
(1) Estimated population at 31 December 1984 ('000 persons)	5403.8	4097.0	2531.9	1397.1	1357.3	438.9	15253.0
(2) Per capita relativities	1.018	1.000	1.535	1.373	1.455	1.646	
(3) Row (1) weighted by row (2)	5528.5	4097.0	3886.4	1918.2	1974.8	722.5	18127.5
(4) Percentage distribution of row (3) among States (per cent)	30.49813	22.60088	21.43952	10.58181	10.89418	3.98549	100.0
(5) Estimated distribution of basic tax sharing grants ($million)	*(a)*2,688.6	1,992.4	1,890.0	932.8	960.4	351.3	8,815.5

(a) Because the guaranteed minimum ratio (based on a special index between grants in 1983-84 and 1984-85) times the 1983-84 grants is $2,693.7m, which is greater than that shown above for New South Wales by $5.1m, this will be the guaranteed grant.

General revenue grants to the states over the last six years are listed in the following table. The main forms of general revenue grants currently provided to the States are the tax sharing grants and the identified health grants. Special grants may also be paid under the *Commonwealth Grants Commission Act 1973*. Special temporary revenue assistance was paid to the States in 1983-84.

The agreed identified health grants to most states are based on a proportionate increase in Commonwealth tax collections in the previous year. However, as the State does not operate the Commonwealth laboratories in New South Wales, a deduction of $4.5m was made. This leaves some $521.4m to be received in 1984-85 ($489.1m in 1983-84). The State also received a special revenue assistance grant of $47.1m in 1983-84 to overcome unusual budgetary difficulties faced in that year.

General Purpose Revenue Grants to States *(a)*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Western Australia	South Australia	Tasmania	Total
			Amount ($'000)				
1979-80	1,663,466	1,233,934	964,933	662,888	630,392	272,696	5,428,310
1980-81	1,839,065	1,354,860	1,099,778	734,172	691,540	298,602	6,018,018
1981-82	2,512,311	1,828,408	1,483,342	964,948	769,633	326,778	7,885,419
1982-83	2,830,771	2,063,421	1,600,718	1,053,169	884,064	367,999	8,800,143
1983-84	3,113,026	2,312,287	1,815,825	1,049,639	1,168,140	431,478	9,890,395
1984-85(estimate)	3,215,123	2,388,829	1,994,712	1,179,431	1,206,586	473,973	10,458,654
			Amount per head of mean estimated resident population (dollars)				
1979-80	323.63	316.41	430.85	527.27	483.28	645.89	371.76
1980-81	353.27	344.64	477.50	571.79	526.77	702.10	406.35
1981-82	476.72	460.59	622.13	731.46	581.38	762.61	523.90
1982-83	530.58	513.88	653.89	779.32	662.32	854.02	589.99
1983-84p	578.43	570.02	729.57	763.93	866.96	992.36	655.71

(a) Excludes grants to local government authorities (see later in this chapter). Amounts for Queensland include special grants.

GENERAL REVENUE PAYMENTS AFTER 1984-85

The Premiers' conference on 30 May 1985 agreed to replace the tax sharing grants by assistance grants in 1985-86 while the separately identified health grant would continue. The total financial grants would be distributed in each of the three years in accordance with the adjusted, preferred relativities calculated by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The separately identified health grants will be allotted in 1986-87 onwards according to the per capita relativities of those for 1984-85.

General Purpose Assistance to Local Government Authorities

Since 1974-75, the Commonwealth Government has provided funds for general purpose assistance to local government authorities. Further particulars of the distribution of Commonwealth funds to local government authorities in New South Wales are given in the division 'Local Government Finance' in this chapter.

GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS

Since 1970-71, the Commonwealth Government has made interest-free capital grants to the States. The grants are primarily designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (such as schools and police buildings) and they replace borrowings that would otherwise have been made through the State's Loan Council programs. The grants are not, however, subject to conditions as to the purposes for which they might be expended. The amounts paid to New South Wales in recent years are shown below.

General Purpose Capital Grants to New South Wales
($'000)

1979-80	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85p*
134,146	140,854	140,854	147,938	158,282	168,572

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

The Commonwealth Government provides grants to all States for specific current and capital purposes. The next table shows all such grants made to New South Wales in recent years, grouped under functional headings.

Commonwealth Grants to New South Wales Government For Specific Purposes
($'000)

Purpose	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
For current purposes						
General public services	4,359	4,613	*(a)*131	161	174	256
Education	548,267	606,430	696,056	805,138	915,395	995,316
Health	407,177	452,972	499,931	*(b)*5,367	18,500	109,665
Social security and welfare	11,945	13,997	14,549	10,997	20,252	27,957
Housing and community amenities	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848
Economic services *(c)*	18,046	16,201	16,554	12,328	52,052	141,901
Other purposes *(d)*	83,980	99,937	144,282	154,810	238,157	203,955
Total grants for current purposes	**1,075,622**	**1,195,998**	**1,373,351**	**990,649**	**1,246,376**	**1,480,899**
For capital purposes						
General public services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	120,747	111,770	108,241	124,107	150,168	149,076
Health	3,579	2,367	1,020	299	261	229
Social security and welfare	6,895	13,696	14,536	13,809	3,792	2,779
Housing and community amenities	3,452	25,993	27,698	25,593	61,258	111,533
Recreation and related cultural services	665	410	330	523	2,602	5,288
Economic services *(c)*	186,416	198,899	221,318	219,655	286,860	431,008
Other purposes	1,895	—	815	145	—	7,412
Total grants for capital purposes	**323,649**	**353,135**	**373,956**	**384,131**	**504,940**	**707,326**
Total specific purpose grants	**1,399,271**	**1,549,133**	**1,747,307**	**1,374,780**	**1,751,316**	**2,188,225**

(a) Research grants commenced to be paid directly to the individual researchers. *(b)* Hospital cost-sharing agreement expired 30 June 1981. *(c)* Primarily services to the rural industries and (for capital purposes) contributions towards the construction and maintenance of designated roads. *(d)* Includes general purpose revenue assistance grants for distribution to local government authorities.

The basic aim of the classification in the above table (and in the following table) is to bring together transactions with like objectives or purposes. In this way it aims to reveal the share of resources devoted to particular objectives.

Detailed definitions and descriptions of the 'purpose' classification in the above table are shown in this Bureau's publication *Classification Manual for Government Finance Statistics Australia* (Catalogue No. 1217.0).

REPAYABLE COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES

Repayable Commonwealth Advances Received by New South Wales ($'000)

Purpose	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Defence-housing for servicemen	5,423	1,360	120	1,159	4,610	2,597
Housing and community amenities	122,108	71,827	75,783	68,561	70,455	73,994
Economic services —						
Forest resources management	3,175	1,840	1,891	1,735	27	—
Assistance to agricultural and pastoral industries	10,065	3,485	3,570	3,356	3,826	5,644
Railway mainline upgrading	—	—	5,000	11,400	6,400	—
Canned fruit industry	—	—	—	—	—	4,100
Other	—	1,179	222	—	—	—
Natural disaster relief	984	—	27,869	8,000	18,119	3,815
Total gross advances	**141,755**	**79,690**	**114,455**	**94,211**	**103,437**	**90,151**

Repayable advances have been received by New South Wales from the Commonwealth Government under separate agreements for various specific purposes. The amounts received under these agreements during recent years are shown in the above table. The total amount repayable by the State to the Commonwealth is included in the subdivision 'Loan Indebtedness Outside the Financial Agreement' shown later in this chapter.

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The principal operating accounts in the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are as follows:

The Consolidated Fund was created in 1982 by amendment to the Constitution Act, 1902. This merged the previous Consolidated Revenue Fund and General Loan Account. Receipts come mainly from Commonwealth payments which include allocations from total Commonwealth taxation and loan raisings by the Commonwealth. Other receipts come from the State's own taxes, land revenue, fees, fines, interest earnings and general miscellaneous income. Not all the State's receipts pass through this account as some legislation dictates that certain revenues be paid into other special funds. Expenditure is authorised by appropriations under particular statutes, by annual appropriations for both recurrent and capital works and services which lapse at each 30 June, and also by the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983.

The Special Deposits Accounts are those for which the Treasurer is, by statutory or other authority, required to use instead of the Consolidated Fund.

These two funding areas form a very substantial part of the Public Accounts required to be prepared by the Treasurer.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The State Budget is an amalgamation of the State's recurrent and capital budgets: receipts and outlays, which comprise the new Consolidated Fund. The following table has been presented to accord with the changes in financial reporting from 1982-83 fiscal year. The recurrent services and capital budget accounts were, up to 1981-82 the Consolidated Revenue Fund and General Loan Account respectively. Up to July 1980 the accounts of the railway and bus services and up to June 1981 the harbour services, formed part of the State Budget and were included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. These services have been excluded from the table for the years to which they apply.

The Consolidated Fund is presented on a 'cash' or 'receipts and payments' basis — denoted by cash movements only within a fiscal year. Recurrent services relate mainly to the administrative functions of government and the provision of social services. The capital budget account meets expenditures on works and services from loan funds (see later). Capital works and services relate mainly to the construction of buildings for health and educational purposes; dams and weirs; public housing; water, sewerage and drainage works.

A summary of the State Budget for each of the last six years is shown in the next table:

New South Wales Government Consolidated Fund (Summary) *(a)*
($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
			Receipts			
Recurrent receipts—						
Commonwealth Government	1,637,939	1,846,982	2,089,877	2,252,222	2,637,311	2,920,182
State sources *(b)*	1,931,686	2,242,300	2,651,691	3,227,898	3,481,268	3,892,780
Total recurrent receipts	*3,569,625*	*4,089,282*	*4,741,568*	*5,480,120*	*6,118,579*	*6,812,962*
Capital receipts —						
Loan raisings	308,978	268,293	281,707	281,707	295,876	316,563
Commonwealth Government grants	154,489	134,146	140,854	140,854	147,938	158,282
Repayments and other	118,570	121,185	124,764	140,383	174,941	119,658
Total capital receipts	*582,037*	*523,624*	*547,325*	*562,944*	*618,755*	*594,503*
Total receipts	**4,151,662**	**4,612,906**	**5,288,893**	**6,043,064**	**6,737,334**	**7,407,465**
			Expenditure			
Recurrent expenditure —						
Services of government *(b)*	3,256,101	3,762,356	4,386,962	5,119,716	5,814,994	6,382,531
Loan redemption and interest	422,225	440,796	500,031	554,364	623,523	701,772
less recoups from authorities	109,005	109,412	115,757	124,617	137,997	129,324
Total recurrent expenditure	*3,569,321*	*4,093,740*	*4,771,236*	*5,549,463*	*6,300,520*	*6,954,979*
Capital expenditure	585,980	522,284	563,769	553,421	476,936	486,391
Total expenditure	**4,155,301**	**4,616,025**	**5,335,005**	**6,102,884**	**6,777,456**	**7,441,370**
			Surplus or deficit (—)			
Revenue less expenditure	**(—)3,639**	**(—)3,118**	**(—)46,112**	**(—)59,820**	**(—)40,122**	**(—)33,905**

(a) The Consolidated Fund comprises the former Consolidated Revenue Fund (Recurrent) and General Loan Fund (Capital). *(b)* State pay-roll tax payments by State Government Departments and other tax refunds have been included in both recurrent receipts and recurrent expenditure.

Governmental Recurrent Receipts

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental recurrent receipts credited to the *Consolidated Fund* during the last six years.

Consolidated Fund, N.S.W.: Recurrent Receipts
($'000)

Classification	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Grants from Commonwealth Government for —						
General purposes — financial assistance grants	1,464,397	1,663,466	1,839,065	2,034,575	2,361,766	2,623,910
Interest on public debts	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835
National disaster relief	3,144	45	43,555	16,308	32,557	18,597
Education —						
Schools	101,500	107,745	120,474	136,176	151,745	152,893
Technical education	21,706	22,432	26,340	30,878	36,479	42,243
Colleges of advanced education	2,304	4,310	4,993	5,775	6,213	6,890
Transition education programme	—	—	—	—	12,409	13,256
Other	1,120	3,850	7,130	7,130	8,220	8,365
Health —						
Pharmaceutical benefits	1,600	—	1,666	—	3,432	4,130
Community health services	19,033	21,116	23,102	—	20	—
Tuberculosis control	—	—	—	*(a)*5,530	—	—
School dental scheme	2,544	2,657	4,191	*(a)*—	—	—
Blood transfusion service	1,619	2,207	1,303	3,289	2,731	2,979
Other	—	—	—	—	19	54
Social security and welfare —						
Unemployment relief works	1,230	1,189	993	666	1,348	15,433
Assistance for deserted wives	9,521	7,538	6,379	—	—	—
Home care services	1,875	2,768	3,588	4,344	5,700	11,850
Mortgage and rental relief	—	—	—	—	7,030	6,980
Economic services —						
Water resources investigations	—	1,258	727	582	767	869
Other	97	91	78	356	291	1,039
Other purposes	414	474	458	778	749	4,859
Total of foregoing	*1,637,939*	*1,846,982*	*2,089,877*	*2,252,222*	*2,637,311*	*2,920,182*
Taxes, fees and fines *(b)*	1,581,397	1,813,564	2,129,789	2,446,277	2,887,847	3,184,216
Land revenue —						
Land alienations and leases	21,530	26,076	37,193	30,185	36,637	24,759
Mining royalties	35,447	86,542	117,233	104,926	109,777	115,861
Forestry *(c)*	8,994	10,343	11,770	15,880	14,246	17,878
Other	1,638	1,660	1,972	2,184	2,399	2,582
Receipts for services rendered —						
Architectural service charges	18,418	16,963	21,262	20,068	12,715	21,827
Police services — traffic control *(d)*	14,514	4,943	6,374	11,676	44,496	51,986
Other	38,181	46,745	54,661	58,782	55,162	52,995
Interest and debt redemption receipts	95,141	102,909	111,812	324,534	126,531	161,326
Other	116,426	132,555	159,625	213,387	191,458	259,350
Total, recurrent receipts *(b)*	**3,569,625**	**4,089,282**	**4,741,568**	**5,480,121**	**6,118,579**	**6,812,962**

(a) Commonwealth assistance now part of general purpose identified health grants. *(b)* See footnote *(b)* in preceding table. *(c)* Net receipts. Excludes transfer to Special Deposits Account ($18.2m in 1983-84). *(d)* Reimbursement primarily from the Road Transport and Traffic Funds.

Receipts from the Commonwealth Government constitute a major source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 43 per cent of the total receipts of the Consolidated Fund recurrent services in 1983-84, whilst State taxation represented 47 per cent, land revenue 2 per cent, and other receipts 8 per cent. Certain Commonwealth grants (such as grants for roads, for universities, for hospitals, and for housing) are paid into other funds; all Commonwealth grants paid to New South Wales are shown in the division 'Commonwealth Grants to the States' earlier in this chapter.

Governmental Recurrent Expenditure

The Governmental expenditure from the Consolidated Fund recurrent services during the last six years is summarised in the following table. The classification of ordinary departmental expenditure as shown in the table is largely based on the principal functional groupings utilised by the New South Wales State Government.

Consolidated Fund, N.S.W.: Recurrent Expenditure ($'000)

Classification	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Ordinary departmental —						
General public services	351,310	382,783	459,049	529,204	620,485	697,137
Public order and safety	344,909	418,176	490,910	561,006	620,127	678,185
Education	1,248,332	1,431,408	1,683,065	1,947,147	2,158,854	2,351,357
Health	478,486	581,200	675,924	818,903	799,168	941,076
Social security and welfare	114,858	145,167	158,356	186,363	216,383	252,448
Housing and community amenities	35,130	106,000	38,448	47,901	81,259	83,176
Recreation and culture	61,967	60,814	78,054	87,038	104,073	134,165
Fuel and energy	1,042	316	4,855	4,965	26,098	8,599
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	121,239	143,040	159,122	174,733	193,168	225,433
Mining and mineral resources (other than fuels); manufacturing and construction	34,769	38,420	41,763	47,723	43,623	40,518
Transport	386,616	357,988	425,264	577,644	734,112	737,063
Other economic affairs	49,873	72,264	75,321	94,897	142,143	176,340
Other purposes	27,570	24,780	96,830	42,192	75,502	57,034
Total ordinary departmental (a)	*3,256,101*	*3,762,356*	*4,386,962*	*5,119,716*	*5,814,994*	*6,382,531*
Public debt charges —						
Interest	245,682	269,314	320,582	359,803	410,671	490,847
Sinking fund	39,110	40,852	44,017	46,639	48,105	51,068
Total public debt charges (b)	*284,792*	*310,166*	*364,599*	*406,442*	*458,776*	*541,915*
Commonwealth advances —						
Interest	15,228	14,965	15,480	17,334	18,511	19,750
Principal repaid	13,200	6,253	4,196	5,971	8,240	10,781
Total Commonwealth advances	*28,428*	*21,218*	*19,675*	*23,305*	*26,751*	*30,531*
Total, recurrent expenditure *(a)*	**3,569,321**	**4,093,740**	**4,771,236**	**5,549,463**	**6,300,520**	**6,954,979**

(a) State pay-roll tax payments by State Government Departments and other tax refunds have been included in recurrent expenditure.
(b) Public debt charges are net of recoupments from business undertakings.

LOAN FUNDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the *Financial Agreement of 1927* and as revised. The borrowing program represents a major source of funds available to New South Wales for capital works and services. The Loan Council is comprised of the Prime Minister (or a Minister or person nominated by him — the Treasurer is the present nominee and is also Chairman) and the Premier of each State (or a Minister or person nominated by him). All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments (except borrowings for temporary purposes and defence borrowings) are arranged by the Commonwealth Government. In the past, when proceeds of public borrowings for this purpose have been insufficient to finance that part of the States' Loan Council programs to be borrowed on account of the States, the Commonwealth has made up the shortfall by subscribing from its own resources to a special loan, proceeds of which have been allocated to the States. Any amounts made available in this way represented State debt.

Since 1982 substantial changes have been made to borrowing arrangements adopted by the Loan Council. In June 1982 the Loan Council made three major changes to its loan raising controls. Firstly it decided to introduce a tender system for selling Treasury Bonds and to delegate to the Treasurer, as Chairman of the Loan Council, the power to decide the maturities, coupons, quantities and timing of stock to be offered. Secondly the Council delegated to the Treasurer, as Chairman, the power to determine terms and conditions of Australian Savings Bonds. Thirdly major electricity authorities for a trial period of 3 years, were allowed to borrow locally outside Loan Council constraints. The amounts, interest rates terms and conditions of electricity authority borrowings were determined by individual State governments. Prior to this only smaller authorities were free from Loan Council borrowing constraints — those with individual annual borrowing plans of less than $1.5m.

In respect to Loan Council approved borrowing programs, the June 1983 Loan Council meeting removed limitations on borrowings for the larger (non-electricity) authorities in regards to terms and conditions. Also the annual borrowing limit which distinguished the larger authorities from the smaller authorities was increased to $1.8m. A global approach to Commonwealth and State authority borrowings was adopted on a trial basis for 1984-85. Under the global approach, the States and the Commonwealth agreed that new money global borrowings by State and Commonwealth authorities and government-owned companies (including conventional borrowings, domestic deferred payments, overseas trade credits, financial leases, sale and leaseback arrangements, security deposits and other repayable capital contributions as well as other means of financing capital programs) would be limited, on a voluntary basis, to $6,772.4 million in 1984-85, or about the same in money terms as in 1983-84. As in earlier years when Local Council approved larger authorities' programs, each State is free to determine the distribution of the total among its individual authorities. The agreed global limits exclude borrowings by government-owned financial institutions (except where on-lent to non-exempt authorities) and borrowings by statutory marketing authorities (except borrowings for the purpose of financing capital expenditure).

The New South Wales Treasury Corporation was established in June 1983 to centralise financial servicing of State authorities — see later in this subdivision. Up till this time certain State authorities raised loans from the public by issuing their own securities, which are also not reflected in the State's public debt. The authorities which have exercised this power are listed in the table in the division 'Loans Guaranteed by the State'.

Consolidated Fund — Capital Account

The receipts of the Consolidated Fund capital account consist of the loan raisings by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the State, the Commonwealth interest-free grants to assist the financing of capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (schools, police buildings, etc.), repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years, and certain capital grants from the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes.

The repayments are derived partially from the sale of land, various other assets, surplus materials and the like acquired by means of loan funds. In recent years, these repayments have been enlarged by Commonwealth assistance and reimbursements for projects within such fields as education, for schools, and for technical and further education; health services; water conservation and irrigation; housing and urban transport improvement programs with respect to railways.

The expenditure from the Consolidated Fund capital account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of gross amounts expended on works and services, and the payment of flotation expenses.

A summary of transactions of the Consolidated Fund capital account over recent years is given in the next table.

Consolidated Fund, N.S.W.: Capital Account ($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Receipts						
Loan raisings *(b)*	308,978	268,293	281,707	281,707	295,876	316,563
Commonwealth Government grants	154,489	134,146	140,854	140,854	147,938	158,282
Repayments and Other	118,570	121,185	124,764	140,383	174,941	119,658
Total capital receipts	**582,037**	**523,624**	**547,325**	**562,944**	**618,755**	**594,503**
Expenditure						
Works and services — Gross expenditure	585,931	521,008	562,600	552,183	474,369	484,834
Stamp duty, loan flotation expenses	1,049	1,277	1,169	1,238	2,567	1,557
Total capital expenditure	**586,980**	**522,285**	**563,769**	**553,421**	**476,936**	**486,391**

(a) Data shown in the table prior to 1982-83 relate to the capital transactions of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the General Loan Account. *(b)* Excludes conversion and renewal loans.

The principal items of gross capital expenditure by the Consolidated Fund — capital account of the State Government during recent years are given in the following table.

Consolidated Fund, N.S.W.: Gross Capital Expenditure on Works and Services ($'000)

Classification	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Ordinary departmental —						
General public services	20,282	19,986	23,395	14,576	18,899	22,651
Public order and safety	16,337	29,455	32,071	34,000	36,684	33,960
Education	191,408	180,420	195,583	198,880	168,085	171,796
Health	78,550	23,400	38,000	46,220	43,000	38,790
Social security and welfare	4,180	4,083	4,404	4,920	4,995	6,730
Housing and community amenities	48,207	41,316	47,350	67,586	71,320	93,790
Recreation and culture	5,490	5,754	11,342	4,835	11,088	21,524
Fuel and energy	468	429	388	400	386	391
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	56,487	53,837	65,725	74,914	75,347	73,895
Mining and mineral resources (other than fuels); manufacturing and construction	5,167	4,889	5,088	450	1,387	2,747
Transport	152,227	151,793	135,307	99,641	37,307	9,325
Other economic affairs	6,228	4,246	2,447	4,211	4,271	8,235
Other purposes	1,949	2,677	2,669	2,788	4,167	2,557
Total ordinary departmental	**586,980**	**522,285**	**563,769**	**553,421**	**476,936**	**486,391**

The Changing Nature of Financing Capital Works Programs

In recent years, the principal government trading enterprises have relied less on advances from the Consolidated Fund — capital works and services account to fund their large-scale works programs. They have raised their own loans under government guarantee (see 'Loans Guaranteed by the State' shown later in this division). In June 1983, the New South Wales Treasury Corporation was established to arrange finance for government corporations and electricity Councils (see below).

In addition, a form of capital acquisition of plant and equipment, in lieu of outright purchase with loan funds, is being utilised by some public bodies. *Leveraged leasing* agreements, signed for the supply of plant and equipment, provide for the payment of lease-rentals designed to recover a very high percentage of the costs plus interest over a period of a predetermined number of years. Under such contracts, the authorities can have a renewal option for a further similar term at a rental to be agreed with the lessors, under certain conditions.

Under a power supply agreement, the Electricity Commission built and is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Eraring Power Company of New South Wales Limited. The power output is sold to the Commission.

The provision of credit facilities for the supply of major plant and equipment has been employed. For some intermediate term projects generating a cash inflow fairly quickly, short term finance to provide a bridge has been used to replace longer term borrowings.

Borrowing by the New South Wales Treasury Corporation

The New South Wales Treasury Corporation was established in June 1983 as the central borrowing authority, providing financial accommodation for State semi-government authorities and electricity authorities (including electricity county councils) from the beginning of the 1983-84 borrowing program. The borrowings are government guaranteed. The Corporation acts as principal in borrowing and then lending to authorities. It is empowered to arrange all their domestic borrowings and may act in an agency role on a case-by-case basis in respect to overseas loans and special financings. At the same time authorities may, with the Treasurer's approval, act as agent on behalf of the Corporation.

The Corporation has investment powers, manages existing borrowings of authorities and if necessary, can restructure their debts. Allowance has been made to replace existing securities with those of the Corporation.

TREASURY CASH AND SECURITY HOLDINGS

The Audit Act, 1902 was rescinded by the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983. The Treasurer is required to keep accounts relating to the Consolidated Fund, Special Deposits Accounts and for any other money he might determine. Money must be received and paid out through an approved bank account. Surplus bank balances can be invested with a bank, in bank accepted bills of exchange, the official short term money market, and certain Commonwealth or State government guaranteed securities which are repayable within two years. The several accounts of the Treasury in any bank are to be considered as one for interest purposes.

In the following table, accounts in credit are those designated as cash in bank accounts and securities.

Balances of Various Treasury Accounts into Cash and Securities ('000)

	At 30 June 1983			*At 30 June 1984*		
Particulars	*Cash*	*Securities*	*Total*	*Cash*	*Securities*	*Total*
Special Deposits and other	744,137	53,992	798,129	1,027,531	60,891	1,088,422
Amounts not in Treasurer's Public Accounts	34,227	—	34,227	57,459	—	57,459
Accounts in Credit	**778,364**	**53,992**	**832,356**	**1,084,990**	**60,891**	**1,145,881**
Consolidated Fund	212,521	—	212,521	246,426	—	246,426
Amounts not in Treasurer's Public Accounts	4,858	—	4,858	26,690	—	26,690
Overdrawn Accounts	**217,379**	—	**217,379**	**273,116**	—	**273,116**
Excess represented by:						
Current Accounts in Sydney	(—)146,886	—	(—)146,886	(—)181,718	—	(—)181,718
Short term instruments and securities	707,871	53,992	761,863	993,592	60,891	1,054,483
Net Holdings	**560,985**	**53,992**	**614,977**	**811,874**	**60,891**	**872,765**

The Accounts not regarded as part of the Public Accounts are those related to interest calculation. They are not part of the Treasury system; mostly, they are remitting accounts, letters of credit and drawing accounts in overdraft.

The Special Deposits are those for which the Treasurer is required, by statutory or other authority, whether by any act or his own determination, to be held there other than for the Consolidated Fund. The range of activities they cover is quite wide. Some are working accounts of government corporations; certain specific purpose monies given by the Commonwealth for state operations; statutory trust funds established by statute or some enabling legislation requiring funds to be kept at Treasury. Quite often transfers are made from the Consolidated Fund to meet future commitments which are then met from the Special Deposits when they arise.

It is prescribed that regular end-of-month cash and security holdings be published. Similarly, these holdings are also published in the Government Gazette at the end of specified quarters.

STATE ENTERPRISES

The State government operates many statutory corporations which provide an extensive range of goods and services to other governmental bodies, the general public, industry, and commerce.

For the most part, the capital structure has been furnished from State loan funds. However, in many cases, authorised direct borrowings from non-State lenders have been made. Since November 1978, the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, and the State Rail Authority have been permitted to borrow money under approved conditions from overseas sources. Some specialised corporations, such as the State Bank, the Government Insurance Office, and the Treasury Corporation, also borrow overseas.

This direct borrowing debt has been growing rapidly in recent years and now shows signs of reaching the level of the central loan liability to the Commonwealth; as can be seen by comparison of the two tables shown later in this division 'Public Debt of New South Wales' and 'Loans Guaranteed by the State'.

Most enterprises aim at covering the bulk of their expenses by revenue from the sales of goods and services. Others engage in the provision of services at prices significantly below their cost as a matter of governmental policy.

Debt charges are no longer payable to the Treasurer in respect of the loan liability of the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority. However, each authority is to pay to the Treasurer such amounts out of its annual surplus as the Minister for Transport may determine. Provision also exists for certain capital repayments to be made to the Treasurer as may be prescribed by the Minister.

Parliamentary appropriations allow the Treasurer to pay revenue supplements to the transport authorities, from time to time, to assist them in the exercise of their functions.

The revenue and expenditure of *selected* State enterprises in two recent years are summarised in the next table.

Selected State Enterprises, N.S.W.: Revenue and Expenditure ($'000)

	1982-83			*1983-84*		
Enterprise	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*Surplus or deficit(—)*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*Surplus or deficit(—)*
N.S.W. Dairy Corporation	197,971	198,193	(—)222	204,838	205,774	(—)936
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	1,515,325	1,454,165	61,160	1,687,807	1,600,337	87,470
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking *(a)*	27,048	31,853	(—)4,805	20,777	22,767	(—)1,990
Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W. *(b)*	85,489	77,405	8,084	18,518	52,130	(—)33,612
Homebush Abattoir Corporation	26,718	30,413	(—)3,695	25,265	28,344	(—)3,079
Housing Commission *(c)*	216,217	188,907	27,310	226,872	217,157	9,715
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.	198,734	199,055	(—)321	238,770	232,563	6,207
N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority *(d)*	3,608	3,023	585	3,867	3,402	465
State Brickworks *(a)*	11,548	10,761	787	10,940	10,874	66
State Rail Authority *(e)*	1,295,112	1,295,094	18	1,407,015	1,406,963	52
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	11,592	11,556	36	14,052	12,818	1,234
Totalisator Agency Board	98,713	61,716	36,997	107,473	67,972	39,501
Urban Transit Authority *(f)*	197,934	197,999	(—)65	216,556	216,886	(—)330
Water Supply —						
South West Tablelands *(g)*	4,211	4,328	(—)117	4,313	4,406	(—)93
Fish River *(g)*	2,015	1,956	59	2,335	2,036	299

(a) Year ended 31 March. *(b)* Year ended 31 October. *(c)* Result after allowing for rebates of rents of $84m in 1982-83 and $96m in 1983-84. *(d)* Year ended 30 September. *(e)* Includes revenue supplements and reimbursement of debt charges from Consolidated Fund. *(f)* Excludes revenue supplements from Consolidated Fund. *(g)* Year ended 31 December.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Amount and Domicile of the Public Debt

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when the first loan was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854. The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, where particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are also given.

At 30 June 1984, 99.98 per cent of the public debt was held in Australia, with the remainder in New York and London.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and overseas, the annual interest charge, and the average rate of interest on the full value of the debt for six years are given in the following table.

Public Debt of New South Wales *(a)* (at 30 June)

Particulars	*Unit of quantity*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Australia —							
Debt	$'000	4,428,372	4,630,824	4,875,799	5,104,381	5,325,335	5,565,230
Annual interest	$'000	354,095	383,655	437,116	505,299	558,756	600,437
Average rate	Per cent	8.00	8.28	8.97	9.90	10.49	10.79
London —							
Debt	$'000	25,311	26,548	4,335	3	4	3
Annual interest	$'000	1,493	1,566	238	—	—	—
Average rate	Per cent	5.90	5.90	5.50	—	—	—
New York —							
Debt	$'000	10,051	7,299	5,008	3,682	2,547	1,308
Annual interest	$'000	551	401	275	202	140	72
Average rate	Per cent	5.48	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Canada —							
Debt	$'000	1,654	1,549	—	—	—	—
Annual interest	$'000	95	89	—	—	—	—
Average rate	Per cent	5.74	5.75	—	—	—	—
Netherlands —							
Debt	$'000	915	622	228	—	—	—
Annual interest	$'000	46	31	11	—	—	—
Average rate	Per cent	5.03	r4.98	r4.82	—	—	—
Total —							
Debt							
Amount	$'000	4,466,303	4,666,843	4,885,370	5,108,066	5,327,886	5,566,541
Per capita *(b)*	$	875.18	903.52	932.84	962.35	993.93	1,029.87
Annual interest	$'000	356,281	385,743	437,641	505,502	558,896	600,509
Average rate	Per cent	7.98	8.27	8.96	9.90	10.49	10.79

(a) Commonwealth Government securities on issue. Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent. *(b)* The per capita rate is based on estimated resident population.

The next table shows the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during recent years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription. Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

Transactions on Public Debt *(a)* of New South Wales ($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Loans raised						
Conversion and renewal loans	386,936	301,074	916,441	834,085	1,118,516	554,488
New loans *(b)*	308,978	268,737	284,109	287,515	280,479	306,193
Total face value of conversions, renewals, and new loans	**695,914**	**569,811**	**1,200,549**	**1,121,600**	**1,398,995**	**860,681**
Loan repaid						
From conversion and renewal loans —						
Australia	386,509	300,693	907,519	820,542	1,103,409	542,896
Overseas	—	—	—	—	—	—
From sinking fund and revenue account —						
Australia	60,768	66,665	44,398	66,144	74,631	77,891
Overseas	11,134	2,823	21,883	6,541	1,762	1,274
Total loans repaid	**458,411**	**370,182**	**973,800**	**893,228**	**1,179,802**	**622,061**
Net increase in public debt						
Australia	248,637	202,452	244,975	228,582	220,954	239,895
Overseas *(c)*	(—)5,433	(—)1,912	(—)26,447	(—)5,886	(—)1,134	(—)1,240
Total net increase *(c)*	**243,204**	**200,540**	**218,528**	**222,696**	**219,820**	**238,655**

(a) Commonwealth Government securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent. *(b)* Loans raised in Australia. In the years covered by the table, there were no overseas loan raisings. *(c)* Includes adjustment in the public debt domiciled overseas as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates.

The Interest Bill of the State

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30 June 1984 is shown in the table 'Public Debt of New South Wales' as $601m. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid* which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt of New South Wales in recent years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e. bank overdrafts and Special Deposits Accounts).

Interest on Public Debt of N.S.W. and Temporary Advances: Amount Actually Paid

Particulars	*Unit of quantity (a)*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Amount of interest paid on —							
Public debt held in Australia	$'000	332,273	355,179	413,182	467,072	521,650	577,880
Public debt held overseas	$'000	2,346	2,855	1,398	518	213	72
Total interest paid on public debt	*$'000*	*334,619*	*358,034*	*414,580*	*467,590*	*521,863*	*577,952*
Moneys in temporary possession and bank advances	$'000	9,211	9,804	10,341	5,396	14,158	29,886
Total interest paid —							
Amount	$'000	343,830	367,838	424,921	472,986	536,021	607,838
Per head of population (b)	*$*	*67.74*	*71.66*	*81.67*	*89.75*	*100.47*	*112.94*

(a) Payments in Australian currency. *(b)* Per head of mean estimated resident population.

A proportion of the interest and sinking fund contributions is allocated to various State enterprises that have been provided with capital from State loan funds. These charges are paid in the first instance from the Consolidated Fund recurrent services and then recouped from the respective undertakings, etc. The amounts of interest chargeable to the undertakings in the last six years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in the table 'National Debt Sinking Fund: Recoupment from State Enterprises N.S.W.' later in this subdivision.

Public Debt: Interest Chargeable to State Enterprises, N.S.W ($'000)

Enterprise	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Railways	64,915	49,110	*(a)*	..	..	..
Buses	3,704	*(a)*	..	..	..	..
Maritime Services Board	16,512	16,413	17,104	18,247	19,242	20,203
Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund	4,300	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,400	3,000
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	41,308	41,827	43,644	47,256	51,742	45,746
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	19,514	19,199	19,315	20,161	21,250	20,698
Sydney Harbour Bridge	754	768	802	861	941	953
Hunter District Water Board	1,569	1,536	1,552	1,620	1,709	1,664
Main Roads Department	6,016	8,004	10,361	11,235	13,664	13,267
Grain Handling Authority *(b)*	1,476	1,460	1,446	1,495	1,626	1,404
Other	6,699	6,318	6,614	8,308	10,086	9,669
Total interest chargeable	**166,767**	**147,634**	**104,338**	**113,183**	**124,660**	**116,604**

(a) The Urban Transit Authority and the State Rail Authority have not been required to pay debt charges on capital funds provided by the State since 1 July 1979 and 1 July 1980 respectively. *(b)* Prior to April 1981 known as the Grain Elevators Board.

National Debt Sinking Fund

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the *Financial Agreement of 1927* is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth Government and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1 July 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Significant operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years are summarised in the following table.

National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of New South Wales ($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Receipts —						
Contributions by —						
Commonwealth Government	11,876	12,580	13,152	13,766	14,392	15,010
New South Wales Government	49,967	52,986	55,436	58,072	60,750	63,401
Interest	790	357	87	93	67	78
Total receipts	**62,633**	**65,924**	**68,675**	**71,932**	**75,209**	**78,489**
Payments *(a)*						
Australia	60,705	66,661	44,396	66,003	74,608	77,765
Overseas	10,317	2,868	25,461	6,385	1,703	1,197
Total payments	**71,023**	**69,530**	**69,857**	**72,388**	**76,311**	**78,962**
Cash balance at 30 June	**6,940**	**3,334**	**2,151**	**1,696**	**594**	**121**

(a) Net cost (in Australian currency) of securities re-purchased and redeemed.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. The average price paid for $100 face value of securities re-purchased or redeemed in Australia was $99.84 in 1983-84. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

National Debt Sinking Fund: Face Value Securities Re-Purchased and Redeemed on Account of N.S.W.

Country and currency		*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Australia	($A'000)	60,768	66,665	44,398	66,144	74,631	77,891
London	(£ stg. '000)	3,726	—	10,490	2,552	—	—
New York	(U.S. $ '000)	3,777	2,817	2,699	1,985	1,762	1,274
Canada	(Can. $ '000)	299	104	2,060	—	—	—
Netherlands	(Guilders '000)	692	692	692	695	—	—

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State enterprises are shown in the following table. The amount of interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in the table 'Public Debt: Interest Chargeable to State Enterprises, N.S.W.' earlier in this subdivision.

National Debt Sinking Fund: Recoupment from State Enterprises, N.S.W. ($'000)

Enterprise	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Railways	9,386	6,678	*(a)*. .	. .	. .	. .
Buses	547	*(a)*. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Maritime Services Board	2,479	2,431	2,391	2,343	2,525	2,569
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	6,227	6,149	6,072	6,005	6,487	6,081
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	124	220	278	276	378	371
Hunter District Water Board	12	20	50	49	68	66
Sydney Harbour Bridge	—	52	112	109	128	128
Main Roads Department	907	989	1,489	1,597	1,741	1,769
Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W. *(b)*	127	126	130	122	149	149
Other	981	901	898	933	1,169	1,200
Total recoupment from State enterprises	**20,790**	**17,566**	**11,420**	**11,434**	**12,645**	**12,333**

(a) The Urban Transit Authority and the State Rail Authority have not been required to pay debt charges on capital funds provided by the State since 1 July 1979 and 1 July 1980 respectively. *(b)* Prior to April 1981 known as Grain Elevators Board.

Commonwealth Debt Assistance

In terms of the *Financial Agreement of 1927,* the Commonwealth Government took over the debts of the States on 1 July 1929 and assumed (as between the Commonwealth and States) the liabilities of the States to bond-holders. The Commonwealth agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute $15.2m per annum towards that interest, for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927, that is, until 30 June 1985. During this period, the States reimburse the Commonwealth for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf and, thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution to New South Wales under this agreement is $5.8m per year.

Under the 1975 Supplemental Agreement, debts totalling $1,000m were assumed from the States by the Commonwealth government as from 30 June 1975. As a result the sinking fund provisions were varied in the following manner:

(a) Specified contributions were made by the States ($122m) and by the Commonwealth ($30m) in 1975-76.

(b) For the next nine years (ten in the case of New South Wales), the contributions will equal the amounts referred to in *(a)* adjusted by a percentage of the difference between each State's net debt at 30 June 1975 and the net debt at 30 June immediately preceding the year of contribution. The percentage is 1.20 for State contributions and 0.28 for Commonwealth contributions.

(c) As from and including 1985-86 (1986-87 in the case of New South Wales) the contributions by each State will equal 0.85 per cent of its net debt at the preceding 30 June and the Commonwealth's contribution will be 0.28 per cent.

LOAN INDEBTEDNESS OUTSIDE THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

In addition to the debt which constitutes the loan liability to the Commonwealth under the *Financial Agreement of 1927,* the States are also obligated for financial assistance given by the Commonwealth as 'repayable advances' for various projects controlled or administered by or on behalf of the States. The table below shows the New South Wales liability at 30 June 1984 which necessitates redemption payments to the Commonwealth.

	$'000
Housing	1,591,277
Urban and regional development *(a)*	123,049
Backlog sewerage works	81,955
Rural reconstruction	33,234
Dairy adjustment *(b)*	1,198
Rural adjustment *(b)*	34,583
Softwood forests	26,048
Natural disasters	49,976
Railway mainline upgrading	22,583
Other non-current projects	16,057
Total repayable Commonwealth advances	*1,979,960*

(a) Excludes capitalised interest. *(b)* Excludes Commonwealth loan assistance, the return of which is contingent upon repayments by farmers.

New South Wales loan liability to the Commonwealth outside the Financial Agreement of 1927 at 30 June in recent years is shown below.

1979 $'000)	*1980 ($'000)*	*1981 ($'000)*	*1982 ($'000)*	*1983 ($'000)*	*1984 ($'000)*
1,684,137	1,727,684	1,805,546	1,860,725	1,928,464	1,979,960

Details of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and that of earlier years are given in Chapter 12, 'Housing and Construction'. Some of the other more significant matters entailing Commonwealth assistance outside the *Financial Agreement of 1927* have been:

(a) Urban and regional development programs which relate to the partial financing of growth centres at Albury-Wodonga, Bathurst-Orange, Campbelltown-Camden-Appin-Holsworthy area, and loans to the Land Commission of New South Wales.

(b) The overtaking of arrears of sewerage works, mainly allocated to the Sydney and Newcastle sewerage authorities as well as certain country councils.

(c) The Rural Reconstruction Scheme covered financial assistance to farmers for debt reconstruction; farm build-up to increase properties to a more economically viable size; and limited aid to alleviate personal hardship for those leaving the industry.

(d) The Rural Adjustment Scheme incorporates assistance of the kinds previously available under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, the Dairy Adjustment Programs and the Beef Industry Carry-on Loans Schemes, plus some additional measures.

The other non-current projects borrowings embrace advances previously made for war service land, reservoir and dam infrastructure, as well as the Indian-Pacific Rail Service and the standard gauge railway from Sydney to Melbourne.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain State enterprises and other corporate bodies and institutions, etc. engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30 June in the latest six years are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans.

Loans Guaranteed by the State, N.S.W.
($ million)

	Guaranteed loans, etc. outstanding at 30 June					
Corporation or body	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Loans raised by —						
Board of Fire Commissioners	4.6	4.1	4.8	5.4	6.8	6.0
Broken Hill Water Board	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.6
Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation	18.9	20.9	20.7	20.3	19.9	19.0
Cobar Water Board	1.6	1.5	6.9	15.2	16.4	16.2
Commissioner for Main Roads	131.6	199.0	295.2	384.3	449.1	517.9
County Councils	13.4	12.7	9.4	9.4	7.8	3.4
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	490.5	677.5	975.0	1,236.2	1,729.2	1,729.0
Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W. *(a)*	86.5	93.1	99.4	97.5	97.6	95.3
Heritage Council of N.S.W.	—	0.5	3.3	4.5	6.0	7.5
Homebush Abattoir Corporation	23.8	23.1	22.5	21.8	21.1	20.9
Housing Commission of N.S.W.	18.9	16.5	17.0	17.7	18.7	19.9
Hunter District Water Board	150.8	163.1	176.1	189.3	201.6	214.4
Land Commission of N.S.W.	10.9	10.8	1.0	99.4	69.2	52.1
Lord Howe Island Board	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	1.7
Macarthur Development Board	—	—	—	2.0	8.6	22.7
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.	47.6	75.4	144.1	163.1	195.4	209.3
Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority	7.2	7.9	6.9	7.9	9.2	9.1
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	1,237.1	1,356.5	1,418.8	1,557.7	1,720.0	1,748.8
Minister for Industrial Development and Minister for Decentralisation	6.1	7.0	7.6	8.7	10.0	9.1
N.S.W. Film Corporation	1.0	2.2	3.4	4.7	5.2	4.2
N.S.W. Treasury Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	1,372.3
Department of Environment and Planning	68.8	80.1	88.5	92.2	98.0	98.1
Public Servant Housing Authority of N.S.W.	3.3	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5
State Bank of N.S.W.	23.1	24.3	25.5	26.2	53.0	164.7
State Rail Authority *(b)*	105.4	154.6	243.9	329.8	417.2	732.1
Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority	49.4	52.3	57.3	58.6	66.8	64.9
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	32.5	32.6	32.9	31.6	34.5	35.1
Teacher Housing Authority of N.S.W.	3.3	4.5	5.5	6.6	8.0	9.4
Tourist Industry Development Corporation	—	2.2	3.3	4.3	5.7	5.6
Traffic Authority of N.S.W.	—	—	—	1.2	2.7	4.5
Various public hospitals	32.8	64.9	61.0	81.7	110.2	121.3
Other authorities	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
Total loans raised	**2,572.0**	**3,094.8**	**3,738.7**	**4,486.7**	**5,398.1**	**7,323.4**
Overdraft and advances of —						
Co-operative building societies	155.5	154.3	150.7	140.0	136.3	102.6
Other co-operative societies	2.3	2.2	9.9	9.8	4.7	0.6
Other	6.1	11.2	7.6	4.7	23.8	35.4
Total loans guaranteed by the State	**163.8**	**167.8**	**168.2**	**154.4**	**164.8**	**138.6**

(a) Prior to April 1981, known as Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W. *(b)* Prior to July 1980, part of the former Public Transport Commission of N.S.W.

Guarantees at 30 June 1984, also apply to promissory notes with a face value of $170 million issued by the Electricity Commission and to the overseas portion of funding for leveraged leasing arrangements entered into by the State Rail Authority.

The Public Authorities (Financial Accommodation) Act, 1981, introduced a common code to apply to borrowings by prescribed State authorities unless the contrary is indicated in the authority's own governing act. A further change was introduced in June 1983 when the New South Wales Treasury Corporation was established to centralise the borrowing program of semi-government authorities and electricity county councils — see earlier in this division.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The system of local government in New South Wales is described in Chapter 2 'Government'.

Statistics of local government finance in New South Wales are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by each local government authority. The accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31 December.

TYPES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

The following summary table shows, for recent years, the number of local government authorities and classifies their annual revenue, outlay, and long-term debt into *ordinary services* and *trading activities.*

Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, N.S.W.: Revenue, Outlay, and Long-Term Debt

Year	*Number of authorities at 31 December*	*Current revenue*		*Current Outlay from revenue*		*Long-term debt*	
		Ordinary services (a)	*Trading activities*	*Ordinary services (a)*	*Trading activities*	*Ordinary services*	*Trading activities*
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
1978	258	883,386	1,035,617	712,467	985,694	610,025	929,920
1979	255	975,211	1,159,843	771,464	1,123,884	674,840	993,638
1980	242	r1,145,398	1,276,934	835,928	1,274,360	769,660	1,017,282
1981	219	r1,312,016	1,504,352	793,838	1,501,652	846,559	1,092,366
1982	218	1,513,962	2,052,546	891,689	1,993,276	919,669	1,194,544
1983 —							
Municipalities and shires	*175*	*1,631,883*	*217,987*	*1,013,469*	*208,776*	*982,908*	*545,513*
County councils	*43*	*5,329*	*2,186,227*	*3,888*	*2,083,637*	*4,987*	*741,858*
Total	218	1,635,778	2,404,214	1,015,923	2,292,412	987,895	1,287,371

(a) Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted from total New South Wales figures to avoid duplication.

Municipalities and Shires

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities (usually centres of population) and shires (for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural land as well as towns and villages). At 1 January 1985 there were 62 municipalities and 113 shires. The principal functions of these areas are set out in the Local Government division of the Government chapter, and comprise the provision of *ordinary services* (such as the construction and maintenance of roads; the provision of sanitary and garbage services; the maintenance of parks, reserves, baths; town planning and building control) and *trading undertakings* (such as the supply of electricity and gas and the operation of water supply, sewerage works, and abattoirs).

County Councils

County councils have been constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in areas which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. County councils provide *ordinary services* (such as the eradication of noxious weeds, flood mitigation, or the control of aerodromes) as well as conduct *trading undertakings* (for the supply of electricity and for the operation of water works and abattoirs). At 1 January 1985 there were 42 county councils.

FUNDS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, require councils (except Sydney County Council) to establish the following funds, and moneys received by such councils are paid into the appropriate fund according to the purpose for which they are received:

(a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not related to another fund;
(b) a special fund for each special rate levied;
(c) a local fund for each local rate levied;
(d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council; and
(e) a trust fund for moneys received from the State Government for a specific purpose and for moneys held by way of a deposit or in trust.

Each of these funds is required to be separate and distinct.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purpose throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, and the payment of interest and principal of loans.

Those local authorities which establish special and local funds (other than for water supply or sewerage services) do so to carry out specific works and services to parts of their areas and accordingly levy additional rates on the parts which receive these extra services or services of a special benefit. All services associated with these funds are services which could be financed from the general fund. For statistical purposes, services provided by the general, special, and local funds are defined as *ordinary services.*

Trading funds are established by local authorities to perform the following functions : supply of electricity and gas, provision of abattoir and sewerage facilities, and supply of water.

Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935.

Revised Accounting Procedures, 1979

Until 1 January 1979 the system of accounts used by local authorities was based on the report of the Committee of Expert Accountants appointed by the Minister for Local Government in May 1920. On 22 July 1977, the Minister for Local Government approved the establishment of another committee to report to the Minister on whether existing practices and procedures were suitable and appropriate to modern local government needs and what changes were necessary. Some of the major recommendations of the 1977 Committee included:

(a) the existing form of revenue account and balance sheet be retained for general, local, special, water supply and sewerage funds and commercial accounting procedures be adopted for electricity, gas and abattoir funds;
(b) the income and expenditure system of accounting be retained;
(c) National Accounting classifications be adopted; and
(d) accounts continue to be kept on the historical cost basis.

As a result of recommendations made by this committee, revised accounting schedules for councils' general and trust funds were introduced from 1 January 1979. Revised schedules for local, special, and trading funds were introduced from the 1980 or 1981 accounting years. The main feature of these revised schedules was that they followed the broad level purpose classification of government outlays used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to compile public authority finance statistics.

Although a large number of individual accounts are directly comparable between the new and former schedules, many of the former accounts have been redefined and a large number of new accounts have been created. In providing data for 1978 in the following statistical tables, every attempt has been made to make the figures presented as comparable as possible with later years' data. However, this has not been possible in all cases and accordingly care should be taken when interpreting time series data presented. While it is not possible to publish comprehensive comparable time series of outlays classified by purpose, a limited range of data for some purpose classifications can be made available on request.

VALUATION AND RATING OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

The services provided by councils are financed mainly from rates levied on the valuation of rateable property situated within the areas serviced by them.

Valuation of Property

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Land Act, 1916, is empowered to assess valuation of property for rating and taxing purposes in all local government areas within the State. From the inception of the act, the basis for the annual levy on property for councils' rating purposes was the unimproved value of land.

From 1 July 1978 a new basis of valuation, *land value* (also often referred to as 'site value') was progressively introduced by the Valuer-General as an alternative to the *unimproved value* which was formerly used. In addition, all general valuations were to relate to 1 July in the year of valuation. *Land value* was introduced in order to provide a more equitable distribution of the rate burden, especially in the rural field, because it relates more directly to the present productive capacity of land than the *unimproved value.* For rating purposes during this period, municipal and shire councils were permitted to use either the *unimproved value* or the *land value* (if the latter valuation was available).

From 1 January 1982, the Valuer-General no longer determines the *unimproved value* of land and it is now mandatory for statutory authorities to use *land value* for rating purposes. The Valuer-General continues to provide the *assessed annual value* of land for use by the Water Boards in rating non-residential properties. All valuations in the area served by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board are now revised every three years and they will all be valued at a common date. These dates have been 1 July 1980 and 1 July 1983. Elsewhere in the State, valuations in most major cities and the majority of the eastern seaboard will be revised every three years, lands in the Central Division of the State (described in the section 'Land Divisions' in Chapter 11) will be revalued every four years, with revaluations at five or six year intervals in the more remote areas and the Western Division. The Valuer-General is required to furnish a new valuation list at least once in every six years.

The definition of the various bases of valuation are given in the following paragraphs.

The *unimproved value* is the value of land disregarding any improvements, but taking into account surrounding development and services available. The value is determined on the assumption that the land is held in fee-simple with vacant possession. Some invisible improvements such as the clearing of timber or rocks are disregarded when determining the unimproved value but others, such as reclamation of land by draining or filling (known as site improvements), which have merged with the site, are included.

The *land value* is the value excluding all buildings and man-made structural improvements, but including improvements such as clearing, timber treatment, underground drains, and improvements to soil fertility and structure.

The *improved value* is the amount for which the fee-simple estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The *assessed annual value* is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of the land with improvements (if any) thereon, but must be not less than 5 per cent of the land value (unimproved value prior to 1982).

All lands are rateable except the following: lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government or statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities or colleges of advanced education; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship,religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, or certified under the Public Instruction Act, 1880, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas companies are levied a fair annual charge, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

The value of all rateable property in New South Wales, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown below. For 1978 the value refers to the unimproved value and between 1979 and 1981 refers to a mixture of unimproved and land valuations. The proportion of land value is increasing each year as entire councils convert to this valuation. Because valuations were determined for each council at intervals of two to six years, the figures shown do not indicate the annual changes in value but rather a trend over a longer period.

Unimproved Value of Rateable Property

Year	*Amount (\$m)*	*Year*	*Amount (\$m)*
1978	28,126	*1981(a)*	r33,798
1979(a)	28,884	*1982(a)*	39,852
1980(a)	30,978	*1983(a)*	49,181

(a) Includes land values — see text above.

Rating by Municipalities and Shires

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates (based on land valuations) of five kinds: a general rate, differential general rates, special, local, and loan rates. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only a portion of an area, because of the special benefits which accrue to the residents.

Councils have the option of setting differential general rates to apply to *(a)* prescribed areas being towns, villages, urban areas, or centres of population, or *(b)* some or all rural land (in which case the rate must be lower than the general rate). Ratepayers may apply to councils for postponement of a portion of the rates levied on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town planning scheme, for industrial or commercial use or for high density housing. From 1 January 1983 the concept of mixed development land has been introduced for councils which adopt differential rating for residential and non residential properties.

The State Government has introduced measures to control the revenue which councils raise from rates for ordinary services. The Local Government Act, sets the conditions under which councils may vary their rates. Rates levied for ordinary services may be varied from year to year within limits proclaimed by the Minister each year.

During the period 1978 to 1983 this limit was expressed in terms of the maximum percentage by which councils' standard rates may be varied from those of the preceding year (taking into account differential rates, minimum levies, and changes in valuations). The standard rate, varied in each year by the percentage approved by the Minister, multiplied by the unimproved value or land value in the council's area, determined the maximum income that the council could raise from ordinary services rates in that year. The control applied to the total rate yield from general purpose rating and not to individual assessments. Some individual rate increases moved beyond the allowable increase due to valuation variations on individual properties. The 1983 rating year was the last year where a council which did not take full advantage of the allowable increase, or make a decrease beyond any decrease specified, could recover its position in a subsequent year. For this year only, the amount by which a council could recover its position was no more than one third of the authorised maximum rate increase for 1983. With respect to minimum rates (the lowest amount that can be levied as determined by council), maximum values of $145 and $2 were fixed for general rates and other rates (excluding rates levied for water supply, sewerage, drainage or other trading undertakings) respectively. Those maximum values can be increased for particular councils by application to, and subsequent approval by, the Minister for Local Government.

For the 1984 and 1985 rating years, legislation was passed which limited the percentage by which councils could increase individual rate assessments and also garbage charges (for the first time) where these were separately levied rather than on the basis of total revenue raised (which would not have included revenue from separate garbage charges). Also, councils were no longer able to utilise any previously unused rating capacity. Councils could however apply to the Minister for local Government to vary their rating structures and/or increase individual rates beyond the statutory percentage limit.

The percentage increases which have been allowed by the Government for 1980 to 1985 were 10, 12.5, 12, 11, 8 and 8 respectively.

Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefit Cards are entitled, on application to councils, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a specified maximum (per year). The maximum reductions for 1985 are $150 for general rates, $75 for water rates, and $75 for sewerage rates. Since January 1983, councils are reimbursed by the State Government for one half of the amount (previously the full amount) of rates written off up to the maximum specified. At the same time, two concessions were introduced for councils with relatively large pensioner populations. First, if a council's mandatory rebate exceeds six per cent of its general rate revenue, the State Government reimburses the council for the full amount of the excess written off. Second, the State Government pays half the cost of any existing voluntary pensioner rate rebate schemes operated by Councils, provided conditions of the rebate do not change. In 1983 councils reduced pensioner rates for ordinary services by $50.9m and recouped from the State Government $24.2m.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and simple interest may be charged on rates overdue for three months or more at a rate of between 5 and 10 per cent per annum. However, ratepayers may elect, within one month after service of the rate notice, to pay such rates by four equal instalments at prescribed intervals. The last instalment must be paid within seven months after service of the rate notice to avoid incurring extra charges. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges (on overdue rates) for ordinary services owing to councils for the last six years are shown in the table below which also gives an analysis of rates levied for ordinary services by municipalities and shires in these years.

Municipalities and Shires, N.S.W.: Ordinary Services, Rating Analysis *(a)*
($'000)

Particulars	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Rate arrears at beginning of year	48,902	47,030	45,831	43,246	42,944	47,671
Rates accrued during year —						
Gross rates levied *(b)*	466,729	504,554	566,282	636,460	738,442	819,881
Less reduction in pensioner rates *(c)*	18,465	31,726	39,780	41,565	47,295	50,865
Add government subsidies *(d)*	18,465	20,459	22,667	27,820	30,840	24,241
Penalties charged on overdue rates	6,058	6,188	6,072	6,085	6,927	8,084
Total rates accrued	**472,787**	**499,476**	**555,241**	**628,800**	**728,914**	**801,340**
Total rates receivable	521,689	546,506	601,072	672,046	771,858	849,011
Cash collections of rates	474,659	501,351	557,856	629,029	724,187	798,538
Rate arrears at end of year	**47,030**	**45,155**	**43,217**	**43,017**	**47,671**	**50,473**

(a) Rate arrears at end of year may not agree with rate arrears at beginning of following year because of balance day adjustments, such as amounts written off. *(b)* Figures recorded for 1978 for gross rates levied are net of other reductions in rates and reductions in pensioner rates under section 160B of the Local Government Act, 1919 ($13,048,000 in 1983). Accordingly, figures for 1978 are not strictly comparable with figures for later years. *(c)* Figures for 1978 relate only to reductions in pensioner rates under section 160AA of the Local Government Act, and accordingly, are not strictly comparable with figures for later years. *(d)* Relates to recoupments of pensioner rates reductions.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

Assistance Under The Income Tax Sharing Arrangements

The *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* provides for the sharing of personal income tax collections with local government. Broadly these arrangements are as follows:

- *(a)* Each year local government will be entitled to a fixed percentage of the net personal income tax collections in the previous year. This was initially 1.52 per cent, but was increased to 1.75 per cent in 1979-80, and to 2 per cent from 1980-81.
- *(b)* This amount will be divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendation by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.
- *(c)* Each State will be required to allocate a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance to be distributed among all local authorities (excluding county councils) on a basis which takes into account the population within the borders of each authority, but may also take into account area, population density, or other factors agreed to with the Commonwealth.
- *(d)* The remaining assistance provided is to be distributed among local authorities having regard to their respective financial needs but on a general equalisation basis.

(e) Payments so made to local authorities are to be unconditional in that they may be used for any local government purpose.

The amounts received by local government in all States from these income tax sharing arrangements and the allocation to New South Wales in the last six years are as follows:

Year	*All States*	*New South Wales*
	$'000	
1979-80	221,739	80,930
1980-81	300,786	109,780
1981-82	350,865	128,058
1982-83	424,486	154,928
1983-84	459,336	167,647
1984-85	486,534	177,574

The Local Government Grants Commission is responsible for the distribution of these funds in New South Wales.

Specific Purpose Financial Assistance

In addition to general financial assistance, grants are made by both Commonwealth and State Governments for specific works and services. These include expenditures on roads, lighting of traffic routes, aerodromes, playgrounds, nursing homes, baby health centres, libraries, housing and services for the aged and disabled, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services.

Large sums are paid to municipal and shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the *Roads Grants Act 1981*, most of the motor bus tax proceeds and approximately half the bus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. Local government authorities may also nominate local road projects for inclusion in the Australian Bicentennial Road Development program. From 1983-84 some funds for roads are also being made available under the Community Employment Program. Further details of funding for roads are shown in Chapter 14, 'Transport and Communication'.

BORROWING POWERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal, and by ordinary loans. In the case of renewal and ordinary loans the Governor's approval is required. The Local Government Act, 1919, prescribes that after the Governor's approval has been obtained councils are issued with a certificate specifying the purpose, terms and conditions of a loan, signed by the Minister of Local Government or a person authorised by him. If, after the loan is raised the purpose becomes impractical or inexpedient, the Minister may consent to the loan money being used for another purpose. The Minister may also consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on a different purpose.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans are raised for the repayment of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals; ordinary loans may be raised for any other authorised purpose.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was $3.4m at 30 June 1984.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary work applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is $10,000 and the total liability for ratepayers advances is restricted to 10 per cent of the total revenue in the preceding year unless authorised by the Minister. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent per annum and repayments may not extend beyond fifteen years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent of the income of that fund.

An analysis of long term debt for municipalities, shires and county councils by type of service for recent years is presented in the table below.

Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, N.S.W. Long Term Debt by Type of Service *(a)* ($'000)

Particulars	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Ordinary services						
New long term dept raised during year	122,739	119,403	137,543	141,175	138,190	140,370
Debt redemption during the year —						
From revenue	37,964	43,641	49,587	56,758	65,168	73,331
From sinking funds	588	953	99	94	497	2,457
Gross long term debt at end of year	610,025	674,840	769,660	846,559	919,669	987,895
Electricity						
New long term debt raised during year	45,226	52,408	60,429	63,825	93,936	76,757
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	21,123	23,019	25,065	23,227	31,856	33,083
From sinking funds	2,629	1,545	7,323	7,550	6,094	7,529
Gross long term debt at end of year	562,770	590,614	560,946	605,878	639,838	669,770
Gas						
New long term debt raised during year	1,098	584	1,571	221	603	597
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	667	726	804	781	781	794
From sinking funds	—	—	—	—	—	27
Gross long term debt at end of year	7,788	7,646	8,508	7,828	7,640	7,463
Abattoirs						
New long term debt raised during year	5,312	4,529	6,935	6,064	5,335	4,963
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	2,011	1,849	2,505	1,905	2,209	2,012
From sinking funds	—	—	38	18	—	—
Gross long term debt at end of year	43,981	46,661	51,994	53,501	56,627	56,934
Water supply						
New long term debt raised during year	26,761	24,790	33,203	35,355	43,052	42,726
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	4,483	5,041	6,771	7,830	8,523	10,893
From sinking funds	-	99	42	68	236	648
Gross long term debt at end of year	172,822	192,472	217,411	235,709	272,803	303,106
Sewerage						
New long term debt raised during year	20,040	17,435	27,500	24,483	33,552	39,788
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	3,241	3,749	4,598	4,657	5,969	7,555
From sinking funds	—	—	17	—	3	15
Gross long term debt at end of year	142,559	156,245	178,424	189,450	217,636	250,099
Total, all services						
New long term debt raised during year	221,176	219,149	267,182	271,123	314,667	305,200
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	69,489	78,025	89,330	95,158	114,506	127,667
From sinking funds	3,217	2,597	7,519	7,730	6,829	10,676
Gross long term debt at end of year	1,539,945	1,668,478	1,786,942	1,938,925	2,114,213	2,275,266

(a) Gross long term debt at end of the previous year may not reconcile (after taking account of new debt raised and debt redemption during the year) with gross long term debt at end of the current year because of balance day adjustments, such as capitalised interest.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

The financial statistics of local government authorities presented below are based on data extracted from the annual statements of accounts furnished by municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales. These accounts are on an income and expenditure basis and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the calendar year to which they relate.

After extensive consultation with major users of local government finance statistics, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has developed a fully standardised and integrated system of local government finance statistics for Australia. This *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics* (SLGFS) system, which has been used for presentation of data in the following tables, enables a standardised data set of statistics to be produced for each local government authority in Australia and facilitates comparison between these authorities and also between State aggregates.

A users' manual *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics* (Catalogue No 1212.0) is available from the Bureau, and this provides information regarding the availability of the data, the definition of items used in SLGFS, the background information on the history and development of SLGFS, special treatments adopted for particular transactions of local authorities, and a detailed description of the purpose classification used in compiling SLGFS data. SLGFS data for all municipalities and shires in Australia and for aggregates of these authorities at the State level are available on microfiche and on magnetic tape from the Bureau.

Provision Of Ordinary Services

Municipalities and Shires

A classification of ordinary services revenue and loan receipts during the last six years is given in the following table.

Municipalities and Shires, N.S.W.: Ordinary Services, Revenue and Loan Receipts ($'000)

Particulars	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Revenue —						
Taxation —						
Rates	472,787	499,476	555,241	628,800	728,914	801,340
Licences, fees and fines	14,187	18,748	26,285	34,124	29,803	32,188
Total taxation	*486,974*	*518,224*	*581,526*	*662,924*	*758,717*	*833,528*
Government grants —						
General purpose	70,813	81,505	103,430	127,499	145,330	160,554
Specific purpose	68,455	69,837	82,206	79,592	98,215	120,484
Other revenue —						
Garbage charges	27,846	30,864	34,924	41,450	52,616	62,839
Other charges	58,035	78,646	93,231	113,346	130,145	140,510
Reimbursements received —						
Roads and bridges	55,262	81,006	96,073	98,770	104,320	110,365
Other	1,239	2,734	2,168	2,490	2,741	3,155
Interest received	37,054	40,172	51,449	71,651	99,828	86,094
Sale of land and fixed assets	25,021	28,044	48,406	57,420	57,400	50,738
Contributions and donations received	41,955	31,093	36,174	41,289	48,086	49,862
Other *(a)*	8,186	10,057	12,588	11,985	13,105	13,754
Total revenue	**880,840**	**972,184**	**1,142,175**	**1,308,416**	**1,510,504**	**1,631,883**
Loan receipts	**122,557**	**115,693**	**137,450**	**140,445**	**137,678**	**140,220**
Total receipts	**1,003,397**	**1,087,876**	**1,279,626**	**1,448,861**	**1,648,183**	**1,772,103**

(a) Includes ex gratia receipts.

Rates for 1983 represented 45.2 per cent of total receipts for all municipalities and shires. However, this proportion varies considerably between urban and rural municipalities and shires. The proportion of rates to total receipts was 51.8 per cent in Sydney, 49.0 per cent in Newcastle and 46.7 per cent in Wollongong but only 34.3 per cent in the other areas of the State. On the other hand, government grants contribute about 11.6 per cent of total receipts in Sydney, 15.6 per cent in Newcastle and 15.4 per cent in Wollongong compared with 22.5 per cent in other areas.

Particulars of outlay from revenue and loans on ordinary services in each of the last six years are shown in the following table.

Municipalities and Shires, N.S.W: Ordinary Services, Outlay from Revenue and Loans ($'000)

Particulars	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Outlay on goods, services and land —						
Capital	307,231	351,804	460,164	478,924	546,099	532,363
Current	592,668	640,430	689,941	799,571	891,770	1,015,574
Total	*899,899*	*992,234*	*1,150,105*	*1,278,495*	*1,437,869*	*1,547,938*
Debt charges —						
Interest paid	49,791	59,486	69,477	83,594	98,436	112,136
Debt redemption	39,602	42,863	49,483	58,047	70,206	79,019
Other —						
Levies paid to governments	15,880	20,528	21,160	24,012	28,458	34,521
Donations paid	3,279	4,455	5,046	6,734	5,545	6,403
Other	14,697	14,386	11,753	11,640	9,193	7,493
Total outlay from revenue and loans	**1,023,148**	**1,133,951**	**1,307,024**	**1,462,521**	**1,649,706**	**1,787,510**

The outlay on goods, services and land in 1983 is shown in the next table for areas of the State classified according to purpose. A detailed description of the SLGFS standard 'purpose' classification is given in the Bureau's publication, *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics Australia* (Catalogue No 1217.0).

Municipalities and Shires, N.S.W.: Ordinary Services, Outlay from Revenue and Loans on Goods, Services and Land, Classified by Purpose by Selected Statistical Areas, 1983 ($'000)

Purpose	*Sydney Statistical Division*	*Newcastle Statistical District*	*Wollongong Statistical District*	*Other municipalities and shires*	*Total, New South Wales*
General public services	115,810	13,387	9,785	65,800	204,782
Public order and safety —					
Fire protection	3,479	511	452	5,296	9,738
Animal control	2,423	419	213	1,511	4,566
Other	2,658	421	636	1,184	4,899
Education —					
Preschools	1,502	20	179	525	2,226
Other	4	—	—	75	79
Health —					
Infants and mothers	1,123	124	153	232	1,632
Preventive services	17,145	2,063	1,099	8,718	29,025
Other	1,083	—	114	115	1,312
Welfare —					
Families and children	8,715	534	677	1,340	11,266
Aged and disabled	5,671	215	278	1,116	7,280
Other	4,550	177	369	1,289	6,385
Housing and community amenities —					
Housing	11,860	1,950	813	11,565	26,188
Sanitation — household garbage	57,611	6,070	3,165	16,938	83,784
Other garbage	37,901	2,263	1,917	6,005	48,086
Sewerage	8,402	1,423	1,730	2,219	13,774
Urban stormwater drainage	17,953	3,399	1,561	5,535	28,448
Other protection of environment	1,446	385	326	2,483	4,640
Street lighting	22,427	1,835	1,415	7,303	32,980
Community and regional development	19,604	1,437	1,346	6,657	29,044
Other community amenities	6,668	1,283	1,020	7,154	16,125
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls, civic centres	15,122	2,891	1,129	4,234	23,376
Swimming pools and beaches	13,337	3,239	2,099	8,401	27,076
Other recreation and sport	86,744	9,853	8,290	30,110	134,997
Libraries	38,706	5,429	3,027	12,000	59,162
Other culture	1,902	690	311	2,159	5,062
Agriculture and forestry	487	121	17	4,240	4,865
Building control	12,803	1,031	699	4,586	19,119
Mining and mineral resources and manufacturing	559	88	—	3,639	4,286
Transport —					
Roads and bridges —					
Construction and maintenance	217,427	39,775	16,680	233,361	507,243
Parking	15,794	1,443	807	5,047	23,091
Road plant purchases	9,215	1,595	769	22,707	34,286
Aerodromes	70	102	47	10,405	10,624
Other transport	2,005	77	4	1,236	3,322
Other economic affairs					
Tourism and area promotion	4,079	1,565	1,596	13,637	20,877
Saleyards and markets	13	326	—	4,046	4,385
Other economic affairs n.e.c	27	—	51	260	338
Natural disaster relief	—	—	—	—	—
Other purposes n.e.c	67,567	4,880	4,962	22,164	99,573
Total ordinary services outlay	**833,890**	**111,020**	**67,735**	**535,293**	**1,547,938**

County Councils

The following table shows, for county councils in New South Wales, the revenue and loan receipts and total outlay from revenue and loans in respect of ordinary services during the last six years.

County Councils, N.S.W.: Ordinary Services Revenue and Loan Receipts, and Outlay from Revenue and Loans
($'000)

Particulars	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Revenue —						
Contributions by councils	842	880	997	1,089	1,285	1,434
Government grants	1,637	1,377	1,857	1,831	1,635	1,771
Other	909	1,650	1,366	1,769	1,823	2,124
Total revenue	**3,388**	**3,907**	**4,220**	**4,689**	**4,743**	**5,329**
Loan receipts	**153**	**488**	**93**	**730**	**512**	**150**
Outlay from revenue and loans —						
Outlay on goods, services and land —						
Capital	861	815	1,288	1,128	676	543
Current	2,170	3,101	2,738	2,366	3,457	3,888
Debt charges	412	447	482	569	750	783
Other	—	—	6	5	*(a)*1,007	7
Total outlay from revenue and loans	**3,443**	**4,363**	**4,514**	**4,068**	**5,890**	**5,221**

(a) Includes a transfer of $1m from a county council to a municipality.

The total outlay from revenue and loans in 1983 was in respect of the following purposes:

	Amount *$'000*
Eradication of noxious weeds and water hyacinth	3,132
Flood mitigation	1,841
Control of aviation stations	246
Total outlay in respect of ordinary services	*5,221*

Finances of Trading Undertakings

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

Electricity Trading Funds

In New South Wales, many of the establishments supplying electricity for public and private use are conducted by local government authorities, principally county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A few of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have undertakings for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity. However, most councils purchase bulk supplies from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1983, electricity services were provided by one municipality, one shire and 23 county councils. Of these 25 councils, 3 generated electricity and also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 22 only distributed electricity purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 28 metropolitan municipalities and 4 metropolitan shires. The electricity purchased by the Sydney County Council in 1983 (12,384 million kWh) accounted for approximately 44 per cent of the total sold to distributing authorities by the Commission.

The income and outlay during recent years of councils operating electricity undertakings are shown in the following table.

Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, N.S.W.: Electricity Trading Undertakings, Income and Outlay
($'000)

Particulars	1981	1982	1983		
			Municipalities and shires	*County councils*	*Total*
		Current income and outlay			
Trading income	1,307,993	1,809,316	11,236	2,106,440	2,117,676
Government grants — current	4,439	2,858	87	4,897	4,984
Other income	20,277	28,328	265	37,665	37,930
Total income	**1,332,709**	**1,840,503**	**11,587**	**2,149,003**	**2,160,590**
Trading working expenses	1,263,873	1,718,210	10,410	1,968,101	1,978,511
Other current outlay	59,127	68,184	4	76,226	76,230
Total outlay	**1,322,999**	**1,786,394**	**10,414**	**2,044,327**	**2,054,741**
		Capital Transactions			
Loan receipts	63,825	93,936	-	76,757	76,757
Depreciation allowances	69,038	84,830	398	95,053	95,451
Other, incl. surplus/deficit	99,266	96,765	998	71,749	72,748
Total source of funds	**232,129**	**275,531**	**1,397**	**243,559**	**244,955**
Expenditure on fixed assets	191,295	224,867	1,274	205,221	206,495
Other, incl. debt redemption	40,834	50,664	123	38,338	38,461
Total use of funds	**232,129**	**275,531**	**1,397**	**243,559**	**244,955**

At 31 December 1983, total assets were valued at $1,970m and total liabilities at $1,241m resulting in accumulated funds of $729m.

Gas Trading Funds

The supply of gas for domestic and industrial, etc. purposes in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. However, in 1983 gas supply undertakings were operated by 10 municipal and 9 shire councils and 1 county council (which was sold on 13 December 1983 to the private sector). The next table summarises their income and outlay for recent years.

Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, N.S.W.: Gas Trading Undertakings, Income and Outlay
($'000)

Particulars	1981	1982	1983		
			Municipalities and shires	*County councils*	*Total*
		Current income and outlay			
Trading income	19,507	21,710	21,998	2,545	24,542
Government grants — current	2,364	2,126	2,034	500	2,534
Other income	266	339	387	24	410
Total income	**22,137**	**24,176**	**24,418**	**3,069**	**27,487**
Trading working expenses	17,385	21,930	22,420	3,000	25,421
Other current outlay	829	829	744	73	817
Total outlay	**18,214**	**22,758**	**23,165**	**3,073**	**26,237**
		Capital transactions			
Loan receipts	221	603	597	—	597
Depreciation allowances	982	1,054	1,019	189	1,208
Other, incl. surplus/deficit	2,095	1,151	1,134	162	1,296
Total source of funds	**3,298**	**2,808**	**2,750**	**351**	**3,101**
Expenditure on fixed assets	2,220	1,777	1,857	107	1,964
Other, incl. debt redemption	1,078	1,031	892	244	1,136
Total use of funds	**3,298**	**2,808**	**2,750**	**351**	**3,101**

At 31 December 1983, total assets were valued at $22m and total liabilities at $12m resulting in accumulated funds of $10m.

Abattoir Trading Funds

The Local Government Act authorises councils to conduct abattoirs. In terms of the Meat Industry Act, 1978, approval to establish abattoirs must be obtained from the New South Wales Meat Industry Authority. At the end of 1983 there were 4 municipal, 2 shire and 5 county council conducted abattoirs.

In 1983-84 further advances were made to a number of councils by the government to assist with the costs of care and maintenance of abattoirs temporarily closed. Assistance will be provided until such time as livestock supplies are built up to a level where a return to profitability might be expected, or until a sale of the abattoir can be negotiated. Advances outstanding at 30 June 1984 amounted to $30m.

A summary of the income and outlay of these council operated abattoirs in recent years is given in the next table.

Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils, N.S.W.: Abattoir Trading Undertakings, Income and Outlay
($'000)

Particulars	*1981*	*1982*	*1983* *Municipalities and shires*	*1983* *County councils*	*1983* *Total*
Current income and outlay					
Trading income	27,232	29,143	11,366	20,436	31,802
Government grants — current	9	52	30	12	42
Other income	1,215	552	379	156	536
Total income	**28,456**	**29,747**	**11,775**	**20,604**	**32,380**
Trading working expenses	30,901	31,076	11,264	21,081	32,345
Other current outlay	4,527	4,497	1,855	2,412	4,267
Total outlay	**35,428**	**35,574**	**13,119**	**23,493**	**36,612**
Capital transactions					
Loan receipts	6,064	5,335	2,053	2,910	4,963
Depreciation allowances	2,386	2,393	1,264	1,139	2,403
Other, incl. surplus/deficit	(—)6,560	(—)4,992	(—)2,658	(—)2,358	(—)5,016
Total source of funds	**1,890**	**2,736**	**658**	**1,692**	**2,350**
Expenditure on fixed assets	626	443	69	66	134
Other, incl. debt redemption	1,264	2,293	590	1,626	2,216
Total use of funds	**1,890**	**2,736**	**658**	**1,692**	**2,350**

At 31 December 1983, total assets of these undertakings were valued at $47m and total liabilities at $69m resulting in a deficit in accumulated funds of $22m.

Water Supply and Sewerage Funds

The water supply and sewerage systems of the Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, but under direct Government control. The larger systems are described later in this division. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

Under a scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases (in country areas not served by the Metropolitan or Hunter District Boards) which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per tenement within the council's area should not exceed $151 for water and $151 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost.

At 31 December 1983, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 18 municipalities, 94 shires, and 6 county councils, and sewerage services by 21 municipalities and 97 shires. Of the above, there were 2 municipalities and 1 shire engaged in water supply and 3 municipalities and 1 shire engaged in sewerage services in the Sydney Statistical Division.

The following table summarises the income and outlay of the water supply undertakings in recent years.

Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils, N.S.W.: Water Supply Undertakings, Income and Outlay
($'000)

Particulars	*1981*	*1982*	*1983* *Municipalities and shires*	*1983* *County councils*	*1983* *Total*
		Current income and outlay			
Trading income	69,200	87,442	88,877	12,194	101,070
Government grants — current	1,417	1,444	1,740	684	2,424
Other income	3,984	6,504	5,152	674	5,826
Total income	**74,601**	**95,390**	**95,768**	**13,551**	**109,320**
Trading working expenses	52,001	60,351	60,854	9,228	70,082
Other current outlay	21,804	27,544	29,287	3,516	32,803
Total outlay	**73,805**	**87,896**	**90,141**	**12,744**	**102,885**
		Capital transactions			
Loan receipts	35,355	43,052	36,022	6,704	42,726
Depreciation allowances	12,096	11,747	11,513	1,651	13,164
Other, incl. surplus/deficit	31,101	29,149	23,612	3,844	27,455
Total source of funds	**78,552**	**83,948**	**71,146**	**12,199**	**83,345**
Expenditure on fixed assets	67,769	72,822	58,777	10,673	69,450
Other, incl. debt redemption	10,783	11,125	12,369	1,526	13,895
Total use of funds	**78,552**	**83,948**	**71,146**	**12,199**	**83,345**

At 31 December 1983 total assets of water supply undertakings were valued at $613m and total liabilities at $335m resulting in accumulated funds of $278m.

The income and outlay of sewerage undertakings are summarised, for recent years, in the next table.

Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, N.S.W.: Sewerage Undertakings, Income and Outlay
($'000)

Particulars	*1981*	*1982*	*1983* *Municipalities and shires*	*1983* *County councils*	*1983* *Total*
		Current income and outlay			
Trading income	42,754	56,795	67,235	—	67,235
Government grants — current	555	1,115	1,694	—	1,694
Other income	3,140	4,822	5,508	—	5,508
Total income	**46,450**	**62,731**	**74,437**	—	**74,437**
Trading working expenses	33,121	38,978	45,097	—	45,097
Other current outlay	18,085	21,675	26,840	—	26,840
Total outlay	**51,205**	**60,653**	**71,937**	—	**71,937**
		Capital transactions			
Loan receipts	24,483	33,552	39,788	—	39,788
Depreciation allowances	10,010	10,793	11,644	—	11,644
Other, incl. surplus/deficit	24,785	9,953	13,317	—	13,317
Total source of funds	**59,278**	**54,298**	**64,748**	—	**64,748**
Expenditure on fixed assets	53,392	46,543	53,876	—	53,876
Other, incl. debt redemption	5,886	7,755	10,872	—	10,872
Total use of funds	**59,278**	**54,298**	**64,748**	—	**64,748**

At 31 December 1983, total assets of the sewerage undertakings were valued at $480m and total liabilities at $270m resulting in accumulated funds of $210m.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board controls water supply and sewerage services throughout an area of over 13,000 square kilometres, which covers the whole of the metropolitan area of Sydney and a number of outlying areas including the City of Wollongong, the City of the Blue Mountains and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities.

The Board consists of seven members, six of whom including the chairperson, are part-time while the remaining member, the General Manager, is full-time. Apart from one part-time member, who is elected by the employees, the Board members are nominated by the Minister for Natural Resources. All are appointed by the Governor; the General Manager for a period of seven years, the elected member for three years, and the other members for five years. The General Manager, who is the full-time Chief Executive Officer of the Board, is assisted by the Deputy General Manager who is not a Board member, except in the absence of the General Manager.

Most properties are serviced with water through a meter, and in addition to rates based on land value, the Board imposes a charge for the water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. (The volume allowance of 'free' water is calculated by dividing the water content of the rates by 36 cents a kilolitre.) The meterage charge in 1985-86 is 36 cents per excess kilolitre. For residential properties this charge applies to the first 500 kilolitres of the excess and then increases to 44 cents per kilolitre.

Instead of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such a rate.

Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of $75 for water rates and $75 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the one-half of the amount of rates written off.

The Board's expenditure on new construction works (which amounted to $255.8m in 1983-84) is financed mainly from loan raisings, the Board's reserves, revenue, and funds contributed by subdivider-developers. This expenditure excludes payments for the renewal of assets. Fixed assets at 30 June 1984 were valued at $3,376m.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1984 was $2,160m comprising $184m owing to the State Government, $66m owing to the Commonwealth Government, $1,879m owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which $441m was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment), and $14m for other loans and advances. The net capital debt was, therefore, $1,719m.

The following table shows particulars of income and expenditure for the year ended 30 June relating to the services controlled by the Board.

Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Income and Expenditure ($'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Income —						
Water rates	98,132	109,368	124,250	142,514	166,584	178,644
Sewerage rates	163,481	184,584	213,860	245,948	305,119	333,410
Drainage rates	6,708	7,288	8,005	9,129	10,877	11,830
Charges for services	32,719	36,790	43,462	44,773	55,196	*(a)*54,342
Interest received	18,306	18,162	28,059	30,627	29,182	20,144
Other	1,833	2,058	2,381	2,149	2,337	3,151
Total income	**321,179**	**358,249**	**420,016**	**475,140**	**569,295**	**601,521**
Expenditure —						
Operating and maintenance	85,637	96,669	127,838	146,299	169,240	177,253
Administration and management	37,009	41,772	50,359	52,290	59,785	59,803
Interest paid	131,737	144,770	161,732	179,908	210,782	236,639
Debt redemption	32,325	34,617	36,244	37,806	36,811	*(b)*24,389
Other	34,450	40,400	43,825	58,837	92,677	*(c)*103,437
Total expenditure	**321,159**	**358,228**	**419,997**	**475,140**	**569,295**	**601,521**

(a) Includes charges for water services ($43.9m) and sewerage services ($10.4m). *(b)* Includes contributions to sinking fund ($4.8m). *(c)* Includes transfer to Provision for Renewals and Other Purposes ($50.4m), Provision for Long Service Leave ($1.0m), Provision for N.S.W. Retirement Fund ($2.0m), Provision for Deferred Superannuation Liability ($26.9m), Provision for Annual Leave ($20.0m) and Provision for Doubtful Debts ($0.3m).

Rates for water, sewerage and drainage on residential properties are levied using a tapered rating system on the *land value* as determined by the Valuer-General (in 1980-81 and earlier years the rates were based on *unimproved value*). For non-residential properties (including vacant land), the rates are based on the *assessed annual value*. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1986 are as follows:

		Water	*Sewerage*	*Drainage*
Residential properties —				
Rate on that part of the land value to $80,000	(cents in $)	0.232	0.518	0.05
Rate on that part of the land value from $80,001 to $160,000	(cents in $)	0.116	0.259	0.025
Rate on that part of the land value from $160,001	(cents in $)	0.058	0.1295	0.0125
Minimum rate	$	80	156	—
Maximum increase on previous year	(per cent)	7	7	7
Non-residential properties —				
Rate on assessed annual value	(cents in $)	5.56	10.19	1.59
Minimum rate for occupied land	$	80	156	—
Minimum rate for unoccupied land	$	46	88	—

Details of the water supply, storage and distribution are shown in Chapter 13, 'Water Resources'.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in the Cities of Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, the Municipality of Lake Macquarie and the Shire of Port Stephens.

In 1982-83, the Board introduced, in respect of water, sewerage and drainage rates, a two-part tariff system based on land value rating and on a user-pays system. Vacant land is rated on the basis it is zoned. The tariff for mixed development land is split with minimum charges set at the non-residential properties rate. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1986 are as follows:

		Water	*Sewerage*	*Drainage*
Residential properties				
Rate on land value	(cents in $)	0.48	0.52	0.18
The minimum rate is	$	65	65	20

In addition to the rate levied on land value, properties are to be charged for the water consumed during 1985-86 at the following rates:

properties where only water is available — 56 cents per kilolitre
properties which have water and sewerage services — 84 cents per kilolitre.

		Water	*Sewerage*	*Drainage*
Non-residential properties				
Rate on assessed annual value	(cents in $)	7	10	1.7
The minimum rate is	$	125	125	20

Non-residential consumers during 1985-86 will have a 'free' water allowance calculated by dividing two thirds of the water content of the rates by 56 cents a kilolitre. Water consumed above this 'free' allowance (i.e. 'excess' water) will be charged at the rate of 56 cents per kilolitre up to 1,000 kilolitres, 51 cents per kilolitre over 1,000 kilolitres and up to 20,000 kilolitres and 46 cents per kilolitre over 20,000 kilolitres.

Provisions apply for the reduction of pensioners' rates similar to those for the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board with the addition that the rebate has been extended to water usage charges.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1984 was $238.5m comprising $15.2m owing to the State Government, $8.4m owing to the Commonwealth Government, and $214.8m owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which $32.8m was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment). The net debt, therefore, was $205.6m.

The Board's expenditure on capital works (which amounted to $28.1m in 1983-84) is financed mainly from loan raisings and advances from internal reserves. At 30 June 1984, fixed assets were valued at $371m.

Particulars of income and expenditure for the year ended 30 June of the Hunter District Water Board are shown in the following table.

Hunter District Water Board: Income and Expenditure (\$'000)

Particulars	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Income —						
Water rates	17,929	18,781	20,653	23,914	22,353	24,669
Sewerage rates	14,431	16,833	19,624	22,549	21,172	23,144
Drainage rates	836	1,105	1,267	1,445	1,938	2,428
Interest received	2,109	2,715	3,794	5,384	10,210	9,754
Other	5,150	6,329	6,542	7,001	20,670	*(a)*26,663
Total income	**40,455**	**45,764**	**51,880**	**60,293**	**76,343**	**86,658**
Expenditure —						
Working expenses	13,186	14,892	16,393	19,030	22,503	24,757
Administration	5,963	7,007	8,737	10,202	13,223	15,808
Interest Paid	14,201	15,877	17,700	20,164	22,962	26,305
Debt redemption	3,963	4,438	4,918	5,517	5,913	*(b)*5,817
Other	1,657	2,715	4,112	5,378	11,741	*(c)*13,965
Total expenditure	**38,971**	**44,930**	**51,861**	**60,292**	**76,342**	**86,652**

(a) Includes charges for water services (\$25.0m). *(b)* Includes contribution to sinking fund (\$0.7m). *(c)* Includes transfers to Reserve for Capital Works (\$1.0m), Provision for Long Service Leave (\$1.2m), and Reserve for Renewal of Assets (\$1.0m).

Details of the water supply, storage and distribution are given in Chapter 13, 'Water Resources'.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Catalogue No. 1212.0), *Classifications Manual For Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0), *Commonwealth Government Finance* (5502.0),*State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0),*Taxation Revenue Australia* (5506.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Monthly Summary of Statistics, New South Wales* (1305.1), *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1), *Local Government Finance, New South Wales* (5502.1).

Other Publications: Commonwealth Budget Papers — Budget Speech, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities, and Government Securities on Issue at 30 June; Annual Reports of the Auditor General of New South Wales, Department of Local Government, Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, Hunter District Water Board, Valuer-General's Department, and Local Government Grants Commission; Public Accounts of New South Wales; New South Wales Budget Papers.

24

PRIVATE FINANCE

CURRENCY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE RATES

CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage and legal tender is vested in the Commonwealth Government.

Since 14 February 1966, Australia has had a decimal currency system, in which the monetary unit (the dollar — $) is divided into 100 cents. The denominations of Australian notes and coins currently on issue are:

Notes: $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents, $1, $10, and $200.

Notes and the $200 (gold) coin are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The 1 and 2 cent coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding 20 cents, the 5, 10, 20, and 50 cent coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding $5 and the $1 coin is legal tender for any amount not exceeding $10. The $10 coin is of silver; it was first issued in 1982 (at a premium) as a collector coin and is legal tender for any amount not exceeding $100. The $200 coin is of gold and was first issued in 1980 (at a premium) as a collector coin. Australian notes are issued by the *Reserve Bank* of Australia (under the authority of the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*). Australian coins are minted by the Royal Australian Mint, and sold (at face value) to the Reserve Bank which issues them to banks.

Details regarding the introduction of decimal currency are shown on pages 147 and 148 of Year Book No. 64, 1976.

BANKING

The Australian banking system currently comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), twelve trading banks, eleven savings banks, and three development banks. In February 1981, the Governor-General granted the Australian Bank Limited unconditional authority to carry on banking business in Australia; this bank commenced operations in August 1981. In June 1981, the Treasurer gave his consent, under Section 63 of the *Banking Act 1959*, for amalgamations between the Bank of New South Wales and The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, and between The National Bank of Australasia Limited and The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited. The Bank of New South Wales and The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited merged as 'Westpac Banking Corporation' on 1 October 1982, and, on 1 January 1983, The National Bank of Australasia Limited and The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited merged as the 'National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Limited'. In October 1984, this name was changed to 'The National Australia Bank Limited'. In February 1985, the Governor-General granted The Macquarie Bank Limited a conditional authority to conduct banking business in Australia; this bank commenced operations in March 1985. In February 1985, the Treasurer announced the selection of sixteen new banks which will be invited to establish operations in Australia. Eight of those selected involve Australian equity (ranging from twenty to fifty per cent).

Statistics of general banking business are given in respect of *(a)* the major trading banks, and *(b)* all trading banks. The 'major trading banks' comprise three private trading banks and a Commonwealth Government bank (the Commonwealth Bank of Australia), all of which have branches and agencies throughout Australia. The group 'all trading banks' comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the State Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and five other banks of which two are overseas institutions.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in May 1985.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, four private savings banks associated with private trading banks, two trustee savings banks and one other bank which is an overseas institution.

Until 1984 the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14 January 1960, under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959*, controlled the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation had its own statutory functions and responsibilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. In April 1984, the Treasurer announced that the Corporation's structure would be modified by amending the Commonwealth Banks Act to make the Commonwealth Savings Bank a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Commonwealth Trading Bank. In June 1984, as a result of this reorganisation, the name of the Commonwealth Trading Bank was changed to the 'Commonwealth Bank of Australia'. The name of the Commonwealth Savings Bank remained unchanged.

The *Banking Act 1959* applies to all banks operating in Australia (including the external territories of the Commonwealth) except State banks trading in their own State. This Act, which is administered by the Reserve Bank of Australia, requires each trading bank subject to the Act to maintain a *Statutory Reserve Deposit Account* with the Reserve Bank, and to keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the Statutory Reserve Deposit (S.R.D.) ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. Changes in the S.R.D. ratio in recent years are:

Date of change 1978	*Ratio (per cent)*	*Date of change 1979*	*Ratio (per cent)*	*Date of change 1981*	*Ratio (per cent)*
Apr 3	5.5	*Jan 16*	4.5	*Jan 6*	7.0
May 3	4.0	*Mar 2*	5.5		
Sept 13	3.5	*Dec 6*	6.0		

Until 1985 the Reserve Bank implemented its Statutory Reserve Deposit policy in conjunction with a convention, established in 1956, by agreement between the Reserve Bank and the trading banks. Under this convention the trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits (known as the Liquid Government Securities ratio). Under the L.G.S. convention, banks borrow temporarily from the Reserve Bank (at penal rates if considered justified) to maintain this ratio. The Reserve Bank undertook to administer the Statutory Reserve Deposit policy so that trading banks generally would be able to maintain the L.G.S. ratio above the minimum if their lending was in accord with central banking policy. The agreed minimum L.G.S. ratio was 18 per cent from March 1977 to May 1985.

In May 1985, the Reserve Bank announced that the L.G.S. Ratio would be replaced with a new Prime Assets Ratio (PAR): 'prime assets' comprising notes and coin, balances with the Reserve Bank, Treasury Notes and other Commonwealth Government securities, and loans to authorised money market dealers secured against Commonwealth Government securities. The minimum PAR will be twelve per cent of each trading bank's total liabilities in Australian currency (other than shareholders' funds) within Australia. Funds held in Statutory Reserve Deposits, up to the equivalent of three per cent of banks' deposits, will be counted as prime assets for the purpose of meeting the PAR obligation. The Prime Assets Ratio will eventually become the only Reserve Bank constraint on a trading bank's minimum holdings of prime assets.

In accordance with the Banking Act, savings banks subject to the Act must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositors' funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail in the subsection 'Savings Banks' later in this section.

In terms of the Banking Act, the Reserve Bank retained the right to set guidelines to general banking policy. Ceilings on interest rates, however, have been formally removed on all rates except those relating to home loans.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank. The functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Bank are set out in the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, the *Banking Act 1959*, the *Financial Corporations Act 1974* and the Regulations under those Acts. Although a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it operates a substantial banking business and provides a range of financial services. It is banker to governments, banks and certain financial institutions; manages the note issue; and, through its Rural Credits Department, makes short-term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers. As agent for the Commonwealth Government, the Bank distributes coin and manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government securities. In the international sphere, the Bank monitors the operations of the Australian foreign exchange market; it also buys and sells foreign currencies in exchange for Australian dollars on its own behalf and for its customers, including the Commonwealth Government. The Bank is also the custodian of Australia's gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Trading Banks

Twelve trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise six private banks and two overseas government banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (which is subject to the Banking Act), and three State Government banks (including the State Bank of New South Wales). Of these, five private banks, two government banks and two overseas government-owned banks conduct business in New South Wales.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June 1984 are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement.

Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1984

Bank	*Number of branches at 30 June (a)*	*Deposits*	*Loans, advances and bills discounted (b)*
		Average of weekly figures ($m)	
	New South Wales		
Major Trading Banks —			
Commonwealth Bank of Australia *(c)*	397	4,237	2,633
Westpac Banking Corporation *(d)*	495	4,989	3,682
National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Limited *(e)*	443	2,466	2,140
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	265	2,007	1,714
Total, major trading banks	**1,600**	**13,699**	**10,169**
State Bank of N.S.W. *(c)*	227	2,549	2,612
Bank of New Zealand	4	84	51
Banque Nationale de Paris	2	139	163
Australian Bank Limited	1	176	153
Total, banks operating in N.S.W.	**1,834**	**16,647**	**13,148**
	Australia		
Major trading banks	4,635	33,749	26,444
Other trading banks *(f)*	397	4,675	5,307
Total, all banks	**5,032**	***(g)*38,424**	***(g)*31,751**

(a) Excludes agencies, numbering 326 in New South Wales and 1,087 in Australia. *(b)* Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market. *(c)* Government bank. *(d)* Bank of New South Wales and Commercial Bank of Australia merged on 1 October 1982 as Westpac Banking Corporation. *(e)* Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and National Bank of Australasia Limited, merged on 1 January 1983 as National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Limited (in October 1984, this name was changed to 'National Australia Bank Limited'). *(f)* Includes banks not operating in N.S.W. *(g)* Includes external territories.

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in the previous table are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Trading Banks: Deposits and Advances in New South Wales, June (Average of weekly figures — $ million)

Month of June	*Deposits* — *Current* — *Commonwealth and State Governments*	*Deposits* — *Current* — *Other*	*Deposits* — *Fixed* — *Commonwealth and State Governments*	*Deposits* — *Fixed* — *Other*	*Deposits* — *Total*	*Loans, advances, and bills discounted (a)*
			Major trading banks			
1979	39	3,559	360	4,292	8,250	6,055
1980	40	4,136	360	5,049	9,585	7,097
1981	43	4,504	277	5,675	10,498	8,111
1982	46	4,421	130	7,029	11,626	9,000
1983	50	4,488	234	7,687	12,460	9,073
1984	41	4,902	422	8,334	13,699	10,169
			All trading banks			
1979	121	4,040	606	5,294	10,060	7,589
1980	120	4,714	581	6,249	11,664	8,777
1981	110	5,126	463	7,117	12,815	10,024
1982	102	5,037	438	8,853	14,431	11,400
1983	84	5,128	574	9,774	15,560	r11,919
1984	91	5,595	741	10,220	16,647	13,148

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

From 1 August 1984, the minimum or maximum periods fixed by the Reserve Bank for which trading banks might offer interest on deposits, were removed.

The Small Businesses' Loans Guarantee Act, 1977, enables the New South Wales Government to guarantee the repayment of loans made by financial institutions to small business enterprises. To be eligible, the small business must be managed personally by at least one of its owners or beneficiaries and be engaged in a business prescribed by regulation, including all manufacturing and retail industries and all service industries providing business, trade, or technical services. Guarantees are made on loans obtained for any expansion of the business or development of new products or techniques. The scheme provides for guarantees on term loans or other advances up to a maximum of $100,000 repayable over a period of up to 10 years and subject to normal interest rates.

The above scheme is administered by the Office of Small Business which also provides loans and special project grants from its Small Business Development Fund. These loans are available to existing or potential small business owners who have viable proposals for expansion of their businesses but who have been unable to obtain financial assistance elsewhere at normal commercial rates. The maximum loan for manufacturing businesses is $100,000 and for other businesses $50,000; the maximum term is ten years. The interest rate will generally be below the prevailing commercial rate for this type of borrowing.

Interest rates on deposits lodged with, and loans made by, trading banks are shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

Classification of Trading Bank Advances

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and Australia has been compiled by the Reserve Bank from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in the table 'Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1984' shown earlier in this section.

Major Trading Banks: Classification of Advances *(a)* Outstanding, New South Wales and Australia
(*Source*: Reserve Bank)
($ million)

	Advances (a) outstanding on second Wednesday in July in —					
	New South Wales (b)			*Australia*		
Classification	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Resident borrowers *(c)*						
Business advances —						
Agriculture, grazing and dairying —						
Sheep grazing	281	286	328	587	651	683
Wheat growing	175	201	216	540	663	695
Dairying and pig raising	59	46	52	238	281	283
Other	441	436	503	1,357	1,524	1,589
Total business advances	*956*	*969*	*1,099*	*2,722*	*3,119*	*3,250*
Manufacturing	934	916	868	2,496	2,610	2,368
Transport, storage, and communication	180	147	168	401	415	438
Finance —						
Building and housing societies	11	10	9	36	37	30
Pastoral finance companies	18	13	24	61	56	58
Hire purchase and other finance companies	145	171	141	275	398	252
Other	284	274	265	642	660	972
Total finance	*459*	*468*	*439*	*1,014*	*1,151*	*1,312*
Commerce —						
Retail trade	482	502	663	1,221	1,361	1,674
Wholesale trade	580	460	360	956	951	909
Temporary advances to woolbuyers	*(d)*	*(d)*	*(d)*	273	135	*(d)*
Total commerce	*1,063*	*962*	*1,023*	*2,451*	*2,447*	*2,583*
Building and construction	208	220	295	571	620	747
Other businesses: mining	137	122	120	508	571	534
other	1,158	1,049	1,144	2,421	2,494	2,786
Unclassified	169	276	238	621	714	768
Total business advances —						
Companies	3,323	3,065	2,948	7,786	8,005	7,625
Other	1,940	2,063	2,445	5,421	6,135	7,161
Total business advances	*5,263*	*5,128*	*5,394*	*13,207*	*14,140*	*14,786*
Advances to public authorities *(e)*	72	60	51	266	196	242
Personal advances (main purpose) —						
For building or purchasing own home	580	475	279	1,064	899	784
Other (including personal loans)	3,180	3,459	4,290	7,904	8,983	10,691
Total personal advances	*3,760*	*3,934*	*4,569*	*8,967*	*9,882*	*11,475*
Advances to non-profit organisations	58	77	99	176	211	251
Total advances to resident borrowers	**9,153**	**9,199**	**10,112**	**22,616**	**24,429**	**26,754**
Non-resident borrowers	19	20	29	25	41	52
Total advances outstanding	**9,172**	**9,219**	**10,141**	**22,641**	**24,471**	**26,805**

(a) Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted. Includes term loans. *(b)* Includes Australian External Territories. *(c)* Includes branches of overseas institutions. *(d)* Temporary advances to woolbuyers included in wholesale trade. *(e)* Comprises local and semi-government authorities (including government business undertakings). Excludes the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Savings Banks

Savings bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), four private savings banks associated with private trading banks, one government-owned overseas bank, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and three of the private banks have branches in all States. The Commonwealth Savings Bank is owned by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia which is described earlier in this subdivision.

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act. Regulations under this Act have been amended in recent years. They now provide for:

(a) each savings bank to invest a minimum of 15 per cent of depositors' balances in the following reserve assets: cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank, Commonwealth Government securities, and (from 1 August 1984) loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market secured by Commonwealth Government securities;

(b) each savings bank to invest depositors' balances in certain prescribed assets, viz cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth, State or local government authority, loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State Government, secured loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, loans on the security of land in Australia, and up to 6 per cent of depositors' balances in assets other than fixed assets used by the bank in the conduct of its business;

(c) a savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia not to exceed an amount equal to 2.5 per cent of its depositors' funds, plus $4m.

On 1 August 1984, restrictions on deposits relating to the payment of interest, maturities and sources of funds, were removed and savings banks were permitted to offer cheque accounts.

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three private savings banks and one overseas institution. It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30 June 1984, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,626 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales and Australia are shown in the next table.

Savings Banks: Deposits in New South Wales and Australia

Year ended 30 June	*Operative accounts at end of year(a) ($'000)*	*Transactions during year ($m)*			*Depositors' balances at end of year ($m)*
		Deposits (b)	*Withdrawals (b)*	*Interest added*	
		New South Wales			
1979	6.764	11,469	11,227	266	5,792
1980	6,825	12,798	12,757	292	6,124
1981	6,946	15,124	15,072	358	6,534
1982	7,059	17,370	17,463	448	6,889
1983	7.161	21,155	20,322	582	8,304
1984	6,822	24,053	23,522	697	9,532
		Australia *(c)*			
1984	24,220	152,545	150,571	2,349	34,328

(a) Excludes accounts at school savings bank agencies. *(b)* Includes interbranch transfers for those banks which operate in more than one State. *(c)* Excludes external territories.

The depositors' balances held by savings banks per head of population in New South Wales and Australia at the end of June in the last six years is as follows:

Depositors' balances per head of estimated resident population ($)

	1979	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
New South Wales	1,135	1,184	1,248	1,298	r1,549	p1,764
Australia	1,366	1,447	1,555	1,651	r1,951	2,214

Interest rates on deposits lodged with, and loans made by, savings banks are shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

State Bank of New South Wales

Following the proclamation of the State Bank Act on 2 November 1981, the Rural Bank of New South Wales was reconstituted as the State Bank of New South Wales to carry out general banking business and agency business. As a result of this legislation, the Bank Board now comprises seven directors, of whom two are full-time directors appointed for a maximum period of seven years and five are part-time directors appointed for a maximum period of three years. The full-time directors are the Managing Director and Deputy

Managing Director of the Bank. Four of the part-time directors are appointed by the Government while the fifth is elected by employees of the Bank.

The Rural Bank comprised a General Bank Department, empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Government Agency Department, which administered various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Under the State Bank Act, the General Bank Department and Government Agency Department no longer exist. However, the Act specifies that separate accounts should be kept for the Bank's general banking business and government agency business and that individual accounts should be kept for each government agency.

At 30 June 1984, there were 229 branches and 26 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres.

General Banking Business

The balance sheet and profit of this section of the Bank in the last six years are shown in the following table.

State Bank of New South Wales: General Banking Business *(a)*
Balance Sheet and Profit
($'000)

Item	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Liabilities at 30 June						
Inscribed stock and debentures	23,365	24,585	25,798	26,491	*(c)*168,327	181,625
General Reserve	31,008	41,056	52,777	58,898	62,812	112,214
Special Reserve *(b)*	77,408	87,514	98,315	110,922	110,922	110,922
Deposits, other liabilities, and reserves for contingencies	1,851,522	1,987,632	2,231,592	2,695,632	3,525,840	4,185,868
Bank acceptances of customers *(d)*	. .	. .	. .	451,957	662,672	1,196,685
Total liabilities	**1,983,302**	**2,140,787**	**2,408,481**	**3,343,900**	**4,530,575**	**5,787,315**
Assets at 30 June						
Cash and bank balances	14,253	19,651	21,879	23,231	18,755	22,789
Money at short call or on short term	279,495	224,508	196,491	218,546	564,672	227,319
Cheques, etc., and balances with and due by other banks	12,848	22,499	15,598	13,162	59,640	68,091
Government and public securities	354,049	414,373	474,520	409,639	520,253	636,440
Loans and advances	1,151,013	1,306,757	1,552,041	2,026,918	2,347,957	2,981,082
Bank premises and sites	60,760	62,151	63,883	r83,422	186,512	240,751
Sundry debtors and other assets	110,883	90,848	84,070	r117,024	170,113	414,158
Bank acceptances of customers *(d)*	. .	. .	. .	451,957	662,672	1,196,685
Total assets	**1,983,302**	**2,140,787**	**2,408,481**	**3,343,900**	**4,530,575**	**5,787,315**
Net profit						
Total net profit	**9,553**	**20,097**	**23,442**	**22,671**	**14,498**	**40,496**

(a) General Bank Department of Rural Bank prior to 1981-82. *(b)* Up to 1981, the Bank's half share of profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank was credited to this reserve. Payments of the half-share of profits for 1981-82 and 1982-83 have not been made, pending litigation. *(c)* During 1982-83, U.S. $100,000,000 was raised overseas by way of an issue of bearer notes. *(d)* First included in 1982.

Up to, and including, 1980-81, one-half of the net profits of the General Bank Department of the Rural Bank was paid into the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the balance into the Bank's General Reserve. In December 1981, an amendment to the State Bank Act altered the arrangement for distribution of net profit derived from general banking business by providing for the payment each year into the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund of an amount that would be payable as income tax if the Bank's income was taxable together with one-half of the remaining net profits. The amount paid into the Fund in 1983-84 amounted to $29,562,079.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the State Bank receives one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Under the State Bank Act, these funds are credited to the Special Reserve. The State Bank Act provides that the Special Reserve will be utilised for general banking purposes and for meeting the Bank's proportion of losses that may arise from the New South Wales operations of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Under the State Bank Act, the Bank is required to maintain twenty per cent of its deposits in liquid form. This includes cash, Commonwealth Government Securities, securities guaranteed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, current accounts or deposits available at not more than six months, investments in the official short-term money market maturing at not more than six months, bank bills of exchange maturing at not more than six months, and any other investments approved by the State Treasurer.

Government Agency Business

By arrangement with the New South Wales Government, the Bank administers funds provided in respect of various schemes under which finance is made available for housing, rural development and other purposes. The Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy.

The *Sale of Homes Agency* has undertaken the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales, and has administered the subsequent purchase accounts. As a consequence of the decision of the Housing Commission to restrict sales of houses in order to assist in increasing the number of dwellings available for rental, the only sales made through this Agency since 1976-77 were in 1980-81. The Housing Society Agency (previously called the Building Society Agency) has administered advances to co-operative housing societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements; in those areas where societies do not operate, the Bank makes direct loans from these funds to assist home builders and purchasers. Three other schemes relating to housing finance, administered by the Bank, are the *Stamp Duty Deferred Payment Scheme* (which provides for the deferred payment, by eligible applicants, of stamp duty payable on the contract of sale in respect of a first home purchase), the *State Second Mortgage Loan Scheme* (which provides second mortgage finance to eligible first home buyers allowing them to bridge the deposit gap by supplementing a first mortgage) and the *State First Mortgage Loan Scheme* (which provides finance to assist eligible applicants purchase project homes and makes available 'low-start' interest rates which, in certain circumstances, may be subsidised). Further particulars of these agencies and schemes are given in Chapter 12 'Housing and Construction'.

Under the *Special Industries Agency*, funds are raised by the Bank from the capital market to cover the purchase and/or improvement of land by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, to be used by industries (other than country industries) which are of special benefit to the State. Under the *Decentralisation and Development Agency*, funds are made available and administered on behalf of the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation for loans approved by him to firms and corporations engaged in industry in country areas, for the erection of factory premises, housing for key personnel and general purposes.

The *Rural Industries, Irrigation, Advances to Settlers, and Rural Assistance Agencies* have been concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the section 'Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

During the year ended June 1984, approximately $189m was made available in respect of Government Agency Business and total advances outstanding in that period amounted to $975m made up as follows:

Agency	*$ million*
Housing Society	468.4
Sale of Homes	86.0
Rural Assistance	66.3
Irrigation	57.7
Rural Industries	90.1
Decentralisation and Development	55.0
Stamp Duty Deferred Payment Scheme	52.3
State Second Mortgage Loan Scheme	45.1
Other	10.0
State First Mortgage Loan Scheme	44.2

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959*. It is subject to the Banking Act but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank. The Commonwealth Development Bank is not affected by recent changes to the corporate structure of the Commonwealth Bank (see earlier in this Chapter); it continued, under the Corporation Board to be independent of the Bank's competitive arms, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide supplementary finance to that provided by a borrower's own bank, to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop business undertakings (particularly small undertakings) in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and equipment finance. At 30 June 1984, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to $692m (primary production $533m; business undertakings $159m) and the outstanding balances on equipment finance agreements amounted to $128m.

Australian Resources Development Bank

The Australian Resources Development Bank, founded in 1967, is wholly owned by the major trading banks, and is authorised by the Banking Act to carry on banking business in Australia. It provides finance (by way of direct loans or equity investment, or by refinancing loans made by trading banks) to enterprises to assist them to participate in the development of Australia's natural resources. The Banking Act provides that the structure and ownership of the Resources Bank may not be varied without the written consent of the Australian Treasurer.

The Resources Bank has an equity capital of $11.1m subscribed equally by the four major trading banks, and a loan capital of $2.2m: from the Reserve Bank ($2.1m), the State Bank of N.S.W. ($100,000), and the State and Industries Bank of Western Australia ($50,000).

Loans made by the Bank are of a medium to long-term nature and are used in the development of an extensive range of natural resources. The projects include nationally important ventures between Australian and overseas partners and other medium and smaller projects which are wholly or partly Australian owned. Finance has also been provided for limited processing of natural resources, transport to markets (e.g. shipping), and to help build new towns, port facilities, railways, roads, and airstrips as infrastructure to resource development.

On 1 February 1980, the bank acquired Australian Banks' Export Re-Finance Corporation Limited (ABERC), as a wholly-owned subsidiary. The function of ABERC is to assist banks in meeting the requirements of exporters, particularly those extending medium to long-term credit to their buyers overseas.

Primary Industry Bank of Australia

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia is a public company incorporated in New South Wales. It is owned jointly by the Commonwealth of Australia, the major trading banks and the State banks.

The Bank was established in 1978 in terms of the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977* to provide a medium to long-term (8 to 30 years) loan refinance facility to primary producers on favourable conditions. Refinance loan funds are made available to borrowers through a network of prime lenders comprising banks and some pastoral houses. The Bank is not a direct lender to end-borrowers and credit assessment and risk are carried by the various prime lender organisations.

The Bank has an equity capital of $10.0m of which, at 30 June 1984, $5.6m had been issued. At that date, total deposits of $642m had been received and there was a balance outstanding of $58.7m on a loan provided to the Bank by the Commonwealth Government. Loans and advances to prime lenders throughout Australia amounted to $694m at 30 June 1984.

Committees of Inquiry into Australian Financial System

The Campbell Committee

In 1979, the Treasurer announced the establishment of a committee to inquire into the operations and efficiency of the Australian financial system against the background of the Government's free enterprise objectives and broad goals for national economic prosperity.

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr J. K. Campbell, met regularly to consider submissions from banks and other financial institutions. Its Interim Report of May 1980 was offered as a basis for further discussion and comment, and its Final Report to the Government was released for public debate in November 1981.

The Martin Report

In mid-1983, the new Government formed a small group, under the chairmanship of Mr V. Martin, to prepare a report on possible changes to the framework of official regulation and control of the Australian financial system having regard to the objective of improving efficiency and maintaining stability in the financial system. In preparing its report the group was to have regard to the Campbell Committee's recommendations and take account of the Government's economic and social objectives.

The Martin Report on the Australian financial system was released in February 1984. It proposed further deregulation of the banking system and made recommendations on policies relating to entry into Australian banking by domestic and foreign interests. It also made specific recommendations on matters pertaining to the domestic payments system and gave special attention to the Government's assistance objectives in such key areas as housing, small business and rural sectors.

Its main recommendations included:

(a) Trading banks should be allowed to tap wider sources of deposits and to pay interest on cheque accounts;
(b) Although individual shareholdings in existing banks should be limited to ten per cent of the total capital, consideration should be given to allowing a foreign bank to have a fifty per cent interest in an Australian bank;
(c) Savings banks should be allowed to offer cheque facilities to their customers;
(d) Most of the restrictions on the maximum interest banks can charge for housing and small business loans should be lifted, (although some interest rate concessions should continue to apply to those in greatest need);
(e) Between four to six new banking licences should be issued, preferably to foreign banks, in order to increase competition in the banking sector;
(f) Non-banks, such as building societies and credit unions, should have agency arrangements with trading banks to enable them to issue their own cheques to customers.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES

Until late 1971, the exchange rate for the Australian dollar was linked to sterling. In December 1971, the Commonwealth Government replaced that arrangement with a fixed link of the Australian dollar to the U.S. dollar. On 25 September 1974, the direct link with the U.S. dollar was succeeded by a peg to a trade-weighted basket of currencies. Under this system the exchange rate of the Australian dollar in terms of U.S. dollars was varied from day to day against the U.S. dollar (and other currencies) so as to maintain constant the value of the Australian dollar in terms of a basket of currencies of countries with which Australia traded, weighted in accordance with the trading significance to Australia of each country.

From November 1976 to December 1983 the arrangement for setting the exchange rate was altered to consist of a variable link to the trade-weighted currency basket, rather than the fixed peg. Adjustments were made to the trade-weighted index (TWI) when an assessment of all relevant factors indicated a need for movement in the level of the exchange rate.

Under all the above arrangements, between late 1971 and 28 October 1983, the Reserve Bank used to announce each morning rates at which it would spot deal with banks in U.S. dollars. The Bank also set the outer limits within which banks were required to set their buying and selling rates for their U.S. dollar spot transactions with their customers. From 31 October 1983 banks were granted more flexibility in setting exchange rates with customers but the Reserve Bank continued to set the rates for dealing in U.S. dollars between banks and itself.

On 9 December 1983 the system whereby the Reserve Bank set the daily exchange rate was abolished, and with effect from 12 December 1983 the Australian dollar was floated. Under these arrangements exchange rates are determined by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange market. Banks and non-bank foreign exchange dealers are free to deal with their customers in currencies at mutually agreed rates.

Exchange Controls

Concurrent with the floating of the Australian dollar, virtually all of the exchange controls that were administered by the Reserve Bank on behalf of the Australian Government since 1939 were abolished. The Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations are still in force, but exchange controls now apply only to investments in Australia by foreign governments, government agencies that are akin to private sector entities, and central banks and to the taking or sending out of Australia of Australian notes or coins.

Arrangements have recently been introduced to screen certain overseas transactions for taxation policy purposes.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and selected important overseas centres is shown in the next table. The rates quoted are the means of daily buying and selling rates during the month of June for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Overseas Exchange Rates

Australia on—	*Basis of quotation*	*June*					
		1979	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984(a)*
United Kingdom	£stg. to $A1	0.527	0.493	0.576	0.586	0.566	0.640
New Zealand	$NZ to $A1	1.074	1.167	1.326	1.376	1.336	1.372
U.S.A.	$US to $A1	1.11	1.15	1.14	1.03	0.88	0.88
Canada	$Can. to $A1	1.30	1.33	1.37	1.31	1.08	1.15
Belgium*(b)*	Francs to $A1	33.68	32.63	44.15	47.54	44.63	49.22
Denmark	Kroner to $A1	6.04	6.34	8.49	8.58	7.98	8.86
France	Francs to $A1	4.86	4.74	6.43	6.76	6.71	7.42
Netherlands	Guilders to $A1	2.30	2.24	3.01	2.76	2.50	2.72
Italy	Lire to $A1	940.0	962.0	1,345.0	1,396.0	1,322.5	1,492.95
Norway	Kroner to $A1	5.73	5.60	6.71	6.36	6.35	6.89
Sweden	Kroner to $A1	4.83	4.81	5.73	6.20	6.68	7.13
Switzerland	Francs to $A1	1.89	1.88	2.36	2.14	1.85	2.01
West Germany	D'marks to $A1	2.10	2.04	2.71	2.50	2.23	2.42
Hong Kong	$HK to $A1	5.68	5.66	6.28	6.05	6.35	6.90
India	Rupees to $A1	*(c)*8.86	*(c)*8.94	*(c)*9.64	*(c)*9.70	*(c)*8.80	9.75
Japan	Yen to $A1	242.85	251.34	255.34	258.75	210.34	205.79
Malaysia	$Mal. to $A1	2.44	2.47	2.67	2.41	2.04	2.04
Singapore	$S to $A1	2.438	2.446	2.442	2.203	1.857	1.861
China, People's Republic	New yuan to $A1	1.755	1.691	2.003	1.954	1.745	1.952

(a) As from 12 December 1983, the Commonwealth Government floated the Australian dollar. *(b)* Separate daily rates quoted for international trade transactions. *(c)* Rate quoted is mean of selling rate only.

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ACT

The *Financial Corporations Act 1974* requires a wide range of financial corporations, whose assets exceed $1.0m, to register with the Reserve Bank and to provide statistical information. Part IV of the Act provides a framework within which regulations could be made conferring on the Reserve Bank certain powers which, with the Treasurer's approval, it could exercise over activities of financial corporations. The controls relate to asset ratios, interest rates, and lending policies; different controls may apply to different categories of corporations but, with the exception of building societies' interest rates (these may differ as between States), any control must apply equally to all corporations in a given category. To date Part IV of the Act has not been promulgated.

The corporations to which the Act applies have been allocated to the nine separate categories shown in the following table or to the category 'retailers' (i.e. those corporations which provide finance predominantly in the form of credit to finance their own retail sales), for which similar statistics are not available. The table shows for each category of financial corporation the number of corporations registered together with the amount of their paid up capital and the extent of their borrowings at 30 June 1983.

Financial Corporations with Assets Greater than $1 Million, Australia
At 30 June 1983

Type of financial corporation	Number of reporting corporations	Total paid up (a) capital ($m)	Total borrowings ($m)		
			From residents	From non-residents	Total
Building societies *(b)*	78	53.1	14,384.5	10.2	14,394.7
Credit co-operatives	286	—	3,332.4	—	3,332.4
Authorised money market dealers	9	38.9	1,905.1	2.6	1,907.7
Money market corporations	64	342.7	12,214.7	575.6	12,790.3
Pastoral finance companies	16	275.0	852.6	56.9	909.5
Finance companies	127	1,716.7	21,588.9	410.1	21,999.0
General financiers	171	214.7	1,833.5	180.3	2,013.8
Intra-group financiers	16	193.7	968.8	455.6	1,424.4
Other financial corporations	8	n.p.	362.7	n.p.	362.7
Total, financial corporations	**775**	***(c)*2,834.8**	**57,443.2**	***(c)*1,691.3**	**59,134.5**

(a) Comprises fixed share capital only: for building societies and credit co-operatives, withdrawable share capital is included in 'Borrowings from residents'. *(b)* Excludes terminating building societies. *(c)* Total excludes figures not available for publication (n.p.).

Total borrowings from residents of Australia by source of lender are shown below for financial corporations with assets greater than $1.0m in Australia at 30 June 1983.

Borrowings from residents ($ million)

	By the acceptance of bills of exchange	Related corporations	Banks	Other
Building societies *(a)*	—	10.0	81.4	14,293.1
Credit co-operatives	—	—	18.3	3,314.1
Authorised money market dealers	—	54.9	1,059.8	790.4
Money market corporations	606.6	798.2	359.1	10,450.8
Pastoral finance companies	5.6	253.9	105.9	487.2
Finance companies	883.1	4,464.2	426.5	15,815.1
General financiers	235.0	466.7	79.4	1,052.4
Intra-group financiers	5.0	606.5	163.5	193.8
Other financial corporations	—	—	2.7	360.0
Total, financial corporations	**1,735.3**	**6,654.3**	**2,296.6**	**46,757.0**

(a) Excludes terminating building societies.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923, the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967 and the Credit Union Act, 1969. In terms of these Acts, co-operative societies may engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds: *(a)* rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; *(b)* trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; *(c)* community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; *(d)* community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation); *(e)* building and housing societies to assist members to acquire homes or other property; *(f)* rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; *(g)* credit unions to make loans to members; *(h)* investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or society or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30 June 1984 was 1,498, including 3 building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 140 trading, 151 rural, 360 building and housing, 3 investment, 3 community settlement, 520 community advancement societies, and 293 credit unions. In addition, there were 27 associations of co-operative societies and 1 union of co-operative associations.

Between 30 June 1982 and 30 June 1984 there was a significant reduction in the number of building and housing societies (from 3,574 to 360). This was due primarily to the amalgamation of all terminating building societies and their restructuring as co-operative housing societies in terms of the Co-operation (Amendment) Act, 1981.

Co-operative Building Societies

There are three main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales — permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967) and non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923), Starr-Bowkett societies, and co-operative housing societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all societies provide finance for the erection or purchase of homes.

The Permanent Building Societies Act provides, *inter alia*, that the funds of a *permanent building society* must not be less than $2.0m (including $1.0m paid-up share capital) and that the society must hold liquid assets not less than 10 per cent of the aggregate of its paid-up capital and deposits. Permanent and non-terminating societies obtain funds from the general public (mainly by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). In May 1982, the Permanent Building Societies Act and the Trustee Act, 1925 were amended to provide that subscription of share capital in, deposit with, or loan of money to, certain ministerially approved building societies, registered under the Act, would have the status of an authorised trust investment. Borrowers from the societies are required to take up shares in the societies (usually for a relatively small amount), and they obtain loans on credit foncier terms for periods generally ranging from 10 to 25 years. For the year ended June 1984, the four largest permanent building societies in New South Wales had assets comprising 87.45 per cent of the total, whilst for the six largest the figure was 97.88 per cent.

In *Starr-Bowkett building societies*, members pay regular subscriptions on the number of shares corresponding to the advance they wish to obtain. The funds thus made available to a society are used to make advances to members by ballot (interest-free advances) or by auction (the prospective borrower bidding a rate of interest). After receiving an advance, a member makes regular repayments of principal and (where applicable) pays interest, and continues to pay his share subscriptions. When an advance has been made to all members in a society, the process of winding-up commences, and share subscriptions are repaid to members when repayments of advances are received.

In terms of the Co-operation (Amendment) Act, 1981, all *terminating building societies* have been restructured as *co-operative housing societies*. Terminating building societies obtained funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies and other financial institutions and from Government loan moneys made available (through the Home Purchase Assistance Account) under arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the provision of finance for housing. The repayment of loans obtained from private sources by most of these societies was guaranteed by the State Government. These societies made housing loans to low and moderate income earners. Originally, the practice with these societies was to create a separate society each time a lending institution made funds available for lending to house purchasers. In more recent years, when the same lender wished to make a further advance of funds to a society, a further series was added to the society rather than a new society created. However, new societies continued to be formed when different lenders were involved. Each society was placed in liquidation when it repaid the lending body and the society was then terminated.

The new legislation provides that, in restructuring terminating building societies as co-operative housing societies, terminating societies which have a common board of directors and a common registered office should, in general, be combined to form one housing society. The legislation also provides for the continuous operation of co-operative housing societies, thus abandoning the practice of terminating societies upon repayment of loans to lending institutions. In the restructuring, each administration has established one society to utilise Government guaranteed finance (obtained from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies and other financial institutions) and funds provided through the Home Purchase Assistance Account or through special State allocations or the Rental Bond Board. Where institutional funds are not provided subject to Government Guarantee, a separate society has been formed to administer all funds provided by each lender.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies in the last three years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

Co-operative Building Societies *(a)*, N.S.W.

Particulars	*At 30 June* *1982*	*1983*	*1984*
	Permanent Building Societies		
Number of societies	**26**	**20**	**16**
Liabilities ($'000)			
Share capital and subscriptions —			
Non-withdrawable shares	n.a.	3,279	3,278
Withdrawable shares	*(b)*5,145,560	*(b)*5,844,023	*(b)*6,569,453
Reserves	217,210	269,994	329,908
Deposits —			
At call	1,800	32,246	57,778
Fixed term	5,893	67,327	205,329
Loans	110,036	86,702	91,351
Other liabilities	58,726	48,821	68,437
Total, liabilities	**5,539,225**	**6,352,392**	**7,325,534**
Assets ($'000)			
Amount owing on loans	4,130,272	4,303,679	4,826,103
Cash on hand	5,518	8,765	15,704
Deposits with —			
Banks	432,491	427,383	193,433
Others	104,304	62,327	35,432
Bills, bonds and other securities	613,686	1,257,138	1,940,685
Physical assets	237,364	269,940	289,485
Other assets	15,590	23,160	24,692
Total, assets	**5,539,225**	**6,352,392**	**7,325,534**
Net excess of income over expenditure ($'000)	**67,348**	**58,681**	**80,108**
	Terminating Building Societies *(f)*		
Number of societies	**233**	**246**	**240**
Liabilities ($'000)			
Amounts paid on ordinary shares *(e)*	60	60	56
Accumulated funds	3,824	4,176	4,346
Loans from —			
Banks	140,903	122,277	110,247
Commonwealth/State Home Builders' Fund *(d)*	336,264	377,973	414,405
Others	326,314	380,175	387,301
Other liabilities	2,479	2,245	2,445
Total, liabilities	**809,844**	**886,907**	**918,799**
Assets ($'000)			
Amount owing on loans *(c)*	804,999	882,495	914,227
Cash and current accounts	2,884	2,507	2,733
Deposits with —			
Banks	868	915	551
Others	496	484	652
Other assets	596	505	636
Total, assets	**809,844**	**886,907**	**918,799**
Net excess of income over expenditure ($'000)	**510**	**690**	**769**

(a) Starr-Bowkett societies that operate on either a permanent or terminating basis are incorporated in the appropriate section. *(b)* Includes non-withdrawable shares. *(c)* For actuarial type societies borrowing members' subscriptions have been offset against 'Amount owing on loans'. (With actuarial type societies, repayments of an advance are made by subscriptions which are normally offset against the advance until the sum of total subscriptions plus interest on these subscriptions equals the advance.) *(d)* Refers to loans made to societies through the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement. *(e)* Net of borrowing members' subscriptions for actuarial type societies. *(f)* Co-operative housing societies in 1981-82 (see text above table).

All co-operative housing societies now operate on a credit foncier basis. A member who borrows on credit foncier terms makes repayments of principal and interest by monthly instalments; interest is calculated on the reducing monthly balance. The maximum loan that may be advanced to a member by a co-operative housing society is currently $40,000. In no case, may the loan exceed 95 per cent of the accepted valuation of the property offered as security.

The rate of interest on advances varies according to the source of the society's funds. At February 1985, the maximum rate which can be charged by a lender of a new advance protected by Government guarantee is 11.25 per cent per annum. Repayments are recalculated if the interest rate is varied.

On new funds made available from the Home Purchase Assistance Account or through special State allocations or the Rental Bond Board, the commencing interest rate on loans is either 5 per cent, 6 per cent or 7 per cent per annum depending upon family income. These interest rates increase by 0.5 per cent per annum each year until a rate equivalent to a rate which is 1 per cent below the prevailing rate being charged by the Commonwealth Savings Bank on housing loans is reached. Thereafter, the rate fluctuates with any variation in the Commonwealth Savings Bank rate.

Advances made by co-operative housing societies in New South Wales during 1983-84 amounted to $143m.

Interest rates on deposits and loans made by building societies are shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

Credit Unions

Since 1969 the affairs of credit unions in New South Wales have been conducted in accordance with the Credit Union Act, 1969.

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

In 1978 a Credit Union Savings Reserve Fund was established to protect the interests of all members of credit unions. Credit unions are required to keep on deposit with the Fund three quarters of one per cent of their share capital and deposits. The Fund may finance any credit union which encounters financial difficulties. At 31 December 1983, the Fund embraced 232 credit unions and contributions totalled $9.0m.

Details of the operations of credit unions during the last six years are shown in the following table.

Credit Unions: New South Wales

	Year ended 30 June					
Particulars	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Number of unions *(a)*	**311**	**300**	**285**	**267**	**236**	**229**
Number of members	**618,217**	**658,219**	**r701,741**	**728,362**	**750,187**	**799,015**
	Liabilities and assets ($'000)					
Liabilities —						
Paid up share capital	4,726	5,010	5,313	5,573	5,689	6,031
Reserves	24,350	35,111	46,129	61,071	76,110	98,519
Deposits —						
Current accounts	2,089	2,808	2,558	2,514	2,969	6,907
Other	647,146	745,629	840,227	969,121	1,253,101	1,473,783
Other borrowings	26,763	38,883	41,646	41,381	18,064	36,218
Other liabilities	6,689	9,070	11,265	11,312	12,593	15,894
Total liabilities	**711,764**	**836,511**	**947,137**	**1,090,973**	**1,368,526**	**1,637,351**
Assets —						
Loans to members	583,318	703,940	799,582	899,135	1,037,338	1,306,416
Deposits with —						
Banks	26,721	27,235	28,312	30,895	76,405	51,381
Credit union leagues or associations	42,800	45,207	60,376	84,600	144,510	132,524
Other	17,168	17,029	16,245	16,098	27,316	29,343
Bills, bonds, and other securities	22,481	19,634	14,378	23,637	35,729	59,090
Physical assets	12,249	15,700	19,080	24,922	33,100	41,931
Other assets	7,025	7,765	9,166	11,685	14,128	16,664
Total assets	**711,764**	**836,511**	**947,137**	**1,090,973**	**1,368,526**	**1,637,351**
	Operations during year ($'000)					
Loans made	449,763	525,598	557,164	607,576	806,947	1,095,207
Loans repaid	348,459	403,983	459,624	506,710	650,230	764,572
Income	84,722	101,015	121,224	157,362	200,987	237,906
Expenditure	75,664	90,161	110,019	142,299	185,536	216,739

(a) Excludes unions not operating.

Interest rates paid on deposits in credit unions are shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

Authorised Money Market Dealers

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market. Nine companies have since been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of $50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised 'money market securities' — for the most part, they are held in Commonwealth Government securities with currencies not exceeding five years but limited amounts are held in a group of assets comprising approved securities of public authorities, banks' certificates of deposit and bank accepted or endorsed commercial bills (all of the foregoing types of security must mature within five years); a small part may be held in such other assets as the dealers may choose.

Authorised dealers are required to have a minimum paid-up capital of $400,000 to support their portfolios of securities and must observe a maximum 'gearing' ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds as determined by the Reserve Bank, (currently 33 to 1). The Bank has established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of Commonwealth Government securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

Money Market Corporations

The money market corporations (some of which are referred to as 'merchant banks') raise most of their funds by short-term borrowings, especially by large scale borrowings from the corporate business sector. Although banks are a relatively small source of funds, they are significant in financing short-term cash deficits, either under standby arrangements or in response to competitive bidding by the corporations.

The corporations engage in a wide variety of financing including liquidity placements, business loans, and investments in commercial bills, promissory notes, and in Commonwealth and other government securities. To meet their liquidity needs, money market corporations rely on a mixture of reasonably matching maturities of assets and liabilities, ability to liquefy assets (e.g. by rediscounting part of their bill portfolio or by exercising options to convert loans to saleable bills), ability to attract replacement funds and, generally as a last resort, calling on standby lines of credit. Although specialising in short-term financing, money market corporations provide some longer-term credit. This is commonly provided on a roll-over basis, with rates of interest subject to renegotiation from time to time and with options to convert loans to bills. Their specialisation in short-term financing enables them to change rapidly the nature of their activities and size of their balance sheets.

Most money market corporations also provide bill acceptance facilities, arrange both short and long-term loans, underwrite debt and equity capital issues, and provide financial advice including strategic planning of corporate takeovers. Since June 1984, a number of money market corporations have been granted foreign exchange dealing authority. Previously, with minor exceptions, only banks had been authorised to deal in foreign exchange.

PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

Pastoral finance companies are based largely on woolbroking, most of the large companies being members of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. Provision of finance to rural clients is, to a large extent, ancillary to other business with them and is mainly for working capital requirements.

Most of the funds used by pastoral finance companies come from internal sources: from shareholders' funds (paid-up capital and accumulated reserves), or from borrowing from related corporations (i.e. the general trading operations of the pastoral companies) or from funds placed with them on an interest-bearing basis. Most of the loans of pastoral finance companies are made to rural producers. The loans are predominantly short-term, being mainly seasonal or cyclical and secured against future sales of stock, grain, and wool.

FINANCE COMPANIES

Statistics of finance companies compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, relate to the lending operations of companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (unrelated companies as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: instalment credit for retail sales, personal loans, wholesale finance, factoring, other consumer and commercial loans (including finance for housing), finance leasing of business equipment and plant, and bills of exchange transactions. Companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities are included in the statistics if the major proportion of their assets relates to financing of the general public (by the types of lending listed above) or if a major proportion of their income is derived from such financial assets. However, companies which are engaged mainly in the financing of their own sales, or in financing the operations of related companies (except as specified below), or whose outstanding balances on an Australia-wide basis are less than $5.0m, are excluded from the scope of the statistics. Companies financing the sales of related companies by directly writing agreements with the general public are included within the scope of the statistics. Institutions such as banks, insurance companies, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, money market corporations, pastoral finance companies, investment companies, unit trusts, land trusts, most mutual funds, superannuation funds, building and friendly societies, and credit unions do not come within the scope of the statistics.

Fixed-interest borrowings by way of debentures and unsecured notes are the principal external sources of funds, usually through public subscription in terms of a prospectus. The most common maturities offered, in recent years, have ranged from 6 months to 5 years. A range of interest rates offered on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks is shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

Due to differences in size and coverage criteria the statistics shown in this subdivision are not comparable with those shown in the subdivision 'Financial Corporations Act'.

The statistics shown in the next table relate to financing transactions other than bills of exchange and leasing transactions.

Credit facilities of the type *instalment credit for retail sales* are defined in the statistics of finance companies in the same way as for statistics of instalment credit (see text in the next subdivision, 'Financing of Retail Sales'). They cover all types of instalment credit schemes which involve repayments by regular predetermined instalments, and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities.

Wholesale finance relates to loans for the financing of wholesalers' and retailers' purchases of goods including the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. *Factoring* comprises purchases of trade debts and loans on the security of trade debts. *Personal loans* comprise all loans to persons (other than loans for housing, instalment credit for retail sales, or loans for use in business).

Other consumer and commercial loans comprise *(a)* finance for housing, which includes finance for the purchase of dwelling units or individual residential blocks of land and loans to persons for alterations and additions to existing buildings and *(b)* 'Other commercial loans', which includes loans for construction other than housing, for developing tracts of land into residential blocks, and for all other purposes.

Particulars of the amount financed by finance companies, collections and other liquidations of amounts due to finance companies, and balances outstanding to finance companies, classified by type of finance agreement, are given for recent years in the next table.

Finance Companies *(a)*: Amount Financed, Collections and Other Liquidations, and Balances Outstanding, by Type of Agreement, New South Wales
($ million)

Year ended 30 June	Instalment credit for retail sales	Wholesale finance (b)	Personal loans	Other consumer and commercial loans		Total all contracts
				Housing	Other	
			Amount financed *(c)*			
1979	572.3	1,736.5	282.2	353.4	574.5	3,518.8
1980	564.0	1,880.6	294.7	565.1	853.6	4,158.1
1981	572.4	2,211.4	355.2	983.6	1,012.7	5,135.4
1982	633.3	2,508.1	317.1	816.7	1,216.7	5,491.9
1983	584.2	2,290.8	286.7	585.1	r1,380.2	r5,126.9
1984	666.0	2,845.4	315.1	535.1	1,661.2	6,022.8
			Collections and other liquidations *(d)*			
1979	727.5	1,718.3	357.3	431.3	755.3	3,989.6
1980	796.1	1,910.0	404.2	528.3	829.9	4,468.6
1981	787.9	2,259.7	431.3	700.7	1,085.5	5,265.0
1982	857.5	2,492.8	459.9	882.7	1,299.0	5,991.8
1983	949.4	2,445.4	480.9	1,042.1	1,526.0	6,443.8
1984	965.0	2,898.8	538.1	1,027.1	1,797.4	7,226.5
			Balances outstanding *(e)*			
1979	1,062.6	456.1	535.4	772.0	1,068.9	3,895.0
1980	1,126.5	474.8	576.6	1,045.7	1,229.5	4,453.2
1981	1,147.2	509.3	652.9	1,802.8	1,420.3	5,532.6
1982	1,293.5	607.2	690.1	2,173.0	1,663.1	6,426.9
1983	1,285.3	538.6	631.7	2,021.4	r1,987.4	r6,464.3
1984	1,338.5	555.8	601.1	1,813.6	2,208.2	6,517.2

(a) See text preceding table for details of definitions used. *(b)* Includes factoring. *(c)* The actual amount of cash provided. Excludes hiring charges, interest, insurance, and initial deposits. *(d)* Cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest and insurance and other liquidations such as rebates for early payouts and bad debts written off. *(e)* Amount owing on all finance agreements at the end of the period.

Details of leasing of business plant and equipment by finance companies for the last six years are shown in the next table. Leasing of business plant and equipment relates only to the leasing of this plant and equipment (including motor vehicles for business use) purely on a financial service basis. Other leasing, such as leasing of real estate or consumer durables, is excluded.

Finance Companies *(a)*: Leasing of Business Plant and Equipment: Value of Goods Newly Leased and Balances Outstanding, New South Wales
($ million)

Item	Year ended 30 June 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Value of goods newly leased during year	829.5	1,054.0	1,435.6	1,488.6	r1,246.0	1,626.6
Balances outstanding at end of year	1,780.4	2,426.1	3,268.7	3,911.0	r4,112.8	4,286.7

(a) See text preceding the earlier table in this subdivision.

FINANCING OF RETAIL SALES

Instalment Credit

The statistical series on ‘Instalment Credit for Retail Sales’ have been discontinued and the tables below are the final publication of data for the series.

Legislation covering these series has been repealed with effect from 28 February 1985; description of the repealed legislation can be found in the N.S.W. Year Book No. 69 (1985), Chapter 24.

A new act, the Credit Act, 1984, enacted to replace the repealed legislation, was proclaimed on 28 February 1985; the main provisions of the new legislation are given in Chapter 22 ‘Consumer Protection’.

Statistics for recent years in respect of instalment credit schemes in New South Wales are shown in the next table. These statistics relate only to those finance companies which, individually or as a group of related finance companies, have balances outstanding on an Australia-wide basis of $5.0m or more on all types of finance agreements; and to those ‘other businesses’ (mainly businesses operating retail establishments) which, individually or as a group of related businesses, have balances outstanding on instalment credit for retail sales agreements of $500,000 or more on an Australia-wide basis. Banks, credit unions and insurance companies are excluded.

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales *(a)*: Summary, N.S.W.
($ million)

Year ended 30 June	*Amount financed during year (b)*			*Collections and other liquidations of balances during year (c)*			Balances outstanding at end of year (c)
	Finance companies (d)	*Other businesses (e)*	*Total*	*Finance companies (d)*	*Other businesses (e)*	*Total*	
1979	572.3	54.9	627.2	727.5	62.1	789.6	1,103.3
1980	564.0	52.7	616.7	796.1	58.8	855.0	1,164.8
1981	572.4	56.2	628.6	787.9	59.7	847.6	1,185.8
1982	633.3	58.2	691.5	857.5	57.2	914.7	1,337.6
1983	584.2	57.4	641.6	949.4	58.8	1,008.2	r1,329.9
1984	666.0	59.3	725.3	965.0	57.8	1,022.8	1,395.8

(a) See text preceding table. *(b)* Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance. *(c)* Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance. *(d)* See text relating to 'Finance Companies' earlier in this chapter for details of the scope of 'finance companies'. *(e)* Businesses operating retail establishments, unincorporated finance businesses, and businesses other than wholesalers and manufacturers whose financing activities would generally be regarded as ancillary to some other function such as gas or electricity distribution.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last six years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business.

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, N.S.W.: Amount Financed *(a)* by Commodity Group, Type of Credit, and Type of Business
($ million)

Year ended 30 June	*Finance companies (b)*			*Other businesses (c)*			*All businesses*		
	Hire Purchase	*Other instalment credit*	*Total*	*Hire Purchase*	*Other instalment credit*	*Total*	*Hire Purchase*	*Other instalment credit*	*Total*
				Motor vehicles, etc. *(d)*					
1979	391.0	39.1	430.1	0.2	—	0.2	391.2	39.1	430.3
1980	377.9	39.6	417.5	0.2	—	0.2	378.1	39.6	417.7
1981	364.9	45.7	410.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	365.0	45.8	410.8
1982	411.8	48.6	460.3	0.1	—	0.1	411.8	48.6	460.4
1983	369.8	40.9	410.7	—	—	—	369.8	40.9	410.7
1984	452.7	38.5	491.2	—	—	—	452.7	38.5	491.2
				Household and personal goods					
1979	25.2	117.0	142.2	10.3	44.4	54.7	35.4	161.4	196.8
1980	28.7	117.8	146.5	13.5	39.1	52.5	42.2	156.8	199.0
1981	38.9	122.8	161.8	15.0	41.1	56.1	53.9	163.9	217.8
1982	40.2	132.8	173.0	14.1	43.9	58.0	54.3	176.7	231.1
1983	30.3	143.2	173.5	13.2	44.2	57.4	43.5	187.4	230.9
1984	47.4	127.5	174.9	14.9	44.3	59.2	62.3	171.7	234.1

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest and insurance. *(b)* See footnote *(d)* in the preceding table. *(c)* See footnote *(e)* in the preceding table. *(d)* Comprises new and used cars, station wagons and motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, and motor parts and accessories (commercial vehicles are excluded). The number of motor cars and station wagons financed by *finance companies* in 1983-84 was 68,527 (21,918 new and 46,609 used).

LIFE INSURANCE

Life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated under the *Life Insurance Act 1945*. The New South Wales, Queensland and South Australian government insurance offices also transact life insurance business but are not subject to this Act. The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by a Life Insurance Commissioner.

In recent years the Life Insurance Commissioner has rationalised his statistical collections. Since 1982, actual data have been collected at the Australian level only; although some State data are still collected, they are on an estimated basis only. Comprehensive life insurance statistics for New South Wales, up to and including 1982, are shown in previous issues of the New South Wales Year Book.

Government Insurance Office of New South Wales

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales was established in 1926 to undertake workers' compensation insurance and was incorporated in 1942 when it was empowered to carry on all classes of insurance business including life insurance.

Particulars of the operations of the Life Insurance Division of the Government Insurance Office in recent years are given in the next table.

Government Insurance Office of New South Wales: Life Insurance Division ($'000)

	Revenue		*Expenditure*			
Year ended 30 June	*Premiums less reinsurances (a)*	*Investment income*	*Claims*	*Surrenders (a)*	*Expenses of management (b)*	*Income tax (c)*
1979	14,804	10,206	6,962	6,357	2,142	2,590
1980	28,884	17,096	6,861	5,826	2,489	4,636
1981	37,253	13,883	8,624	8,281	3,024	3,302
1982	47,758	18,069	8,890	14,417	4,413	3,670
1983	52,185	26,690	10,268	16,551	5,635	6,824
1984	89,509	38,555	9,846	18,460	6,859	9,174

(a) Includes values allowed on conversion to Investment Linked Policies ($1,681,000 in Premiums etc. and $1,681,000 in Surrenders in 1983-84). *(b)* Includes commission and agency expenses. *(c)* The Government Insurance Office is not subject to Federal Income Tax but it makes a contribution equivalent to income tax to the N.S.W. Treasurer.

There were 4,372 policies (other than investment linked policies) issued by the Life Insurance Division during 1983-84 for sums insured totalling $267.3 million compared with 4,834 new policies for sums insured of $319.4 million in 1982-83; policies in force at 30 June 1984 totalled 53,557 (sums insured $1,253.6 million) compared with 56,414 policies (sums insured $1,135.0 million) at the end of the previous year.

There were 5,982 new investment linked policies issued during 1983-84 for sums insured totalling $125.5 million compared with 4,650 policies for sums insured of $139.4 million in 1982-83; these policies in force at 30 June 1984 numbered 16,219 (sums insured $499.6 million) compared with 11,539 policies (sums insured $327.5 million) at the end of the previous year. (Investment linked policies provide death cover and have an investment element that allows policy holders to determine the types of investment in which their contributions are placed.)

PENSION AND SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

Private Superannuation Schemes

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts surveys of selected private pension funds and the results of these surveys are shown in the Australian Year Book. These data are not available for individual States.

Government Pension Schemes

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which the employees make contributions. The Governments either contribute to the fund, or meet the employer liability from Consolidated Revenue when benefits become payable.

Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme

On 1 July 1976 a new superannuation scheme was introduced, in terms of the *Superannuation Act 1976* to cover, as far as possible, all Commonwealth Government employees in the one scheme. The legislation provided that contributors to the old superannuation fund (including those attached to the Provident Account) were to be transferred (under certain special conditions) to the new scheme. (Details of the old scheme were shown on page 215 in Year Book No. 64, 1976.)

Under the new scheme an employee contributes to the superannuation fund with a basic contribution of 5 per cent of salary, and has an option to supplement this contribution by up to a further 5 per cent of salary. Contribution to the scheme is generally compulsory.

Age retirement benefits normally comprise a government-financed pension (based on years of contributory service and age at retirement) plus additional pension of up to 20 per cent of final salary (based on the member's accumulated basic and supplementary contributions). The additional pension may be commuted to a lump sum payment of accumulated contributions plus interest. The government-financed pension is 50 per cent of final salary on retirement at age 65 after 30 years of contributory service. A further 0.25 per cent of final salary is paid for each complete year of contributory service beyond 30, up to 40 years (that is, to bring the maximum government-financed pension, at age 65 retirement, to 52.5 per cent of final salary). Reduced pensions are payable for age retirement between 55 and 65 years.

The scheme also provides comprehensive cover against invalidity retirement before age 65 and reversionary spouse's and children's benefits on the death of a contributor or pensioner.

Whereas members with lower medical standards on entry to the scheme would have been required to join the Provident Fund under the old scheme, they now come under the new scheme in the same way as other employees, although there may be some adjustment in benefits on medical grounds if they retire on invalidity or die before completing 20 years contributory service.

The government-financed part of pensions paid under the new scheme is adjusted each July in accordance with any upward movements in the Consumer Price Index during the four quarters to March of that year.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army and Air forces, called the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund, operated between 1948 and 1972 and for members who retired or died before 1 October 1972 pensions continue to be paid under the provisions of this scheme. Details of this scheme are outlined on page 270 of Year Book No. 62. The funds of the scheme were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, and all pensions which would have been paid from the fund are paid by the Commonwealth Government.

A new scheme, effective from 1 October 1972, was implemented by the *Defence Force Retirement and Death Benefits Act 1973*. Under this scheme contributions are set at a rate of 5.5 per cent of the member's annual rate of pay. Contribution to the scheme is compulsory and contributions are payable to and benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government. Retirement pay is expressed as a percentage of final pay, dependent on the number of years served by the contributor (ranging from 30 per cent after 15 years to 76.50 per cent after 40 or more years). In addition to pensions payable to contributors, their widows, or their children, the scheme provides a number of extra benefits, such as provision for commutation of retirement pay, extension of reversionary benefits in certain circumstances to de facto widows and to illegitimate children, and extension of eligibility to widowers of female members. Pensions are adjusted annually in line with the movement in the Consumer Price Index.

New South Wales State Superannuation Fund

The State Superannuation Fund commenced in 1919 and is a superannuation scheme provided for certain employees of the New South Wales Public Service, the Teaching Service and statutory authorities which participate in the Scheme. The Scheme is generally compulsory, for eligible employees. There is a minimum medical standard for membership. Employee and employer contributions are related to the employee's unit entitlement, which is determined by the employee's salary. The cost of contributions for new pension units increases with the age at which they are taken up; the closer to retirement, the higher the rate at which new units must be paid for.

The Fund provides pension (based on the member's unit entitlement) on normal retirement at or after age 60 years (or 55 years in the case of a woman who elects to pay the higher contributions required) if the Fund member has accumulated at least 10 years service with one or more employers participating in the Scheme. Pension is also payable on early voluntary retirement, invalidity retirement and to widows (approximately two-thirds of the pension for which her husband contributed), widowers (subject to a dependency test) and children of deceased Fund members. Generally, most of a Fund pension may be commuted to a lump sum after age 60 years is reached (although widowers' pensions cannot be commuted), subject to certain conditions. The minimum pension to be retained after commutation is $34.00 per fortnight for a married person and $20.00 for a single person. Pensions are adjusted annually in line with the movement in the Consumer Price Index.

The following table shows details of the Fund for the last six years.

State Superannuation Fund, New South Wales

Particulars	*Year ended 30 June* 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Income ($'000)					
Contributions —						
Employees	101,528	112,052	131,360	156,142	188,307	202,428
Employers	149,245	171,582	203,585	237,795	262,802	269,619
Investment interest	107,892	132,753	167,613	199,764	257,264	300,084
Other	113	135	140	307	329	377
Total income	**358,779**	**416,523**	**502,698**	**594,009**	**708,702**	**772,508**
	Expenditure ($'000)					
Pensions	105,155	121,333	139,486	156,533	177,916	205,865
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) *(a)*	62,884	72,153	96,006	128,211	164,852	154,697
Refunds of contributions	3,711	4,067	5,105	6,053	3,914	4,632
Withdrawal benefits	6,899	8,587	11,441	14,290	13,320	15,540
Administration	3,210	3,602	4,307	5,292	5,940	6,689
Other	2,117	2,156	3,195	r3,347	3,175	3,346
Total expenditure *(b)*	**183,976**	**211,898**	**259,540**	**r313,736**	**369,117**	**390,769**
	Contributors and pensions (Number)					
Contributors current	**109,605**	**113,454**	**r115,195**	**117,310**	**118,162**	**118,327**
Pensions current	**20,765**	**21,632**	**22,565**	**23,613**	**24,879**	**26,246**

(a) See text above table. *(b)* Excludes transfers to Investment Fluctuation Reserve ($407,000, $1,614,000, $3,700,000, $1,000,000, $4,000,000 and $4,000,000 in the years covered by the table); balances in this reserve were $12m at 30 June 1983 and $16m at 30 June 1984.

The Fund's accumulated funds at 30 June 1984 amounted to $2,729m; investments at that date were $2,723m (comprising government securities, $895m; company securities, $463m; secured loans, $646m; land and buildings, $556m; and miscellaneous, $163m).

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The State Superannuation Fund will be closed to new members on 30 June 1985. From 1 July 1985, a new scheme, the State Public Service Superannuation Fund, will commence for new employees and for some employees who were not contributors to the State Superannuation Fund. Further details of the new Fund will be given to the next edition of the N.S.W. Year Book.

Police Superannuation Fund

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation Fund, to which the police must contribute at the rate of 6 per cent of salary (4 per cent prior to 1981). The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. All police must retire at age 60 years except the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years, and Assistant Commissioners, for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. Under a voluntary early retirement scheme introduced in 1981, members of the police force have the right to retire at any age from 55 to 60 years, providing they have attained 30 years of service. The retirement benefit is a percentage of final salary, with certain restrictions relating to late promotion, based on a sliding scale which ranges from 50 per cent of salary at age 55, up to the normal retirement benefit of 72.75 per cent, which is achieved at age 60. Contributors who retire due to injuries sustained in the course of duty receive a minimum pension of 72.75 per cent of the salary being received at last day of service. Contributors who retire medically unfit due to disability not incurred in the course of duty receive a pension based on length of service and salary at date of retirement if they have completed 20 years or more of service, or a gratuity representing 24 months' salary if they have completed less than 20 years' service. Pensions are adjusted annually in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. If a contributor resigns or is dismissed, the value of personal contributions is refunded, together with interest in certain cases.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund for the last six years are shown in the next table.

Police Superannuation Fund, New South Wales

Particulars	*Year ended 30 June* *1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
	Income ($'000)					
Contributions —						
Employees	4,952	5,915	6,880	11,626	12,612	13,673
Employers *(a)*	11,755	14,183	16,934	18,300	25,661	30,000
Other	4	5	9	10	10	15
Total income	**16,711**	**20,103**	**23,822**	**29,936**	**38,283**	**43,688**
	Expenditure ($'000)					
Pensions	15,957	18,640	22,264	27,706	35,791	40,909
Lump sum payments (retirement or death)	177	716	1,244	1,193	2,035	2,076
Refunds of contributions	369	554	716	837	579	550
Total expenditure	**16,503**	**19,909**	**24,224**	**29,736**	**38,405**	**43,535**
	Contributors and pensions (Number)					
Contributors current	**8,969**	**9,164**	**9,271**	**9,388**	**9,812**	**9,950**
Pensions current	**2,328**	**2,384**	**2,436**	**2,672**	**2,803**	**2,854**

(a) Paid by the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A widow, widower, mother, father, children or any other fully or partially dependent relative of a contributor who dies before retirement, other than from injuries sustained on duty, receives the equivalent of 24 months of final salary and, where service exceeds 17 years, an additional gratuity not exceeding one-twelfth of 2 months' final salary for each completed month of service after 17 years, up to and including completion of 35 years. However, a widow (or other relative as set out above) of a contributor who dies before retirement from injuries sustained on duty has the choice of accepting the same benefits payable to the relatives of other contributors who die before retirement (as described above) or receiving a lump sum gratuity in accordance with the Workers' Compensation Act, plus a minimum pension of 55 per cent of final salary. An allowance is also payable for the benefit of each child up to 18 years of age or to the conclusion of full-time education. Widows and dependent widowers of pensioners are entitled to 62.5 per cent of the spouse's pension, with certain exceptions.

Transport Retirement Fund and New South Wales Retirement Fund

The Transport Retirement Fund was set up on 1 July 1968, and took over the contributors, assets, and liabilities of the Railways Retirement Fund. The Fund is now closed to new contributors.

On 1 July 1983, the Transport Retirement Fund merged with the New South Wales Retirement Fund and, on 1 April 1984, the New South Wales Retirement Board was amalgamated with the Local Government Superannuation Board to form the Public Authorities Superannuation Board. These changes were organisational only and the existing superannuation schemes remained in operation. In April 1985, however, a new Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme commenced. Details of these new superannuation arrangements are given in the following text, under the heading 'Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme'.

Details of the benefits available under the Transport Retirement and New South Wales Retirement Funds are contained in previous issues of the N.S.W. Year Book.

Particulars of the income, expenditure, and contributors of the Transport Retirement Fund and the New South Wales Retirement Fund combined for the last six years are given in the next table.

Transport Retirement Fund and New South Wales Retirement Fund

Particulars	*Year ended 30 June*					
	1979	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984(b)*
	Income ($'000)					
Contributions —						
Employees	31,547	32,673	36,676	45,769	49,795	42,517
Employers	10,339	*(a)*62,478	37,141	44,458	63,118	58,853
Investment interest	20,804	21,148	26,259	r31,109	40,148	39,267
Total income	**62,690**	**116,299**	**100,075**	**r121,336**	**153,061**	**140,637**
	Expenditure ($'000)					
Pension payments	5,783	6,444	6,964	7,408	7,997	6,436
Lump sum payments (retirement or death)	8,930	*(a)*75,519	44,406	53,168	79,809	77,507
Refunds of contributions	1,436	1,496	1,872	2,649	2,128	1,368
Administration	1,085	1,221	1,566	1,821	2,731	1,977
Other	3,518	1,535	656	452	532	452
Total expenditure	**20,752**	**86,215**	**55,464**	**65,498**	**93,197**	**87,740**
	Contributors and pensions (Number)					
Contributors current	**58,020**	**60,338**	**59,882**	**61,264**	**64,777**	**63,852**
Pensions current	**2,499**	**2,531**	**2,512**	**2,484**	**2,434**	**2,389**

(a) The first group of contributors became entitled to a lump sum retirement benefit as from March 1979 (after 5 years' contributory service — see text above table). *(b)* For the 9 months to 31 March 1984. On 1 July 1983, the Transport Retirement Fund merged with the N.S.W. Retirement Fund and, on 1 April 1984, the N.S.W. Retirement Board was amalgamated with the Local Government Superannuation Board to form the Public Authorities Superannuation Board.

At 31 March 1984, the joint Funds' accumulated funds amounted to $357m. Investments of the Funds at that date totalled $412m: (comprising government securities, $186m; company securities, $27m; secured loans, $30m; land and buildings, $78m; and other investments, $90m).

Local Government Superannuation Schemes

In recent years there have been several schemes of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities, public hospitals, and certain other undertakings. These are described in previous issues of the N.S.W. Year Book.

Government Railways Superannuation Account

The Superannuation Account covers those employees (and ex-employees who had transferred, with continuation of superannuation rights, to certain other government authorities) who did not elect to join the Railways Retirement Fund, the Transport Retirement Fund, or the New South Wales Retirement Fund. The account has been closed to new members since June 1964.

Employees covered by the Superannuation Account contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent of their wages or salary, subject to a maximum contribution of $2.30 a fortnight, the employing authorities providing all that is necessary beyond these contributions. At 26 September 1984 the maximum pension payable was $3,630.93 per annum. Pensions and contributions are varied annually by the change in the Consumer Price Index. (Further details regarding the method of calculating the amount of pension payable are given on page 681 of Year Book No. 68.) In 1983-84, income of the Account amounted to $25.9m (including $25.8m employers' contributions) and expenditure amounted to $25.5m (including $25.5m for payment of pensions). At 30 June 1984, there were 1,865 contributors and 16,593 pensions were being paid. The balance of the Fund at 30 June 1984 was $1,279,099.

Omnibus and Motor Transport Employees' Gratuity Scheme

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948 and continued to take new entrants until 31 December 1967, employees of the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Division) (now the Urban Transit Authority) and the Department of Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. The gratuity is calculated on the length of service. It is payable to the widow, dependant, or estate of a deceased officer. The scheme is non-contributory.

Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme

Following the amalgamation of the Local Government Superannuation and New South Wales Retirement Boards in April 1984, the Public Authorities Superannuation Board examined their respective superannuation schemes with a view to moving towards greater uniformity of superannuation provisions. On 30 April 1985, the Public Authorities Superannuation Act, 1985 was assented to, and 1 July 1985 was proclaimed as the date of commencement of the Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme.

This legislation provides for:

(a) establishment of the Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme to provide superannuation cover for employees contributing to schemes administered by the Board and employees who would otherwise have been covered by these schemes on and after 1 July 1985;
(b) closure of the Local Government Pension and New South Wales Retirement Funds on and from 30 June 1985;
(c) automatic transfer of all Local Government Pension and New South Wales Retirement Fund contributors to the new scheme with protection of existing rights; and
(d) conditions for the transfer of contributors from the other closed local government schemes and the Transport Retirement Fund (to be prescribed by regulation):

Contributors from the Local Government Pension Fund will obtain higher retirement benefits while, for contributors from the Retirement Fund, the new scheme will provide comprehensive death and disablement benefits for the first time.

Features of the new scheme include:

(a) removal of discriminatory features through payment of the same death benefits, irrespective of sex or marital status;
(b) phasing-in of early voluntary retirement below age 60 (down to age by regulation;
(c) superannuation provision for permanent part-time employees;
(d) coverage of employees on leave without pay to that contributions will not be required in respect of that period;
(e) introduction of a preserved benefit; and
(f) greater flexibility in the contribution system so that periods of low contribution may be offset by periods of high contribution.

Pensions for Mine Workers

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Under-Secretary, New South Wales Superannuation Office, as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and oil-shale mines in New South Wales. Contributions by mine workers and mine owners are paid into the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund, from which benefits are paid. In February 1985, the weekly rates of ordinary contributions were $8.55 by each mine worker and $25.66 per worker by the mine owners.

The scheme was revised in 1978. Under the current scheme, a mine worker reaching compulsory retirement age becomes eligible for a lump sum benefit, subject to continuous employment as a mine worker (apart from interruptions approved or authorised by the Tribunal) for not less than 10 years immediately prior to retirement. The lump sum benefit is calculated at a prescribed amount for each completed calendar month of service. In February 1985, the prescribed amount was $171.04. A lump sum is also payable on permanent disability of a mine worker. The disablement lump sum benefit payable is that which would have been payable had the worker reached compulsory retirement age. Widows or other dependants are entitled to receive lump sum benefits on the death of mine workers. Provided mine workers can fulfil the normal compulsory retirement provisions, early retirement is now available at 55 years (if they have completed 30 years aggregate service) and at 58 years (if they have completed 25 years aggregate service).

For existing pensioners, the revised scheme provided for fortnightly payment of a full mine worker pension for the first five years of entitlement and, in subsequent years, for the reduction of this pension by the maximum amount of Commonwealth age or widows' pension payable for the particular category of person, provided the formula does not reduce the rate of pension payable. The pensions are indexed to the award wage of a loaderman in the New South Wales coal mining industry. In February 1985, the full mine worker pension for a married pensioner was $376.30 per fortnight.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in the last six years are shown in the next table.

Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund, New South Wales

Particulars	*Year ended 30 June* *1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Income ($'000)						
Contributions —						
State Treasury	32	16	—	—	—	—
Mine owners	13,520	16,031	18,967	23,922	25,960	24,912
Mine workers	4,500	5,319	6,308	7,994	8,666	8,309
Special *(a)*	9,902	11,748	13,900	17,543	19,039	18,268
Interest	1,811	1,403	1,659	3,192	4,506	4,850
Other income	2	2	24	3	21	12
Total income	**29,767**	**34,520**	**40,858**	**52,654**	**58,192**	**56,351**
Expenditure ($'000)						
Pensions	15,672	15,562	15,025	16,023	16,121	14,910
Lump sum	17,922	18,518	21,536	22,808	35,856	35,632
Administration, etc.	417	617	641	969	1,460	2,175
Transfer to reserves or deficit	(—)4,304	(—)231	3,656	12,854	4,755	3,634
Loss on realisation of investments	61	54	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure	**29,767**	**34,520**	**40,858**	**52,654**	**58,192**	**56,351**
Contributors, pensions and lump sum benefits (Number)						
Contributors current	**17,052**	**18,177**	**20,463**	**21,557**	**20,183**	**19,198**
Pensions current	**9,319**	**9,018**	**8,695**	**8,379**	**7,982**	**7,633**
Lump sum benefits approved	**470**	**468**	**426**	**424**	**596**	**556**

(a) Additional levy paid by mine owners towards provision for, or towards the payment of, benefits.

Mine workers who have been incapacitated by the inhalation of dust in coal or oil-shale mines in New South Wales and who have been awarded compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, are eligible for a subsidy payment from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' (Superannuation) Act, 1941.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1983-84 contributions by mine owners totalled $504,000, and subsidy payments $520,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 143 in June 1984 and the average cost per subsidy during 1983-84 was $130.89 per fortnight.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Under the provisions of the (Commonwealth) *Insurance Act 1973*, the Insurance Commissioner is responsible for the financial supervision of the general (non-life) insurance industry in Australia. The Act provides minimum financial standards to be met by all companies carrying on general insurance business or proposing to carry on general insurance business in Australia. (Government insurance offices are not subject to the provisions of this Act.)

In 1984, the Commonwealth Government enacted two pieces of legislation, the major portions of which have not yet been proclaimed. The Insurance (Agents and Brokers) Act is based on Report No. 16 of the Australian Law Reform Commission and seeks to regulate life and general insurance brokers and agents, with the overall aim of strengthening the financial stability of the insurance industry. The Insurance Contracts Act, based on Report No. 20 of the Law Reform Commission, reforms and modernises the law relating to contracts of both life and general insurance in order to improve the flow of information from the insurer to the insured, and to provide a uniform and fair set of rules to govern both insurer and insured.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in the next table. In general, insurance business is classified to the State where the policy is recorded and may not necessarily indicate the State of location of the risk. These statistics have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies and the return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. Statistics shown for a particular financial year relate, therefore, to those annual accounts which had a balance date falling at any time within that year.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry, as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

In the following table, *premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from 'earned premium income' appropriate to the year. Stamp duty and fire service charges paid are excluded. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year.

General Insurance, N.S.W.: Premiums and Claims by Class of Insurance ($'000)

	Premiums			*Claims*		
Class of insurance	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1983-83*
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	90,661	102,244	119,345	87,743	94,255	119,679
Loss of profits	13,297	14,613	13,715	6,214	13,077	8,277
Crop (including hailstone)	3,440	8,542	1,833	3,754	3,457	1,025
Houseowners' and householders'	140,182	171,626	211,976	95,421	112,976	129,851
Contractors' risks	9,337	13,486	14,078	8,165	13,650	13,287
Marine hull — private pleasure craft	7,143	7,437	8,269	5,778	6,414	6,464
— other	6,684	8,176	7,850	4,607	7,405	5,760
Marine cargo	31,823	32,731	34,727	18,764	23,103	22,851
Motor vehicle (including motor cycles)	376,081	435,329	517,514	330,531	391,456	408,788
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	317,811	357,261	400,727	237,424	296,281	405,072
Employers liability *(a)*	340,293	489,964	730,634	403,896	584,898	677,330
Public liability	41,283	54,706	72,091	30,882	39,354	43,100
Product liability	2,258	2,744	3,399	2,543	2,351	1,146
Professional indemnity	5,789	6,616	8,433	3,208	8,451	6,939
Burglary	13,873	16,747	19,135	10,130	11,468	14,771
Travel (including baggage)	11,983	14,362	14,833	7,634	8,535	7,561
Boiler/engineering/machinery breakdown	10,197	10,777	11,331	6,497	8,068	6,615
Plate glass	3,718	4,561	5,542	2,995	3,182	3,465
Guarantee	3,367	3,040	3,638	975	802	980
Livestock	2,807	3,357	3,507	2,443	3,304	4,111
Personal accident	29,858	34,245	34,789	16,640	17,835	17,465
Other	65,381	67,920	75,670	28,272	27,203	33,698
Total, all classes	**1,527,266**	**1,860,484**	**2,313,036**	**1,314,516**	**1,677,525**	**1,938,235**

(a) Excludes workers' compensation in coal mining industry.

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay this compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the division 'Employment' in Chapter 10 'Labour'.

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1943. Particulars are given in the division 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' in Chapter 14 'Transport and Communication'.

Government Insurance Office of New South Wales

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales conducts motor vehicles (third party) insurance business (being business conducted under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942) and general insurance business in addition to life insurance business (some details of which are given earlier in this division).

A summary of the revenue and expenditure of the General Insurance Division of the Office (excluding motor vehicles third party insurance and, since 1980-81, Government workers' compensation insurance) is shown for recent years in the next table.

Government Insurance Office of New South Wales: General Insurance Division *(a)*, Revenue and Expenditure
($'000)

Particulars	*Year ended 30 June* *1979*	*1980*	*1981(b)*	*1982(b)*	*1983(b)*	*1984(b)*
Earned premium income *(c)*	128,109	139,893	135,086	187,911	260,604	333,300
Investment income	31,684	34,818	33,088	32,975	44,443	65,988
Total income	**159,793**	**174,711**	**168,174**	**220,887**	**305,047**	**399,288**
Claims *(d)*	86,278	115,173	116,036	160,553	208,826	274,214
Contributions to: Fire Brigades	2,455	3,675	4,670	5,927	7,194	*(f)*13,654
Workers' Compensation Commission	585	471	547	1,032	985	1,103
Expenses of management	17,997	19,851	21,682	26,429	36,090	47,743
Total claims and expenses	**107,315**	**139,171**	**142,936**	**193,941**	**253,095**	**336,714**
Income tax *(e)*	**23,963**	**15,831**	**10,851**	**8,985**	**20,198**	**21,971**

(a) Excludes motor vehicle (third party) insurance. *(b)* Excludes Governmental Workers' Compensation Account. *(c)* Comprises premiums (less reinsurances) less increase, or plus decrease, in provision for unearned premiums (in 1983-84 the increase in this provision was $13,554,000). *(d)* Claims paid less decrease, or plus increase, in provision for outstanding claims (in 1983-84 the increase in this provision was $91,085,000). *(e)* The Government Insurance Office is not subject to Federal Income Tax but it makes a contribution equivalent to income tax to the N.S.W. Treasurer. *(f)* Includes an additional $5,500,000 to other years, to provide for conversion to a fully-funded basis.

For 1983-84, a dissection of 'earned premium income' between the various types of insurance was: Workers' compensation (non-Government) $165,349,000, Fire $55,219,000, General accident $111,316,000, Marine $1,416,000.

For the Governmental Workers' Compensation Account in 1983-84, premiums less reinsurances amounted to $34,023,000 and investment income was $6,162,000 while claims paid were $33,756,000, expenses of management were $2,946,000 and payment in lieu of income tax was $1,602,000.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure of the Motor Vehicles (Third Party) Insurance Division of the Government Insurance Office (being business conducted under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942) is set out below.

Government Insurance Office of New South Wales: Motor Vehicles (Third Party) Insurance Division, Revenue and Expenditure
($'000)

Particulars	*Year ended 30 June* *1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Net premiums *(a)*	223,955	251,935	291,067	330,771	369,566	412,952
Investment income	69,911	84,492	102,657	130,711	162,683	181,495
Total income	**293,867**	**336,427**	**393,724**	**461,482**	**532,249**	**594,447**
Claims paid	159,466	199,626	228,683	285,456	392,235	522,839
Commission for premium collection *(b)*	1,713	1,796	3,768	5,277	5,904	6,369
Expenses of management	2,583	3,151	3,871	5,091	6,016	7,183
Total claims and expenses	**163,763**	**204,573**	**236,322**	**295,823**	**404,155**	**536,391**

(a) Premiums less reinsurances and less increase in provision for unearned premiums. *(b)* Paid to Department of Motor Transport.

INTEREST RATES

BANK INTEREST RATES

Trading and Savings Banks

Under the Banking Act the Reserve Bank may, with the approval of the Australian Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the banks and the Reserve Bank; the ceilings on trading and savings bank deposit interest rates were removed in December 1980.

The trends in recent years in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the next table.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

In order to assist with its lending operations, the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia raises finance by way of private placements of transferable certificates of deposit and public term deposits. At the end February 1985, the bank offered interest rates on term deposits at 12.5, 12.75 and 13.0 per cent for 2, 3 and 5 years respectively; minimum lodgement was $10,000 with a maximum of $250,000.

Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited

Until August 1983, the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited raised its domestic funding through the issue of medium to long-term Transferable Certificates of Deposit to the Australian investing public. The first public issue of these Certificates of Deposit was made in March 1979. Recent issues have retained the restriction of $100 multiples but have increased the minimum subscription from $500 to $1,000. Interest rates on these securities, for the years 1980 to 1982, are shown in the next table.

Since August 1983, the Bank has issued domestic Transferable Certificates of Deposit on a continuous basis throughout the year. Interest rates change each week (on Wednesday) but are fixed for the term of an investment, which normally ranges between two and ten years. Since July 1984, Non-Transferable Certificates of Deposit have also been offered for periods of six or twelve months.

The Bank supplements its domestic funding program through the issue of securities in offshore markets. It also issues Negotiable Certificates of Deposit in the Australian short-term money market to cover its short-term liquidity needs.

Bank Interest Rates
(Per cent per annum)

Type of deposit or loan	At end of June 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TRADING BANKS *(a)* —					
Fixed deposits —					
Less than $50,000 (predominant rate) —					
30 days	. .	. .	12.50	11.00	11.00
3 months	8.00	11.00	13.50	11.50	11.00
6 months	9.00	11.75	14.50	11.50	11.50
12 months	10.00	11.75	14.00	12.00	11.50
24 months	10.00	11.25	14.00	11.50	11.50
48 months	10.00	11.25	14.00	11.50	12.00
Loans and advances (max. rate) —					
Overdrafts less than $100,000 *(b)*	12.50	13.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Unsecured personal loans (flat rate)	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.75	9.75
SAVINGS BANKS *(a)*					
Deposits (predominant rate) —					
Ordinary accounts					
Passbook —					
To $4,000	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Over $4,000	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Statement	5.00	8.00	11.00	11.00	10.00
Investment accounts *(c)*	8.00	10.00	12.50	11.00	9.75
Loans and advances —					
Housing loans to individuals (predominant rate)	10.00	11.50	13.50	12.50	11.50
Other loans less than $100,000 (Max. rate) *(b)*	10.50	12.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA —					
Transferable certificates of deposit *(d)* —					
2 years	. .	. .	. .	. .	12.50
4 years	11.80	13.50	16.00	*(e)*13.80	13.00
5 years	11.80	13.50	. .	*(e)*13.80	. .
7 years	11.90	13.50	. .	. .	. .
10 years	11.90	13.50	. .	. .	. .

(a) Source: Reserve Bank. *(b)* Rates on amounts of $100,000 or more were subject to negotiation between banks and their customers. From 29 April 1985, the maximum rate restriction was removed. *(c)* Subject to minimum deposit and withdrawal, and balance of account requirements. *(d)* For latest issue, minimum deposit $1,000 and thereafter in multiples of $100, to a maximum of $50,000. *(e)* Rates at end of August 1983 for certificates issued on a continuous basis (see text above table).

COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELDS AND MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST RATES

Commonwealth Treasury Bond Yields

Commonwealth Treasury Bonds are a fixed term, fixed interest investment and are listed on Australian Stock Exchanges.

Between April 1980 and May 1982 Commonwealth Treasury Bonds were issued under 'tap' arrangements. Under these arrangements, Commonwealth Bonds were available in one or more maturities on a more or less continuous basis throughout the year, in contrast to the previous practice of issuing new Commonwealth Bonds through periodic cash loans. Details of each new tap stock (including the amount of each stock which might be issued, the coupon interest rate, and the initial price and yield at which each stock would be offered) were announced at issue. Subsequent prices and yields were made available daily by the Reserve Bank. The minimum subscription was $5,000 face value and subscriptions above that were in multiples of $1,000. On 17 May 1982, Tap Stock Number 22, August 1985 bonds, with a coupon rate of 16.00 per cent per annum and initial yield of 16.40 per cent was offered.

In June 1982, the Australian Loan Council decided to introduce a tender system for selling Bonds to replace the tap system as the sole method by which these Bonds are sold.

Under this system, a number of tenders is conducted each year, the duration of each tender normally running to a four or five-week timetable. A number of maturity dates with associated coupon interest rates are available in each tender. Bids to a tender are either competitive or non-competitive, depending on the amount of the bid. Bidding must be on a competitive basis for amounts of $100,000 and above in a particular series in a tender and competitive bidders must be registered in advance with the Reserve Bank. Competitive bidding is on the basis of yield to maturity (having regard to the maturity date and coupon interest rate of the series) and the return on successful bids is at the yield bid. Non-competitive bidding is for the smaller investor, bidding for amounts from $1,000 to $100,000 (in $1,000 increments) in a particular series in a tender. Non-competitive bidders do not have to be registered and bidding is on the basis of amount (face value) only. The yield on non-competitive bids is determined by the weighted average issue yield of successful competitive bids for the particular series of Bonds. For the first tender, which closed on 5 August 1983, the weighted average yields for the various maturity dates were: 16.45 per cent (maturing April 1984), 16.64 per cent (April 1986), and 16.59 per cent (April 1988). For the tender which closed on 22 January 1985, the weighted average yields for the maturity dates were : 12.82 per cent (maturing February 1989), 13.14 per cent (February 1992), 13.25 per cent (February 1995) and 13.49 (February 2000).

The trend in the yields on Commonwealth Bonds is illustrated in the next table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from Sydney Stock Exchange prices of the securities issued after 1 November 1968. The monthly yields are averages of daily yields (based on contract price excluding brokerage), for the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month for theoretical 2-year, 5-year, and 20-year securities.

Loan Borrowings by Local and Semi-Government Authorities

Prior to 1983 the Australian Loan Council set maximum interest rates to apply to borrowing by local and semi-government authorities (although the major electricity authorities were not subject to Loan Council program controls after June 1982). At its meeting in June 1983 the Council removed formal restrictions on the terms and conditions (including maximum interest rates) of borrowings by local and semi-government authorities. All such matters are now determined by the relevant State member of the Loan Council. However, the Loan Council Secretariat is continuing to publish indicative coupon interest rates for private borrowings by smaller authorities (those which individually borrow not more than $1.8 million per annum); the indicative rates are set at a margin above Commonwealth bond yields. Higher rates may be approved by State Treasuries. The Loan Council continues to set a ceiling on total overseas conventional borrowings. At its June 1984 meeting, however, the Loan Council agreed to allow a trial of new arrangements whereby all borrowings by Commonwealth and State authorities (with minor exceptions) are to be confined to voluntarily agreed 'global' limits. These arrangements allow the States greater freedom in regard to the timing, form and allocation of borrowings between authorities within an agreed global limit. Borrowings by both 'larger' and 'smaller' authorities must be accommodated within each State's overall allocation. The weighted average yields for public loans (ruling at the end of the month shown) are contained in the next table.

Premier State Bonds

In June 1983, in terms of the Treasury Corporation Act, 1983, the New South Wales Treasury Corporation was established as the central borrowing authority for semi-government bodies and electricity county councils. The Premier State Bonds issued by the Corporation require a minimum deposit of $100 and deposits thereafter in multiples of $100; there is no maximum limit. The first Premier State Bonds opened on 17 June 1983 and closed on 30 June 1983. Options with respective interest rates were: 2 years (13.7 per cent), 4 years (14.55), 7 years (15.1), 10 years (15.6) and 15 years (15.6). Series number 8, which opened on 8 February 1985 and closed on 28 February 1985, carried the following options and interest rates: 2 years (12.75 per cent), 4 years (12.90) and 7 years (13.10).

Australian Savings Bonds

Australian Savings Bonds were first issued in January 1976 to replace Special Bonds. These securities, which may be subscribed to in $20 multiples, embody simple terms and are encashable at par on one month's notice. Interest is payable six-monthly until redemption in 7 years. There are less favourable conditions for encashment before the first interest date unless the securities have been held for three months or more (usually an interest rate which is about 2 per cent lower than that quoted for the term of the security). The maximum individual holding of Australian Savings Bonds and Special Bonds, all series combined, is $200,000. Rates contained in the next table are the rates payable (for the term of the loan) on the series open for subscription at the end of the month shown.

Official Short-term Money Market

Authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market accept loans in amounts of $50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan. The interest rates shown in the next table were compiled by the Reserve Bank and are the weighted average of daily figures for the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

Finance Companies Debenture Stock

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time and from company to company. The rates of interest offered on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks are shown in the next table. The ranges of interest rates were current at the end of the month shown and were compiled by the Reserve Bank.

Building Societies in New South Wales

Under the (State) Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967, the Minister for Housing, on the recommendation of the Permanent Building Societies Advisory Committee, sets maximum rates of interest which Permanent Building Societies are permitted to pay on deposits. In the case of building societies which issue shares in lieu of accepting deposits, the Minister also sets the maximum rates of dividend in respect of those shares, and these rates are set equal to the maximum rates of interest payable on deposits. Prior to April 1982, maximum rates were set for the different types of deposits accepted by building societies (ordinary, fixed term and investment account deposits). However, from 23 April 1982, only a single maximum deposit rate is set (currently 17.5 per cent) and societies fix deposit rates equal to or less than this maximum rate for their various investment options. In April 1985, the State Government introduced legislation which, when proclaimed, will substantially deregulate the State's building societies. Under this legislation, the maximum deposit rate of 17.5 per cent will be removed.

The rates of interest applicable on building society deposits at the end of December or June in recent years are shown in the next table. Fixed term deposits require a minimum amount to be deposited. Investment accounts have minimum deposit and withdrawal and minimum balance of account requirements, and are subject to special notice of withdrawal.

Credit Unions in New South Wales

In accordance with the Credit Union Act, the Minister for Housing, on the recommendation of the Credit Union Advisory Committee, sets maximum rates of interest which credit unions are permitted to pay on deposits. Prior to May 1982, maximum rates were set for the different types of deposit accepted by credit unions. From 26 May 1982, however, only a single maximum deposit rate is set (currently 17.5 per cent) and credit unions fix deposit rates equal to, or less than, this maximum rate for their various investment options. The rates of interest applicable on credit union deposits at the end of December or June in recent years are shown in the next table.

Commonwealth Security Yields and Miscellaneous Interest Rates *(a)* (per cent per annum)

	June				
Type of security, deposit, or loans	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
COMMONWEALTH SECURITY YIELDS *(b)* —					
TREASURY BONDS *(c)* —					
2 year term	11.50	13.20	16.40	13.70	12.20
5 year term	11.78	13.15	16.40	14.35	12.90
10 year term	11.76	13.15	16.40	14.85	13.75
15 year term	11.78	13.15	16.40	15.00	14.10
LOCAL AND SEMI-GOVERNMENT SECURITIES *(b) (d)* —					
Less than 5 years	12.30	14.51	17.32	14.39	13.04
5 years or more	12.53	14.41	17.35	15.52	13.88
NEW SOUTH WALES TREASURY CORPORATION — PREMIER STATE BONDS *(e)* —					
2 years	..	..	..	13.70	..
3 years	..	..	..	..	12.90
4 years	..	..	..	..	..
5 years	..	..	..	..	13.25
7 years	..	..	..	15.10	13.50
10 years	..	..	..	15.60	13.75
15 years	..	..	..	15.60	..
AUSTRALIAN SAVINGS BONDS	9.75	12.25	13.25	12.25	11.25
OFFICIAL SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET *(b)* —					
Rate on loans outstanding	10.34	13.04	14.88	9.76	11.42
FINANCE COMPANIES *(b) (f)* —					
1 year debentures	10.00-11.00	13.25-14.00	16.50-17.00	12.75-13.25	11.75-12.50
2 year debentures	10.50-11.50	12.50-14.25	16.50-17.00	13.00-14.00	12.50-13.00
5 year debentures	11.75-12.25	13.50-14.75	15.75-17.00	14.00-14.75	13.00-13.50
BUILDING SOCIETIES IN N.S.W. *(g)* —					
Standard range of rates on deposits in permanent building societies	8.00-10.50	8.00-13.00	*(h)*9.50-17.50	7.00-13.50	5.00-12.50
CREDIT UNIONS *(i)* —					
(max. rate on deposits) —					
No fixed term	9.00	10.00	13.00	11.00	9.00
Notice of withdrawal account	9.50	11.00	14.00	13.00	10.50
Fixed term —					
Over 3 months	10.50	13.50	17.50	14.50	14.00

(a) See explanatory text above table relating to each type of security, deposit or loan. *(b)* Source: Reserve Bank. *(c)* From June 1981, assessed secondary market yields (before brokerage) on non-rebate bonds on last business day of the month. Before June 1981, theoretical yields (before brokerage) on non-rebate bonds, based on stock exchange trading and averaged for the week centred on the last Wednesday of the month. *(d)* Weighted average yields on securities traded on stock exchanges in Sydney and Melbourne in the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month. *(e)* Minimum deposit $100 and thereafter in multiples of $100. *(f)* Finance companies associated with major trading banks. Range of interest rates current at end of month. *(g) Source:* Permanent Building Societies Association. *(h)* From 23 April 1982, rates obtainable over the full range of investment options. *(i) Source:* Association of N.S.W. Credit Unions Limited.

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation and administrative procedures regulating the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales are now part of a uniform scheme covering the six States and the Australian Capital Territory. Prior to the introduction of the uniform scheme, the principal legislation regulating companies in this State was the (New South Wales) Companies Act, 1961. This Act has now been repealed and from 1 July 1982, has been replaced by the Companies (New South Wales) Code.

In December 1978 the Commonwealth and the six States executed a Formal Agreement that provided the framework for a co-operative Commonwealth-State scheme for a uniform system of law and administration in relation to companies and the regulation of the securities industry in the six States and the Australian Capital Territory. The agreement provided for:

(a) a Ministerial Council, consisting of the Ministers of the Commonwealth and the States responsible for the administration of laws concerning companies and securities;
(b) a National Companies and Securities Commission, responsible to the Ministerial Council for the administration of the scheme's legislation and having the power to delegate much of its powers and functions to Gexisting State administrations (i.e. in N.S.W., to the Corporate Affairs Commission); and
(c) the establishment of a uniform system of laws relating to companies and company takeovers and the regulation of the securities industry.

In 1979, 1980 and 1981, the Commonwealth Government passed a series of Acts which established the basis for the co-operative scheme:

(a) the *National Companies and Securities Commission Act 1979*, which established the National Companies and Securities Commission in March, 1980;
(b) the *Securities Industry Act 1980*, which created the securities industry code to provide for the regulation of the securities industry, including the licensing and supervision of stockbrokers and other dealers in securities, the prohibition of various undesirable practices with respect to dealings in securities and the conducting of inspections and investigations by the National Companies and Securities Commission into matters relating to dealing in securities and the business or affairs of stock exchanges, dealers in securities, or investment advisers;
(c) the *Companies (Acquisition of Shares) Act 1980*, which provides a code to ensure the protection of shareholders in company takeovers by ensuring that they are placed in a position to make an informed decision in a takeover situation. Specifically, this Act provides that shareholders should be aware of the identity of any person who proposes to acquire a substantial interest in their company, have a reasonable time to consider any takeover proposal, be supplied with sufficient information to assess the merits of any takeover proposal, and have equal opportunities with all other shareholders in sharing in any benefits created by the proposed takeover;
(d) the *Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1980*, which created a code to ensure the uniform interpretation of all the legislation under this national scheme; and
(e) the *Companies Act 1981*, which sets out the revised Australian companies code to provide for the regulation of the formation and conduct of companies and which is based on the former Companies Acts of the States with certain modifications (the most important modifications being those which provide for a company incorporated in any one of the participating States or Territories to lodge all necessary documents with the corporate affairs office in its place of incorporation, without the need to lodge documents in other participating States or Territories in which it carries on business).

In 1981, the State Government passed complementary legislation to ensure that the National Commission, and the system of laws it administers, has effect in this State, and that the State Corporate Affairs Commission can exercise functions delegated to it by the National Commission. The Commonwealth Acts, as applied in New South Wales (with certain minor amendments to translate the Commonwealth provisions for application in New South Wales), are known as 'Codes' i.e. the Securities Industry (New South Wales) Code, the Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (New South Wales) Code, the Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (New South Wales) Code and the Companies (New South Wales) Code.

The co-operative scheme provides that amendments to the Commonwealth Acts must be approved by the Ministerial Council and that, once enacted, the amendments will apply automatically to State jurisdictions, subject to the making of regulations to effect any necessary local modifications.

The New South Wales Corporate Affairs Commission comprises three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The objectives of the Commission include ensuring compliance with legislation within its jurisdiction; the registration of companies and business names operating within New South Wales; meeting public demand for information required to be maintained at the Commission in respect of companies, businesses and persons; exercising a protective role in relation to investors and creditors; and ensuring securities dealings occur in a fair and informed market.

Registration of Companies

Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two. Companies may be of five kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be (1) *limited-liability companies* with the liability of members limited *(a)* to the amount unpaid on shares, *(b)* by guarantee, or *(c)* by both the amount unpaid on shares and guarantee; or (2) *unlimited companies*, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (3) *no-liability companies*, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for fourteen days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Particulars of the registrations of companies in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table.

Registrations of Companies Incorporated in N.S.W.

Registrations	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
	Number					
New limited companies registered —						
Limited by guarantee	144	173	192	176	195	237
Limited by shares —						
Proprietary	11,582	15,331	21,955	27,219	20,822	14,338
Other	13	18	9	5	34	178
Increases of capital of limited companies	1,004	618	733	734	n.a.	n.a.
New no-liability companies registered	2	13	10	10	6	10
	Nominal capital ($'000)					
New limited companies registered —						
Limited by shares —						
Proprietary	894,005	1,176,033	2,416,589	4,392,031	n.a.	n.a.
Other	47,161	58,450	38,020	148,000	n.a.	n.a.
Increases of capital of limited companies	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New no-liability companies registered	510	3,307,223	353,500	240,000	n.a.	n.a.

The number of companies on the register in New South Wales at 30 June 1983 and 1984, together with the numbers of 'recognised' companies permitted to operate in the State, are shown in the following table.

Number of companies on register and recognised companies, N.S.W.

Classification of company	*At 30 June*		*Classification of company*	*At 30 June*	
	1983	*1984*		*1983*	*1984*
Local companies —			*Foreign companies (b) —*		
Unlimited	257	275	*Operating*	(*b*)892	974
Limited by shares —			*In liquidation*	180	176
Public	1,843	1,934	*Subject to action for removal from register*	389	356
Proprietary	209,166	217,797			
No-liability	130	131			
In liquidation	4,827	5,906			
Subject to action for removal from register	8,904	7,759	**Total foreign companies**	**(*b*)1,461**	**1,506**
Limited by guarantee	3,107	3,287			
Section 66 companies (a)	841	879	*Recognised companies (b)*	(*b*)12,920	14,022
Total local companies	**229,075**	**237,968**	**Total, registered and recognised**	**243,456**	**253,496**

(a) Companies formed to provide recreation or amusement or to promote commerce, industry, art, science, religion, charity, pension or superannuation schemes or for other community purposes may be registered as a company with limited liability but without the word 'limited' in their name. These companies may be exempted from certain provisions of the Companies Act. *(b)* Companies incorporated in any other Australian State (but not the Northern Territory), and carrying on business in New South Wales, are permitted to operate in New South Wales as 'recognised' companies rather than having to register as 'foreign' companies.

STOCK EXCHANGES

There are two recognised stock exchanges in New South Wales providing a market for securities (i.e. debentures, stocks, shares, bonds or notes issued by Governments, governmental authorities, public companies, etc.). The main one is conducted in Sydney, and the other in Newcastle.

Stock exchanges in New South Wales are regulated by the Securities Industry (New South Wales) Code, which is part of the uniform system of law and administration regulating companies and the security industry in Australia (as described in the previous sub-section, 'Incorporated Companies').

The Securities Industry Code provides that a stock market may be conducted in New South Wales only by an approved stock exchange, requires certain persons engaged in the securities industry to be licensed, prescribes the accounting records (and the trust accounts) to be maintained by dealers in securities and provides for their audit, requires stockbrokers to deposit two-thirds (or such lesser proportion as may be prescribed) of the moneys held by them in trust with their stock exchange, directs stock exchanges to establish a fidelity fund, and provides penalties for such offences as stock market manipulation, false trading and market-rigging transactions, insider trading, and false and misleading statements.

In terms of the Securities Industry Code, a stock exchange must pay the interest it receives from investment of trust moneys deposited with it by stockbrokers, the proceeds of annual fidelity fund contributions it levies on brokers, and certain other receipts, to its fidelity fund. It may use the fund to compensate persons for losses arising from defalcation of its members or their employees or to pay to official receivers or trustees of bankrupt members amounts to make up or reduce deficiencies in respect of debts arising from dealings in securities (the maximum amount payable in respect of any one broker being $500,000).

Sydney Stock Exchange

The purpose of the Sydney Stock Exchange, which dates back to 1871, is to provide a market for the trading of securities.

The Sydney Stock Exchange is governed by a committee of ten exchange members who are elected annually by the membership of the exchange. Applicants for membership to the Sydney Stock Exchange should have been employed for at least four years in the stockbroking business and hold appropriate educational qualifications. The members of the Stock Exchange must meet certain financial requirements. All member firms dealing with the public shall ensure that at all times the liquidity capital in the business is not less than $50,000 for a partnership or $200,000 for an incorporated firm or 5 per cent of the aggregate indebtedness, whichever is the greater.

In June 1984 there were 248 members of the Exchange and 1,000 corporations listed for quotation on the Official List. The types of securities traded on the exchange include shares of public companies (industrial and mining), company debentures and unsecured notes, government and semi-government securities, and options. Since 1977 the Sydney and Melbourne Stock Exchanges have operated as joint exchanges thus allowing members of either exchange to have access to both trading floors.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (AIDC) was established by the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970* and commenced operations in 1971. Within the objectives and broad policy guidelines defined in the Act, the Corporation operates independently of the Commonwealth Government as a commercial enterprise governed by its own Board of Directors.

The Corporation has a capital of $150m, to be subscribed by the Commonwealth Government in instalments, but with the whole of the capital being available if required to meet obligations. The paid-up capital at 30 June 1984 was $87.5m.

The central objectives of the Corporation are to promote the establishment, development, and advancement of Australian industries and support local participation in the ownership and control of industries and resources. Consistent with these objectives and the principle that AIDC must operate on a commercial basis and assist only in ventures which can demonstrate sound prospects, the Corporation provides finance (obtained by borrowing both in Australia and overseas) for Australian firms (including local firms with foreign partners) engaged in industries concerned with the manufacture, processing, treatment, transportation or distribution of goods, or the development or use of natural resources (including the recovery of minerals), or technology and activities that are connected with or incidental to those industries.

The 35 proposals approved in 1983-84 involved a new financial commitment of $270m. Since beginning operations, the Corporation has undertaken cumulative total commitments in Australia of $1,145m.

The Corporation's net profit after tax for 1983-84 was $17.0m and total capital and reserves at 30 June 1984 were $150m. Total assets were $1,186m.

BANKRUPTCY

Under *the Bankruptcy Act 1966,* a sequestration order may be made by a Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy, on a bankruptcy petition presented by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of the indebtedness is not less than $1,000. A debtor may also become a bankrupt by the presentation to the Registrar in Bankruptcy of a petition and the acceptance thereof by the Registrar. Upon bankruptcy, the property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors is vested in the Official Trustee in Bankruptcy or a private (registered) trustee of the bankrupt estate. The Act provides for alternatives to bankruptcy by way of a deed of assignment, deed of arrangement, or composition. The debtor's estate can be assigned to another person, generally an accountant, to be managed until all debts are paid; a deed of arrangement is entered into directly between the debtor and his creditors as to how the debt will be repaid; and a deed of composition is used where the creditors agree to accept, in full settlement, a proportion of the money owing.

The following statement shows particulars of bankruptcies (comprising sequestrations and debtors' petitions), orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates, deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, and compositions in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act in each of the last six years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Bankruptcy Proceedings, New South Wales

		Year ended 30 June					
Particulars		*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Bankruptcies —							
Number		945	1,078	1,208	1,166	956	1,160
Liabilities	$'000	26,741	44,732	36,909	31,388	20,476	76,302
Assets	$'000	11,044	14,094	17,685	13,270	12,220	10,724
Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates —							
Number		6	5	7	2	8	1
Liabilities	$'000	2,006	71	984	39	500	23
Assets	$'000	188	14	—	44	251	6
Deeds and compositions *(a)* —							
Deeds of assignment —							
Number		58	96	81	70	72	99
Liabilities	$'000	3,304	4,906	4,561	9,971	5,199	14,833
Assets	$'000	1,652	1,473	1,787	1,439	1,691	12,125
Deeds of arrangement —							
Number		13	25	31	33	37	31
Liabilities	$'000	2,579	1,764	2,194	3,189	3,306	20,477
Assets	$'000	374	284	638	487	3,002	2,387
Compositions —							
Number		31	38	34	59	42	48
Liabilities	$'000	9,287	1,254	1,083	1,755	2,501	10,235
Assets	$'000	145	216	202	296	473	1,577
Total bankruptcies, etc.							
Number		**1,053**	**1,242**	**1,361**	**1,330**	**1,115**	**1,339**
Liabilities	$'000	**43,917**	**52,727**	**45,731**	**46,342**	**31,982**	**121,870**
Assets	$'000	**13,403**	**16,081**	**20,312**	**15,536**	**17,637**	**26,819**

(a) Under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act.

An industry classification of bankrupts, deceased debtors, and debtors who entered into deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, or compositions under Part X of the Act during the last two years is shown in the following table.

Industry Classification of Bankrupts, etc., New South Wales

Industry Classification	*Year ended 30 June* *1982* *Business bankruptcies (a)*	*Non-business bankruptcies (b)*	*1983* *Business bankruptcies (a)*	*Non-business bankruptcies (b)*
Primary production	20	12	18	6
Mining and quarrying	1	6	6	9
Manufacturing	31	42	37	26
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	4	5	6	5
Building and construction	83	52	120	46
Transport and storage	56	44	61	47
Communication	2	2	5	4
Finance and property	7	8	10	12
Commerce	97	92	97	52
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	—	10	2	16
Community and business services (inc. professional)	77	76	55	41
Amusement, hotel and other accommodation, cafes, personal services, etc.	27	17	76	21
Other industries	7	7	28	17
Industry inadequately described or not stated	6	82	45	34
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment	—	167	8	194
Total bankrupts etc. *(c)*	**418**	**622**	**574**	**530**

(a) Employers and persons who had been previously self-employed in a trade, business, or profession which was connected with the bankruptcy or arrangement with creditors. *(b)* Wage and salary earners and all other persons including pensioners having no remunerative employment. *(c)* Totals shown may not agree with the total number of bankruptcies shown in the previous table due to different sources of the data.

MONEYLENDING ACT

Legislation passed by the New South Wales parliament in December 1981 repealed previous legislation regulating consumer credit transactions including the Moneylending Act and established a single Act, the Consumer Credit Act, 1981, to encompass the regulation of these transactions. This Act was amended and extended by the Credit Act, 1984, the final parts of which were proclaimed on 28 February 1985. The main provisions of the new legislation are described in Chapter 22 'Consumer Protection'.

The number of money-lender's licences in force in New South Wales at 31 March 1983 was 3,195.

STATUTORY TRUSTEE COMPANIES

These companies are the only independent incorporated bodies authorised by the Trustee Companies Act to administer estates of deceased persons in New South Wales. In addition they offer a complete range of fiduciary services, including assets and investment management and supervision, taxation services, retirement planning, pastoral and property management, family trusts, charitable trusts and foundations. They may also act as trustee for the holders of debentures and notes on issue to the public, and for Cash Management, Property and other Unit Trusts.

All the companies have established Common Funds to permit the blending of trust funds into a common investment pool. These funds offer a quality and spread of investments not otherwise available to small estates.

Recent growth in trust funds under management is shown in the following table. This information has been provided by New South Wales member companies of the Trustee Companies Association of Australia and New Zealand.

Statutory Trustee Companies: Trust Funds Administered ($m)

	1982	1983	1984
Stock and Debentures	479.3	517.0	559.2
Advances on Mortgages	146.6	165.8	187.0
Real Estate, Farms, etc.	774.8	813.4	1,244.5
Shares	452.4	596.3	642.2
Deposits, Cash etc.	141.8	124.7	217.8
Unit Trusts, Superannuation Funds etc.	149.7	211.0	239.7
Other	8.3	7.3	28.2
Total Trust Funds Administered	**2,152.9**	**2,435.5**	**3,118.6**

The values in the preceding table are shown at the time the assets came under control of the trustee companies. In addition to these trust funds, the companies acted as Trustee for debenture and note holders of approximately $17,254m, for the financial year 1983-84.

FURTHER REFERENCES

ABS Publications (Central Office): *Banking, Australia* (Catalogue No. 5605.0). *Financial Corporations Statistics, Australia* (5617.0). *Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia* (5632.0). *Terminating Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia* (5633.0). *Credit Unions: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia* (5618.0). *Finance Companies, Australia* (5614.0). *Finance Companies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia* (5616.0). *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, Australia* (5631.0). *Life Insurance, Australia* (5622.0). *General Insurance, Australia* (5620.0).

ABS Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 1302.1). *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of Corporate Affairs Commission, (Commonwealth) National Companies and Securities Commission, Australian Industry Development Corporation and Sydney Stock Exchange. Australian Stock Exchange Journal (monthly). Reports on Bankruptcy by the (Commonwealth) Attorney-General. Reserve Bank of Australia: Occasional Paper No. 7, *Submission to the Committee of Inquiry into The Australian Financial System.* Reserve Bank of Australia: *Reserve Bank Bulletin* (monthly). Annual Reports of the Reserve Bank of Australia, State Bank of New South Wales, Commonwealth Development Bank, Australian Resources Development Bank, Primary Industry Bank of Australia, Government Insurance Office of New South Wales. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia: Parliamentary Paper No. 167/1980, *Interim Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System* (May 1980); Parliamentary Paper No. 208/1981, *Final Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System* (November 1981); *The Martin Report into the Australian Financial System* (22 February 1984).

Addendum

MAJOR ECONOMIC EVENTS OR POLITICAL STATEMENTS
1985

This Addendum contains a list of the major economic events or political statements which occurred during the period January to November 1985. These are arranged (chronologically) under the appropriate subject (in this case, the chapter headings used in this Year Book). Although some of these items may have been incorporated into the text in this current edition of the Year Book, many other items shown took place after the chapters had been updated. The major sources for these items were: the Prime Minister's Address to the Nation on the Government's Youth Policy (August); Commonwealth Ministerial Statements (especially the May, July and September Treasurer's Statements); the Commonwealth Budget (August); Results of the Premier's Conference (May); the State Budget (September); the September agreement for the extension of the Prices and Income Accord; Decisions of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; and the Reserve Bank of Australia's (monthly) Statistical Bulletin.

Readers may also wish to consult Appendix A which contains a list of 'Principal Events in the History of New South Wales' (with particular detailed emphasis on events which occurred in the last few years).

CHAPTER 5, SOCIAL WELFARE

Carer's Pension

The Commonwealth Government introduced from 1985 a carer's pension (subsuming the spouse carer's pension) for people who provide constant care and attention to a severely handicapped aged or invalid pension spouse or near relative on a long term basis in a private home. *Commonwealth Budget Statement, August*

State Government Cash Grants

From 1 October 1985, the State Government tightened the guidelines for supplementary social security assistance. Cash grants will be limited to families where children would otherwise be put at risk or would require substitute care. These guidelines had been put into effect earlier, as a result of the Premier's May statement to Ministers. *State Budget, September*

Home and Community Care for Aged and Disabled

A new Home and Community Care Program for the aged and the disabled is being negotiated with the States involving Commonwealth expenditure of $118m; of which $35m represents additional expenditure for new and expanded services. This program will enable the elderly and disabled to receive care and assistance at home from community groups.

A further $5m is being provided for the first phase of the new Community Disability Services Program in addition to $145m required for ongoing programs. The program is designed to enhance community involvement with the disabled and improve rehabilitation services. *Commonwealth Budget, August*

Commonwealth Government Social Welfare Benefits

The 1985 Commonwealth Budget made provision for increased levels of social security payments over and above the existing indexation arrangements. This includes from November 1985 an increase of $3 a week in the single adult rate of unemployment benefit for those aged 21 and over. That rise will be in addition to the November indexation increase of $3.25 a week, which together will increase the single adult unemployment benefit by $6.25 to $91.45 a week.

From May 1986 there will also be a $10 increase in the income test free area for unemployment and sickness beneficiaries, increasing the amount they can earn without losing part of their benefit by 50 per cent to $30 a week.

To assist pensioners and lower income families with children, there will be a $2 a week increase in the additional benefit for each child and a $2 increase in the rate of the family income supplement from November 1985.

The mother's and guardian's allowance, payable to single parent pensioners or beneficiaries with children, will increase by $2 a week from May 1986.

Commonwealth Government Assistance to the Unemployed

Unemployment benefits for single people under 18 will be standardised from 1 November 1985 at $50 a week, an increase of $5 a week for those on unemployment benefits for less than 6 months. It will be held at this rate until the end of 1987. It will then be increased and indexed annually thereafter. An intermediate rate of unemployment benefit will be introduced for the single unemployed aged 18-20 from November 1985. This rate will be set at $88.20 a week, an increase of $3 a week on the current level.

Rental assistance of up to $10 a week will be available from May 1986 for those aged 18 and over who are living independently and who have been receiving the unemployment benefit for more than six months. Those people will therefore be eligible for a maximum benefit of $98.20 a week, an increase of $13 a week on the existing rate. *Commonwealth Budget, August*

Relief of 'Poverty Traps'

From 1 November 1986, the amount of private income pensioners may earn without affecting the pension under the income test will be raised from $30 to $40 per week for single pensioners and from $50 to $70 for pensioner couples. Pensioners earning in the range $30 to $40 per week may continue to incur a small tax liability, but will no longer be subject to the 50¢ in the dollar income test as well. The separate income test on rent assistance, under which 50¢ in rent assistance is withdrawn from each dollar of income earned, will be abolished, and rent assistance will be included in the general income test. For pensioners with children, the weekly income which may be earned without affecting the pension will be increased from $6 to $12 for each child. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

CHAPTER 6, HEALTH

Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme

From 1 July 1985, the general patient contribution under the pharmaceutical benefits scheme will be increased to $5 per prescription. *Treasurer's Statement, May*

Medicare Levy Ceiling

The Medicare levy was introduced on 1 February 1984 at an annual rate of one per cent of taxable income. The levy applies to all residents — subject to certain exemptions — with taxable incomes above defined low income thresholds. A common levy ceiling has applied to single persons and (legal or *de facto*) married couples; (from 1 November 1984 this was $750 per annum). From 1 July 1985 there will be no ceiling on the Medicare levy payable by a taxpayer. This change will be reflected in revised PAYE arrangements from 1 November 1985 and in 1985-86 provisional tax.

Medical Benefits

As from 1 September 1985, medical benefits are to be amended as follows:

(*a*) registered health insurance organisations will provide gap insurance as part of their existing health insurance tables to cover the difference between the Medicare benefit and the schedule fee for medical services provided to private patients in public and private hospitals; and

(*b*) all health insurance offered will be required to comply with the community rating principle. Risk rated insurance will not be permitted except under existing policies where guaranteed renewal rights exist.

Medical Expenses Rebate

A rebate is to be introduced, with effect from 1985-86, to provide assistance to taxpayers who incur high medical expenses which are not fully covered by Government health programs. The rebate will apply at the standard rate of tax (currently 30 cents in the $1) to the excess of net medical expenditures over $1,000 in the year of income. The rebate will apply to the range of medical expenses covered by the previous concessional expenditure rebate.

Increase in Low Income Thresholds for Medicare Levy

In 1984-85, the low income thresholds were: $7,110 for single persons and $11,803 for married couples and sole parents, with a $1,330 addition to the threshold for each dependent child or student. These will be increased to $7,526, $12,504 and $1,530 respectively in 1985-86. These changes will be reflected in revised PAYE arrangements from 1 November 1985 and in 1985-86 provisional tax. *Commonwealth Budget Statement, August*

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

The Commonwealth Government will allocate $8m to combat the spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). These initiatives include blood screening, research at the National Reference Laboratory, development of blood screening kits by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission, research funding and contributions to programs operated by the States and Territories. *Commonwealth Budget Statement, August*

CHAPTER 7, EDUCATION

Overseas Students Charge

Overseas students attending Australian universities and colleges of advanced education, or undertaking certain other Commonwealth funded tertiary courses, are required to contribute to the costs of their tuition through the Overseas Students Charge. A modified scale of increased charges is to apply in 1986. The new range will be from $3,500 to $4,340 per annum, depending on the course of study. Charges will recover about 35 per cent of annual average per student costs in higher education. It is planned to increase this proportion to 45 per cent in 1986-87.

Educational institutions will have the flexibility to enrol subsidised overseas students up to 10 per cent of total enrolments and a limit of 20 per cent will be placed on overseas students in any course. *Commonwealth Minister for Education, March*

Full Fee Paying Overseas Students

Under the new arrangements universities and colleges of advanced education will be able to offer full fee courses for overseas students either in Australia or overseas. Institutions will be able to offer new courses or extra places in existing courses to overseas students at full cost outside the current quota arrangement for subsidised overseas private and sponsored students, while protecting Australian students' right of access to higher education. It is expected that some institutions will offer courses under these arrangements from the start of 1986. *Commonwealth Minister for Education, March*

Commonwealth Funds for Pre-schools

Pre-schools are essentially a State responsibility and the Government decided to terminate grants to the States for pre-schools from 31 December 1985. *Treasurer's Statement, May*

Secondary and Tertiary Education Allowance

The Commonwealth Government will institute a four year plan to encourage young people to remain in education. This will include the lifting of rates of secondary and tertiary education allowances over the next four years to levels equal to the rates payable for unemployment benefits. The payment of these allowances will remain subject to an income test. *Commonwealth Budget, August*

Pre-School Funding

The New South Wales Government has for many years provided subsidies for pre-school education. In 1984-85 the State Government provided 75 per cent of the total $24m allocated for pre-schools in the Budget.

Following the Commonwealth Government's decision to terminate grants to pre-schools, the New South Wales Government decided to increase its contribution to pre-schools in 1985-86 to make up the shortfall. Most of the increase in funds will be paid to existing centres with individual amounts being determined by the number of children in attendance.

Payment of a base rate will be made to cover 50 per cent of operating costs of centres in all cases. This compares with an average subsidy of about 43 per cent in 1984-85 with many centres subsidised to only 40 per cent of operating costs. *State Budget, September*

Conveyance of School Children

The State Government will implement revised school travel concessions in 1986. The changes include restricting the eligibility for school students in Years 3 to 12 for free travel to school. Students will receive free travel if they live 1.6 kilometres or more ('as the crow flies') from the school they attend. *Premier's Statement, October*

CHAPTER 10, LABOUR

Industrial Relations Review (Hancock Committee)

The *Report of the Committee of Review into Australian Industrial Relations Law and Systems* (the Hancock Committee) was released in May 1985. The Report supported retention of the broad system of conciliation and arbitration, but recommended numerous detailed modifications including the recommendation for a greater integration of the Commonwealth and State industrial systems.

Award Wages and Salaries

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission awarded a 2.6 per cent increase in award wages and salaries (to apply from April) to reflect the increase in the CPI over the year to the December quarter, 1984 and awarded a 3.8 per cent increase to apply from November 1985 to reflect the increase in the CPI since December quarter, 1984.

Wage subsidy

A new, integrated wage subsidy program from the beginning of 1986 will absorb several existing schemes, including the special Youth Employment Training Program, the Adult Wage Subsidy Scheme, and other programs which assist disadvantaged job seekers. *Commonwealth Budget, August*

One Year Traineeships

The Commonwealth Government will support the creation and rapid development of a new system of traineeships which will provide young people with a combination of training and work lasting for a minimum of one year. Commonwealth assistance for the training part of this scheme will be up to $4,000 per person, payable partly to the employer and partly to the training institution. It is intended that 10,000 such places will be created in 1985-86, expanding to a total of 75,000 places by 1988. *Commonwealth Budget, August*

Prices and Incomes Accord: 1985-87 Agreement

In September 1985 a new agreement on wage policy, linking wage indexation adjustment to the depreciation of the Australian dollar, was reached by the Commonwealth Government and the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU). The agreement represented a commitment by both parties to a further two years, to October 1987, of the Prices and Incomes Accord. It provides for a discount in wage indexation, compensated by subsequent tax reduction, and for amendments to wage-fixing principles. In addition it was agreed that occupational superannuation would be extended and improved, financed by productivity growth, and that a national superannuation scheme would be established. The agreement requires a no extra claims commitment by unions, while the Government will seek price restraint, by discouraging pricing policies which exceed general movements in unit costs.

Wages

The national wage adjustment scheduled for April-May 1986 will be discounted by 2 per cent, provided that the cumulative effect of depreciation, as measured in the Consumer Price Index, is 2 per cent or greater, and provided also that the discount is offset by tax reduction.

Wage Tax Trade-Off

From 1 September 1986 personal income tax will be reduced by an amount equal to the after-tax equivalent of a 2 per cent wage increase.

Wage-Fixing Principles

It was agreed by both parties that the principles applied in the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission would be amended in October 1985 to allow claims for reduction of standard hours to 38 to be arbitrated. Amended principles would provide for a special review of the problems associated with the difference between paid rates and minimum rates awards.

Superannuation

It was agreed that superannuation would be extended and improved on an industry by industry, occupation by occupation, or in limited circumstances, company by company basis. The improvement will be offset against national productivity and will be based on a 3 per cent wage equivalent. It was agreed that negotiations on superannuation can proceed on this basis, provided that the cost impact will not occur before 1 July 1986. The Government agreed to issue a set of guidelines (to be determined after consulation with employers and unions) covering vesting, preservation, security, portability, contributions and control. These provisions will form the basis upon which tax concessions are provided for occupational superannuation. The Government also undertook to legislate before the end of the current parliament to establish a national 'safety net' superannuation scheme, to which employers will be required to contribute if they have failed to provide appropriate cover for employees. Superannuation changes, particularly in vesting, will be consistent with the outcome of the productivity case for Commonwealth Government employees. *Statement by Treasurer and Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, September*

CHAPTER 12, HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Rental Property Investments

The Treasurer announced that the Government had decided to reduce the income tax advantage associated with the 'negative gearing' of rental property investments. The Treasurer also announced that depreciation at the rate of 4 per cent per annum would apply to residential income-producing buildings (as well as to extensions, alterations or improvements to existing buildings) on which construction commenced after 17 July 1985. Depreciation will be allowed on broadly the same basis as presently applied to non-residential income-producing buildings. *Treasurer's Statement, July*

CHAPTER 14, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Commonwealth Funds for Roads

The *Australian Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985* commenced on 1 July 1985 and provides for a new, five-year transport program to replace the *Roads Grants Act 1981*, which expired on 30 June 1985. The program is funded from a share of the fuel excise on motor spirit and diesel fuel, which (after allowing for rebates) is paid into the Australian Land Transport Trust Fund (ALTT). Moneys in the Trust Fund, including interest on unexpended amounts, can be used only for ALTT projects, which cover road works, mainline railway upgrading, road safety activities and land transport research. In accordance with existing arrangements for indexation of general excise rates, the part of fuel excise rates dedicated to this program will be indexed to the Consumer Price Index. An amount of $810m will be made available under the program in 1985-86.

Full Rebate of Excise on Diesel Fuel for Currently Eligible Primary Production

A partial rebate of excise duty on diesel fuel is currently provided in respect of off-road use by the mining, forestry, farming and fishing industries and by households, hospitals and aged and nursing homes. The rebate currently stands at 7.619 cents per litre compared with excise duty of 10.007 cents per litre. With effect from 1 November 1985, a full rebate of excise is to be extended to currently eligible primary production (i.e. off-road uses by the forestry, farming and fishing industries). *Commonwealth Budget Statement, August*

CHAPTER 18, MANUFACTURING

Industry Research and Development

The Commonwealth Government will provide, from 1 July 1985, a 150 per cent tax concession for eligible corporate research and development expenditure. *Treasurer's Statement, May*

CHAPTER 23, PUBLIC FINANCE

Loan-Back Rules for Employer-Sponsored Superannuation Funds

On 11 March 1985 the Treasurer announced statutory loan-back rules for employer-sponsored superannuation funds to apply from the 1985-86 income year. The basic rule is that not more than 10 per cent of the assets (valued at cost) of an employer-sponsored fund should at any time during a year of income consist of loans to (or equity in) the employer's business or other related entities. This rule is to apply in full to funds established after 11 March 1985. Pre-existing funds will be permitted to meet the 10 per cent limit through natural growth in the amount of their assets rather than by mandatory repayment of existing loan-backs, subject to a cut-off date of 30 June 1995 for completion of adjustment. *Treasurer's Statement, March*

Use of Annuities to Avoid Tax

The Government enacted legislation (to commence on 23 May 1985), to close off a loophole in the income tax law which enabled commuted annuities and superannuation pensions converted to a lump sum to be used as a means of avoiding the tax payable on certain lump sum superannuation payments. The amendments will apply to commutations of annuities after 18 February 1985, and to conversions of superannuation pensions after 23 May 1985.

Sales Tax Amendments

Sales tax is a single-stage tax designed to fall on taxable sales of goods manufactured in, or imported into, Australia. It is levied on the 'sale value' of such goods — generally the amount for which the goods are last sold by wholesale. Usually the sale value (wholesale price) of the goods will include all of the costs incurred by, and the profit margins of, each party in the distribution chain up to, but not including, the retailer. Legislation was enacted (to commence from) 30 May 1985 to counter arrangements under which wholesalers' profit margins and royalties were excluded from sale value for taxation purposes and to counter evasion by strengthening procedures relating to registration for sales tax purposes and the misuse of sales tax exemption certificates. At the time of enactment it was recognised that there was a substantial cost to revenue from these practices.

National Tax Summit Conference

A National Taxation Summit Conference, which included representatives of governments, employers, employees, professional bodies and social welfare groups, was held in Canberra in July to discuss the Commonwealth Government's draft White Paper on *Reform of the Australian Tax System*. The paper presented the case for taxation reform and canvassed a number of options including a broad-based consumption tax and a capital gains tax. None of the options gained general acceptance.

Rental Property Investments

The Treasurer announced on 17 July 1985 that the Government had decided to reduce the income tax advantage associated with the 'negative gearing' of rental property investments. Broadly, the measures will apply to rental property investments made after that date. Interest relating to the particular investments in real property held for rent-producing purposes will be deductible only from the sum of relevant rental income, net of other allowable deductions (other than any building depreciation deduction in respect of the rental property), and any taxable profit on disposal of relevant rental property. Where other allowable deductions (such a maintenance, rates or management expenses) exceed gross rental income, they will remain deductible against assessable income from other sources. Only the excess interest deduction in any year will be quarantined — that is required to be carried forward and allowed as a deduction against relevant rental income or any taxable profit on disposal of relevant rental property in later years. In association with these measures, the Treasurer also announced that depreciation at the rate of 4 per cent per annum would apply to residential income-producing buildings (as well as to extensions, alterations or improvements to existing buildings) on which construction commenced after that date. Depreciation will be allowed on broadly the same basis as presently applied to non-residential income-producing buildings. *Treasurer's Statement, July*

Inflation-Indexed Bonds

The first tender for Commonwealth indexed bonds occurred in July. The Commonwealth Government offered at the tender $50m of 10-year stock and $50m of 20-year stock. The amount bid exceeded the $100m offered several times over. Both maturities were for capital-indexed bonds; that is bonds where the capital value of the bond is to be indexed to the Consumer Price index, and a fixed interest rate paid on the total, appreciating capital value.

The 10-year stock sold at an average real yield of 5.2 per cent and the 20-year stock at an average real yield of 4.487 per cent. The tender was open to investors who bid $100,000 or more. Inflation-indexed bonds were also available for sale to investors of $1,000 or more. Two types of bonds were available:

(a) *Capital-indexed bonds* which will operate in the same way as the bonds described above, except that their real yield will be 5.0 per cent for the 10-year stock and 4.25 per cent for the 20-year stock. This means, for example, that the 10-year bond will pay the equivalent of an annual interest return of 5.0 per cent, while at the same time the initial value of the bond will be indexed for the movement in the Consumer Price Index and therefore will be protected against inflation. This will operate by the bonds being sold at less than their $100 face value, in combination with a 4 per cent fixed annual interest payment. Each year the fixed interest rate will apply to the increased total value of the security. $5m of this stock was available for sale.

(b) *Interest-indexed bonds* where the capital value of the bond stays the same, but the interest rate paid is indexed to the rate of inflation. The 10-year stock will carry a fixed interest rate (and a real yield) of 5.0 per cent, and the Consumer Price Index will be added to that to produce the actual interest rate. The 20-year stock will carry a fixed interest rate of 4.2 per cent, with similar adjustment for the Consumer Price Index. An unlimited amount of this stock was made available for sale.

It is intended to maintain a regular supply of indexed bonds.

Concessional Expenditure Rebate

The concessional expenditure rebate which has operated in its present form since 1977-78 will not be available in respect of 1985-86 or subsequent years. This change will be reflected in provisional tax imposed in respect of 1985-86 incomes. *Treasurer's Statement, July*

Commonwealth Assistance to the States

Significant changes to the arrangements for determining the level and distribution of general revenue grants among the States and the level of grants to the Northern Territory were agreed to at the Premiers' Conference held on 30 May 1985. The main features of the new arrangements to apply for the next three years are:

(a) the replacement of tax sharing grants with new financial assistance grants to the States, escalated in accordance with movements in prices and a real growth factor and distributed among the States in accordance with the per capita relativities recommended by the Commonwealth Grants Commission following its *Report on Tax Sharing Relativities 1985*
(b) special revenue assistance to South Australia and Tasmania to smooth the adjustment to the new relativities for these two States,
(c) the continued provision of separate identified health grants, escalated on the same basis as the financial assistance grants and the expectation that these grants would be absorbed into the financial assistance grants from 1988-89; and
(d) for the Northern Territory, amalgamation of the previous tax sharing and identified health grants into one general revenue grant, escalated on broadly the same basis as the State grants.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission was asked to undertake a further review of the States' per capita relativities in time for consideration by the Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory Governments prior to expiry of the new arrangements on 30 June 1988. *Premier's Conference, July*

Land Tax Rates

Land tax scales are to be restructured to apply from the 1986 calendar year. The changes consist of:

(a) an increase from $50 to $100 in the minimum assessment level; that is, no assessment will issue if tax assessed does not exceed $100,
(b) the exemption level will rise from $55,000 to $94,000; and
(c) the maximum rate of duty will be reduced from 2.5 per cent to 2.0 per cent.

The effect will be to increase the number of taxpayers completely exempt by 10,000 and dramatically reduce the tax otherwise payable by others. Revenue under the new scale is expected to rise to $280m in a full land tax year, $48m less than under the old scale. *State Budget, September*

Other N.S.W. State Tax Increases

The licence fee under the tobacco licensing scheme will rise from 15 per cent to 25 per cent on and from the January 1986 licensing month which covers November 1985 transactions.

The schedule of rates for stamp duty on the conveyance of property is amended. The new scale will reduce the stamp duty payable on the conveyancing of property within a range of $30,000 to $120,000. Stamp duties on properties above $120,000 will increase due to the application of new maximum marginal rate of 3.5 per cent. *State Budget, September*

Personal Income Tax and the Prices and Incomes Accord

In September, the Commonwealth Government and the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) agreed to extend the Prices and Incomes Accord to October 1987. As part of the Accord the Government agreed to restore the value of the industrial wage (which is to be discounted in national wage adjustments for the cumulative effect of depreciation) by a tax cut from 1 September 1986 in the form of reducing personal income tax by an amount equal to the after-tax equivalent to a 2 per cent wage increase. A more detailed account of this extension to the Prices and Incomes Accord is shown earlier in this addendum under CHAPTER 10, LABOUR section.

Treasurer's Tax Reform Statement, September

On 19 September 1985, the Treasurer announced a substantial reform of the Australian taxation system. Among the major changes were the lowering of marginal tax rates for personal income; introduction of fringe benefit taxes (to be levied on the employer); abolition of tax allowances to employers for entertainment expenses; alignment of the top personal income tax rate with the company tax rate; a full imputation system was introduced for relief of dividend tax, a capital gains tax was established, and there were measures to relieve 'poverty traps'. These changes are set out in more detail below.

Scale of Income Tax Rates

From 1 September 1986 the tax-free threshold will be increased from $4,595 to $5,100, and the $12,500 threshold will be raised to $12,600. The tax-free threshold will apply only on a *pro rata* basis in the case of taxpayers joining the Australian work force on a full-time basis for the first time, or leaving Australia permanently.

Changes in marginal taxation rates will be implemented in two stages. From 1 September 1986 the 25 and 30 per cent marginal rates will be reduced to 24 and 29 per cent respectively. The 46 per cent rate will be reduced to 43 per cent, the 48 per cent rate to 46 per cent, and the 60 per cent rate will be lowered to 55 per cent. Further reduction in the higher marginal rates will be made from 1 July 1987 when the 43 and 46 per cent rates will be reduced to 40 per cent, and the 55 per cent rate to 49 per cent. From 1987-88 the company tax rate will be aligned with the top personal tax rate at 49 per cent. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

Fringe Benefits

All major fringe benefits, whether received in cash or otherwise, will be taxed from 1 July 1986. In the case of non-cash fringe benefits, the tax will be payable on the assessed value of the benefits provided to employees, and will be levied on the employer at the prevailing company tax rate. Initially this will be 46¢ in the dollar, changing later in line with alterations in the company tax regime. All employers except religious bodies will be liable for the tax, including Commonwealth, State and local governments. The tax will be payable quarterly, with the first payment due in October 1986.

Non-cash fringe benefits to be taxed include employer-provided motor vehicles, free or low-interest loans, residential accommodation, goods and services sold at below cost or provided free by an employer, and expenses paid on behalf of an employee. For motor vehicles where no records of costs and business use are kept, a proportion of the purchase price of the car, to a maximum of 11 per cent, will be taxed at the relevant company tax rate. Where records are kept, lower levels of tax will apply. Treatment of non-cash fringe benefits for Commonwealth public servants will be more closely equated with that applying to the private sector. Commonwealth-financed provision of credit cards to senior public servants was ceased immediately.

The fringe benefits tax will not apply to benefits associated with employer contributions to superannuation funds and employee share acquisition schemes, which are already subject to specific taxation provisions. The tax will be designed to have little or no effect on small, traditional employer-provided benefits such as staff discounts. Staff canteens, free commuter transport fares, home-to-work use of taxis and commercial vehicles, and child-care facilities on employers' premises will be exempt from the tax. Special concessions will apply to housing and travel benefits provided to employees in specified remote areas.

The remuneration component of living away from home allowances will be taxed at the employer level from 1 July 1986. The taxable value will be equal to that amount of the allowance in excess of the proportion which represents reasonable compensation for additional expenditures on accommodation and food. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

Entertainment Expenses

Tax deductions will be disallowed for all business entertainment expenses incurred after 19 September 1985. This includes entertainment associated with an advertising or promotional purpose. In the case of tax-exempt organisations which pay or reimburse entertainment expenses conferring a personal benefit on employees or associates, entertainment expenses will be subject to the tax on non-cash fringe benefits. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

Substantiation of Expense Claims

For employment-related expenditure claims the law will be amended, with effect from 1 July 1986, to provide that deductions will not be allowable for expense claims unless the claimant is able to substantiate the amount and purpose of the claim by receipts and other documentary evidence. All allowances above a certain limit will be subject to substantiation. More detailed requirements will apply in relation to car and travel expenses, and deductions will not be allowed for the travelling expenses of a spouse on a business trip. For self-employed people the requirements will apply only to travel and vehicle expenses. The rules will not apply to claims within the limits of employment-related travelling and accommodation allowances, provided that the travel is within Australia and the allowance is reasonable in amount. Reasonable overtime meal allowances will be excluded, and the rules will not apply where total eligible expenses do not exceed $300. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

Company Tax

The company tax rate will be increased from 46 to 49 per cent, first applying to company incomes for the 1986-87 income year. With the alignment of the company tax rate and the top personal tax rate from 1987-88, the special tax on excess profit retentions by private companies, known as the 'Division 7' tax, will be removed. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

Imputation System of Company Tax

A full imputation system will apply to company income distributed to resident individual shareholders. People receiving dividends will receive a credit when they determine their own personal tax liability. Thus, for each $51 of dividend received, $100 will be included in the shareholder's assessable income, and a credit of $49 allowed against the taxpayer's assessed income tax bill. Imputation credits will first apply to dividends paid in 1987-88. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

Income Tax on Public Unit Trusts

Company tax arrangements will be extended to those public unit trusts which operate a trade or business. Public unit trusts which do not do this, and all private trusts, will not be subject to this measure. The new arrangements apply immediately to trusts established to operate a trade or business after 19 September 1985, while for existing trusts transitional arrangements will be made with first company tax payments required in 1988-89. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

Capital Gains Tax

A broad capital gains tax will be levied, on real gains, at ordinary rates of personal and company income tax. It will apply only to assets purchased or acquired after 19 September 1985. All assets already owned by taxpayers will be exempt from the tax when sold. Liability for tax in the case of death will be rolled over to successors and will be assessed only on any subsequent disposal. The tax will apply only when the asset is sold or transferred by gift. It will apply only to real capital gains calculated by fully indexing the cost of the asset for inflation. Complete exemption will apply to gains on the taxpayer's principal residence and reasonable cartilage, on all motor vehicles, on other personal-use items up to a sale value of $5,000, and on gains from superannuation and life insurance policies. There will be provisions for nominal losses to be offset against gains. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

There will be a 20 per cent exemption of taxable capital gains from the goodwill component of small business (i.e. where the business is sold for less than $1m). There is also a provision for the averaging of the gain made from the sale of a business over a five year period, to avoid pushing taxpayers into higher tax brackets — that is, one-fifth of the gain will be added to taxable income when the asset is sold, with the resulting increase in tax to be multiplied by five to give the total gains tax payable. *Treasurer's Statement, November*

Foreign Tax Credit System

The foreign source income of Australian residents will be taxed in Australia and a credit for foreign tax paid will be allowed against Australian tax payable on that income. The system will apply to income derived from the beginning of the 1987-88 income year. Salaries and wages will generally remain exempt if taxable in the source country. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

Quarantining of Farm Losses

New rules on the write-off of farm losses will be applied in the 1986-87 income year. There will be two approaches. The first will allow farm losses to be fully written off against non-farm income of up to $15,000, with a dollar for dollar shade-out for non-farm income between $15,000 and $30,000. These thresholds will be subject to indexation. The second approach will allow farm losses to be written off against non-farm income up to the aggregate of the previous five years net farm income, if this provides a greater write-off. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

The Government has decided to increase the thresholds shown in the first approach mentioned above — that is, farm losses will be allowed to be fully written off against non-farm income of up to $20,000, with a dollar for dollar shade out for non-farm income between $20,000 and $40,000. *Treasurer's Statement, November*

Quarterly Provisional Tax

A quarterly instalment system for the payment of provisional tax by individuals will begin in 1987-88. This will not apply to taxpayers whose provisional tax liability does not exceed $2,000. Such taxpayers will continue to pay provisional tax on an annual basis. An alternative pattern of instalment payments with later due dates will be available to taxpayers whose income flow is concentrated in the second half of the financial year. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

Wholesale Sales Tax

From 20 September 1985 the wholesale sales tax schedules and rate structure will change. The existing 7.5, 10, 20 and 32.5 per cent schedules will be replaced with 10, 20 and 30 per cent rates. The 7.5 per cent category will be incorporated into the 10 per cent category. Rates for some items will be applied to higher or lower categories, while tax was applied to other items previously excluded from the sales tax base, and a number of anomalies and inconsistencies will be rectified. *Treasurer's Statement, September*

CHAPTER 24, PRIVATE FINANCE

New Banks

The Treasurer announced in February that the Government had selected sixteen (partly and fully foreign-owned) banks which would be invited to establish operations in Australia. Six were from the Asian Pacific region, six from North America, and four from Europe.

A new Australian trading bank, the *Macquarie Bank Ltd.*, was authorised in February to carry on banking business in Australia.

The *Bank of China* was granted formal authority in April to carry on banking business in Australia as a trading bank.

On 1 June 1985 the N.S.W. Building Society Ltd. commenced operations as a savings bank called *Advance Bank Australia Ltd.*

Bank Interest Rates

The Treasurer announced in April that interest rate controls on bank loans under $100,000 for all purposes other than owner-occupied housing (including overdrafts, fully drawn advances, term and farm development loans, personal instalment credit and Bankcard credit) would be removed. The only remaining ceiling on bank interest rates applies to owner-occupied housing loans of amounts less than $100,000, for which the maximum interest rate remains at 13.5 per cent. *Treasurer's Statement, April*

Prime Assets Ratio (PAR)

The Reserve Bank announced on 8 May 1985 that a Prime Assets Ratio (PAR) would replace the long-standing LGS convention. Under the PAR all trading banks are required to hold 12 per cent of total liabilities in Australian currency within Australia (excluding shareholders' funds) in the form of specified 'prime assets'. Prime assets comprise the previous LGS assets. Funds held in Statutory Reserve Deposits up to the equivalent of 3 per cent of deposits will count as prime assets for the purposes of meeting this obligation. The previous undertaking for banks to borrow from the Reserve Bank if necessary to maintain the LGS ratio no longer applies. Any assistance is at the discretion of the Reserve Bank.

Superannuation under the Prices and Incomes Accord

In September, the Commonwealth Government and the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) agreed to extend the Prices and Incomes Accord to October 1987. As part of the Accord it was agreed that superannuation should be extended and improved on an industry by industry, occupation by occupation, or in limited circumstances, company by company basis. This improvement should be offset against national productivity and be based on a 3 per cent wage equivalent. A more detailed account of this extension to the Prices and Incomes Accord is shown earlier in this addendum under CHAPTER 10, LABOUR section.

Appendix A

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1984 are listed below in chronological order.

1770 Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay, 28 April, 1770.

1774 Discovery of Norfolk Island by Captain Cook.

1788 'First Fleet', under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip, anchored in Botany Bay, 18-20 January; formal possession taken of Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, 26 January; 1,035 persons debarked — Governor Arthur Phillip formally proclaimed the Colony, 7 February — Norfolk Island established as a dependency — Lord Howe Island discovered by Ball — First settlement at Rose Hill (afterwards Parramatta) — Observatory established at Dawes' Point — First cultivation of wheat and barley — Pittwater, Brisbane Water, Hawkesbury River discovered.

1789 Hawkesbury River explored — First harvest (wheat and barley) reaped at Parramatta — Nepean River discovered — First colonial-built boat, *Rose Hill Packet*, launched.

1790 Second Fleet arrived — *Sirius* lost at Norfolk Island — Scarcity of provisions — Signal Station established at South Head, Port Jackson.

1791 Third Fleet arrived — Settlements at Prospect Hill and The Ponds — First grants of land to settlers — First exploration map of Australia published.

1792 First foreign trading vessel *Philadelphia* arrived — Governor Phillip returned to England leaving Lieutenant-Governor Grose in charge.

1793 First free immigrants arrived in the *Bellona* and settled at Liberty Plains — Exploration of Blue Mountains attempted — First place of public worship built in Sydney.

1794 Hawkesbury River settlement — Grose returned to England — Lieutenant-Governor Paterson assumed command.

1795 First flood in Hawkesbury River after settlement — Captain John Hunter became the second governor — First printing press erected — Descendants of strayed cattle found at Cowpastures, Nepean River — First important civil action at law.

1796 Port Hacking explored by Bass and Flinders — First theatre opened — Coal found at Port Stephens — First school opened at Parramatta.

1797 Coal discovered at Illawarra (Coalcliff) and near Coal (Hunter) River at Newcastle — Bass discovered Twofold Bay — Merino sheep imported from Cape of Good Hope — Tuggerah Lakes discovered — Bass discovered Bass Strait.

1798 Insularity of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) established by Bass and Flinders.

1799 Flinders explored North Coast — Wilson reached Lachlan River via Mittagong Tableland — Coal shipped from Hunter River District.

1800 Customs House established at Sydney — Import duties first levied — First Volunteer Force for defence raised at Sydney — Captain Philip Gidley King became the third governor.

1801 First issue of copper coin — Hunter River coal-mines worked by convicts — First colonial manufacture of blankets and linen — First rough Census muster.

1802 Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Lieutenant Murray — First book (General Standing Orders) printed in Sydney — Flinders' explorations of the coasts of the continent.

1803 First sample of Australian wool taken to England by Captain Macarthur — Caley attempted to cross Blue Mountains — First newspaper (Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser) published in Sydney (issued weekly) — First settlement established at Risdon, in Van Diemen's Land, by Bowen — Attempted settlement of Port Phillip by Lieutenant-Governor Collins abandoned — Flinders completed the circumnavigation of Australia

1804 First settlement at Hobart Town (in Van Diemen's Land) comprising Lieutenant-Governor Collins' party of free settlers and convicts — Newcastle settlement — 'George III flock of merinos' arrived — Castle Hill convict revolt.

1805 Macarthur received a grant of 5,000 acres including part of Cowpastures reserve; began sheep-farming at Camden with imported Spanish Merinos.

1806 Governor King succeeded by Captain William Bligh — Shortage of provisions; Wheat, 80s, bushel — Tobacco successfully cultivated.

1807 First parcel of merchantable wool (245 lb.) exported to England.

1808 Macarthur arrested and tried — Governor Bligh deposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston who assumed command of the Colony — Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux relieved Johnston.

1809 Colonel Paterson assumed command from Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux — Johnston and Macarthur proceeded to England to attend the court-martial regarding Bligh's deposition — Free school established — First Post Office conducted by Isaac Nichols.

1810 Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Macquarie assumed position of Governor — Sydney streets and Hyde Park named — Toll-gates erected.

1811 Johnston tried by court-martial in England (found guilty of an act of mutiny) — Sydney Hospital (Rum Hospital) foundation laid.

1812 Creation of Governor's Court and Supreme Court — Select Committee of House of Commons appointed to inquire into condition of New South Wales — Great scarcity of coin; private money-orders and promissory notes issued.

1813 Blaxland, Lawson, and Wentworth crossed Blue Mountains — Evans discovered Bathurst Plains and Macquarie River — 'Holey Dollar' and 'Dump' issued for local currency.

1814 Charter of Justice published — Civil Jurisdiction, Supreme Court commenced — First Judge (J. H. Bent) arrived — Hume explored Berrima District — Name 'Australia' substituted for 'New Holland,' on recommendation of Flinders — New Zealand proclaimed a dependency of New South Wales.

1815 Cox's Road over the Blue Mountains, Emu Plains to Bathurst, opened — Bathurst founded by Governor Macquarie — First steam engine erected in Sydney — First sitting of Supreme Court — Evans explored Lachlan River.

1816 Sydney Hospital opened — Sydney Botanic Gardens formed — Judge Bent recalled.

1817 Oxley's first journey inland to explore the Lachlan and Macquarie Rivers — Meehan and Hume discovered Lakes George and Bathurst, and the Goulburn Plains — First bank (Bank of New South Wales) established — Hyde Park Barracks built — Macarthur returned to New South Wales after eight years banishment.

1818 Oxley discovered Peel, Hastings, and Manning Rivers, and Liverpool Plains — Free immigration suspended.

1819 Commissioner Bigge's inquiry into laws and administration of Colony — First Australian Savings Bank (New South Wales Savings' Bank) opened at Sydney.

1820 Clyde River discovered by Lieutenant R Johnson — Government guard boats established.

1821 Ten ships despatched with Australian produce for England — Settlement formed at Port Macquarie — Governor Macquarie resigned from office and replaced by Sir Thomas Brisbane.

1822 (Royal) Agricultural Society of New South Wales established — First Colonial Attorney admitted — Road from Richmond to West Maitland opened — Settlement formed at Wellington Valley.

1823 First Australian Constitution, Legislative Council of five to seven persons nominated by the Governor; first councillors (five) appointed under warrant of 1 December — Free settlers encouraged — Squatting commenced — Particles of gold found at Fish River, near Bathurst — Murrumbidgee River discovered and Monaro Plains explored by Currie and Ovens.

1824 New South Wales proclaimed a Crown Colony — Governor's censorship ended and press freed — First Criminal Sessions with trial by jury of seven military officers — First Land Regulations — Hume and Hovell commenced overland expedition to the South — New Charter of Justice proclaimed — First Executive Council meeting, 25 August — Currency Act (first Act of Parliament in Australia) — First manufacture of sugar — Australian Agricultural Company formed — Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction established.

1825 Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) proclaimed a separate Colony — First Act governing the issue of liquor licenses — First Postal Act (to regulate the postage of letters) — Western boundary of New South Wales moved to 129th east meridian.

1826 First free library (Australian Subscription Library) founded — Illawarra settlement established by Captain Bishop — Land Board appointed.

1827 Colony self-supporting — Land and stock speculations — Gwydir, Dumaresq, and Condamine Rivers and the Darling Downs discovered by Cunningham — Sydney Water supply scheme (Botany Swamps) initiated — Naval control of Customs ceased.

1828 Second Constitution; Legislative Council enlarged to fifteen members — First Census, population 36,598 — Richmond and Clarence Rivers discovered by Rous — General Post-Office communication established and rates of postage fixed — Imperial Act passed which provided that all laws and statutes in force in England in 1828 apply to New South Wales (including Peel's Acts for the reform of the criminal law).

1829 Sturt's first expedition and discovery of the Darling River — Act of Council, establishing trial by civilian jury in civil cases — Settlement established in Western Australia as a British Colony.

1830 Sturt's second expedition and exploration of the Murrumbidgee River — Scarcity of labour — Road to Hunter River formed — Beef shipped to England, and horses to India.

1831 Land grants abolished — Mitchell's explorations north of Liverpool Plains — First immigrant ship arrived — First steamer *Sophia Jane* arrived at Sydney — First colonial-built steamer launched.

1832 First appropriation of Public Funds for Immigration — Government Gazette first published — Savings Bank of New South Wales instituted (taking over the deposits of 'New South Wales Savings' Bank).

1833 Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts established — Appellate jurisdiction of Privy Council extended to Colony — Census, population 60,794 — Civilian juries (including emancipists) began sitting on criminal cases.

1834 Mitchell's Road over the Blue Mountains opened — Settlement at Twofold Bay — South Australia proclaimed a Colony by Imperial Act.

1835 Road to Illawarra commenced — Port Phillip area explored and settled.

1836 Mitchell's explorations in southern New South Wales of country called by him 'Australia Felix' — Port Phillip proclaimed as part of New South Wales — Squatting formally recognised — Act passed for maintenance of ministers of religion — Australian Museum founded — Census, population 77,096 — Permanent settlement commenced in South Australia as a separate Colony.

1837 Select Committee on Transportation appointed in London — Settlement at Port Phillip surveyed and named 'Melbourne' — Water supply tunnel from Botany Swamps completed.

1838 Assignment of convicts system ceased — Botanic Gardens in Sydney, opened to the public.

1839 Squatting Act passed — Strzelecki found gold near Hartley — Military juries in criminal cases ceased.

1840 Monetary crisis — Order-in-Council abolishing transportation of convicts — First Petition from Port Phillip for separation.

1841 Rev. W. B. Clarke found grains of alluvial gold near Bathurst — First public (Immigration) loan — Immigration Committee appointed — New Zealand proclaimed a separate Colony — Sydney lit with gas — Census, population 116,731.

1842 Sydney Municipal Corporation established — Bank crisis — Crown Land Sales Act — Moreton Bay proclaimed open to settlement and first sale of Moreton Bay land held in Sydney.

1843 First Representative Constitution Act; twelve Crown nominees and twenty four elected members of Legislative Council — Incorporation of Suburban and City Towns — First general election — Representative Assembly — Financial crisis — Failure of the Bank of Australia.

1844 Exports exceeded imports — Norfolk Island annexed to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) — Petition by six Parliamentary representatives from Port Phillip for separation.

1845 Sir Thomas Mitchell started on his expedition to the North-west in which he discovered the Fitzroy Downs and the Culgoa, Warrego, and Barcoo rivers — Responsible Government discussed.

1846 Sydney Tram and Rail Company formed — Public protests against renewal of transportation — Imperial Act giving fourteen years' lease to squatters in unsettled districts — Census, population 154,205 — Meat preserving industry initiated.

1847 Crown Land Leases Act — Australian Agricultural Co. abandoned coal monopoly at Newcastle — First overland mail between Sydney and Adelaide — Iron smelting works (Fitzroy Ironworks) opened near Berrima.

1848 Influx of Chinese — Kennedy's last expedition extended Mitchell's north-western explorations — National and Denominational School Boards established — Carcoar copper-mines discovered — Leichhardt set out on last expedition — Attempted revival of transportation, Order-in-Council of 1840 revoked.

1849 Exodus of population to California gold-fields — Uniform twopenny postage instituted — Contract for conveyance of English mails — Anti-transportation meetings — Last convict ships arrived.

1850 University of Sydney incorporated — Final abolition of transportation.

1851 Hargraves discovered payable gold near Bathurst — Gold proclaimed Crown property — Colony of Victoria (Port Phillip District) separated from New South Wales — Imperial Act authorised preparation of Constitution for New South Wales — First electric telegraphic message sent in New South Wales — Census population, 182,424.

1852 Gold revenue allocated to Colonial Legislatures — First P. & O. mail steamer (*Chusan*) arrived from England — Inauguration and formal opening of Sydney University.

1853 First steamer on the Murray — Sydney City Corporation dissolved — First sewerage works in Sydney — Constitution Bill (establishing two chambers (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly) passed.

1854 Volunteer force enrolled — University affiliated colleges established.

1855 Railway, Sydney to Parramatta, opened — Gold-fields control scheme — Royal Sydney Mint established — New Constitution inaugurated; Responsible Government — First Australian gun-boat (*Spitfire*) launched at Sydney — Operative masons obtained eight-hour working-day concession.

1856 First elective Parliament and responsible Ministry led by Stuart Alexander Donaldson — Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages inaugurated — Norfolk Island transferred to jurisdiction of Governor of New South Wales — Census, population 252,649.

1857 Wrecks of *Dunbar* (119 lives lost) and *Catherine Adamson* (21 lives lost) at Sydney Heads — Select Committee on Federation — Electoral lists and rolls printed — Corporation of Sydney (dissolved 1853) restored — Newcastle and Maitland connected by rail.

1858	Manhood suffrage and vote by ballot enacted — Telegraphic communication, Sydney to Melbourne and Adelaide — Royal Charter to Sydney University — Chinese Restriction Bill defeated by Upper House — Legislation to establish country district courts and country municipalities.
1859	Moreton Bay (Queensland) proclaimed a separate colony — Darling River navigated by Cadell and Randell.
1860	Kiandra gold-field rush — Troops sent from New South Wales to New Zealand (Maori war) — Burke and Wills expedition.
1861	Lambing Flat gold rush — Anti-Chinese riots at Lambing Flat and Burrangong gold-fields — Sir John Robertson's Land Act; free selection before survey — Restriction of Chinese immigration — First Tramway (horse-drawn), Pitt Street, Sydney — Sydney and Brisbane connected by telegraph.
1862	State aid to religion abolished — Cobb and Co. coaching services introduced — Railway opened to Penrith — Free selection of land before survey came into operation — Real Property Act (Torrens Title) passed.
1863	Agent-General in London appointed — Northern Territory separated and annexed to South Australia — Money Order system established.
1864	Darling River floods.
1865	Border Duties Conference — Stamp Duties imposed.
1866	Public Schools Act; Council of Education replaced National and Denominational School Boards — Garden Island dedicated to Imperial Government for naval defence purposes.
1867	Industrial Schools established — Diamonds found at Mudgee — Volunteer Forces Regulation Act sets out organisation and duties of the Volunteer Corps.
1868	Duke of Edinburgh's attempted assassination at Clontarf — First issue of bronze coin by Sydney Mint.
1869	Old Australian Subscription Library (founded 1826) converted into Free Public Library — Railway extended to Goulburn.
1870	Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney, celebrating Centenary of Cook's landing; monument erected at Kurnell, Botany Bay — Imperial troops withdrawn from New South Wales.
1871	Forest Reserves established — Permanent military force raised — Sydney Trades and Labour Council established — National Art Gallery founded — Census, population 503,981 — Government (Post Office) Savings Bank established.
1872	Cable to England completed — Tin-fields opened.
1873	Intercolonial Premiers' Conference, Sydney — Great activity on gold-fields.
1874	Triennial Parliaments Act; duration of Parliament reduced from five to three years — General Post Office building in Sydney opened.
1876	Telegraphic cable laid between New South Wales and New Zealand — Railway extended to Bathurst — Deniliquin-Moama railway opened.

1877 Rail extended to Orange and Cootamundra — Precious opal discovered at Abercrombie River.

1878 Forestry and timber regulations — Technical College instituted in connection with Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts — Rail extended to Wagga.

1879 First steam tramway in Sydney — National Park dedicated — Technological Museum opened — First issue silver coin from Sydney Mint.

1880 Public Instruction Act; abolished aid to denominational schools and decreed that all State education must be non-sectarian — Electoral Act; number of electorates increased to 72 with 108 members — Temora Gold-field — Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act — Telephones established in Sydney.

1881 Chinese immigration further restricted — Women admitted as students for degrees at Sydney University — Rail extended to Albury — Trade Unions Act — Infectious Diseases Supervision Act, creating Board of Health.

1882 Garden Palace destroyed by fire — Clyde Engineering Works established.

1883 Silver discovered at Broken Hill — Broken Hill Proprietary Syndicate formed — Railway bridge across Murray River opened — Through railway communication established between Sydney and Melbourne — State system of Technical Education instituted — Destruction of rabbits compulsory — Diamonds found at Bingara.

1884 Land legislation restricting sales by auction — Land Act giving fixity of tenure to pastoral lessees — Federation Bill rejected.

1885 N.S.W. Military Contingent sent to Soudan — Broken Hill silver mines opened — Territorial division of the colony: Local Land Boards instituted — Federal Council of Australasia constituted — Cessation of assisted immigration.

1886 Industrial depression — Foreign parcels-post established.

1887 Bulli mining disaster (83 lives lost) — Scarcity of employment; Government relief works started — Australasian Conference in London — Australasian Naval Defence Force Act.

1888 Centenary celebration of settlement in Australia; Centennial Park dedicated — Drastic legislation against Chinese immigration (poll-tax, 100) — Weekly mail service to England inaugurated — New South Wales and Queensland railway systems connected — Intercolonial Conference at Sydney regarding Chinese immigration — Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage established.

1889 Rail communication, Brisbane to Adelaide through Sydney and Melbourne, established by opening of Hawkesbury River Bridge — Payment of Members of Parliament.

1890 Broken Hill miners, maritime, draymen and shearers' strikes — Naval Agreement.

1891 Failure of many Building Societies — Thirty-five Labour members returned to Legislative Assembly — Australian Auxiliary Squadron arrived — First National Australasian Convention; draft Bill adopted.

1892 First Industrial Arbitration laws; Councils of Conciliation established — Women's College, Sydney University opened — Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board established — Technical College, Ultimo, opened.

1893 Financial crisis; 13 out of 25 trading banks closed their doors — Inland and interstate parcel post inaugurated — Electoral Act, 'One Man One Vote' — Cable communication with New Caledonia — Postal notes issued — Married Women's Property Act.

1894 First Offenders' Probation Act — Kuring-gai Chase dedicated.

1895 Land and Income Tax Acts passed — Free-trade Tariff instituted — Standard Time Act.

1896 Enfranchisement of police

1897 Colonial Premiers Conference with Secretary for Colonies in London.

1898 First surplus of wheat for export — Proposed Federation Constitution Bill rejected by New South Wales — Sydney and Newcastle connected by telephone.

1899 Advances to settlers instituted — Australasian Federation Enabling Act Referendum; acceptance by New South Wales — Early closing of shops — Boer War; first contingent sent to South Africa from New South Wales — Incorporation of Public Library — First gold dredge in operation.

1900 Old-age pensions instituted — Miners' Accident Relief Fund established — First Federal Elections — Naval contingent despatched to China — Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act received Royal assent.

1901 Federation of Australian Colonies — Proclamation of Commonwealth of Australia — Opening of first Federal Parliament by H.R.H. the Duke York — First Federal Ministry sworn in — Industrial Arbitration Act — Naval contingent returned from China — Introduction of Pacific Islanders prohibited — Postal, Customs, and Defence Departments transferred to Commonwealth — Interstate free-trade established.

1902 Mt. Kembla Colliery Explosion (ninety-five lives lost) — Women's Franchise — Pacific Cable completed — First sitting of Arbitration Court — Peace declared in South African War.

1903 High Court of Australia inaugurated.

1904 Reduction of number of members of Legislative Assembly from 125 to 90 — Educational Reforms commenced — Patents, Trade Marks, &c., transferred to Commonwealth — Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

1905 Assisted immigration reintroduced — Children's Courts instituted — Local Government (Shires) Act extending local government to whole State except Western Division.

1906 Barren Jack (Burrinjuck) Dam authorised and Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme approved — Public School fees abolished — Sydney Central Railway Station opened.

1907 Invalidity and accident pensions — Telephone connected from Sydney-Melbourne — Opening of blast furnace for manufacture of iron and steel at Lithgow — Medical inspection of school children initiated.

1908 Minimum Wage Act — Industrial Wages Boards constituted — Yass-Canberra Federal Capital site selection — Cataract Dam completed.

1909 Fisher Library (Sydney University) opened — Old-age pensions administration transferred to Commonwealth — Miners strike at Newcastle and Broken Hill, several strike leaders imprisoned.

1910 Mitchell Library opened — Australian silver coinage issued — Saturday Half-holiday instituted in Sydney and the larger towns of N.S.W. — Workmen's Compensation Act — Federal Land Tax — Australian Penny Postage — First Labour Government to office in New South Wales.

1911 First Australian Note issue — Compulsory defence training initiated — First wireless station (private) licensed for transaction of public business — First section of North Coast railway opened — Evening Continuation Schools opened — Flight of first Australian aviator (W.E. Hart) from Sydney to Penrith — First cruiser to be constructed locally Warrego was launched from Cockatoo Dock.

1912 Bursary Endowment, Secondary Education — Federal Capital architectural designs selected — Murray Waters Agreement — Lithgow Small Arms Factory opened — Murrumbidgee Irrigation Farms available, and irrigation commenced — Commonwealth Bank established — Commonwealth maternity allowances — Sydney (Pennant Hills) Wireless Station opened.

1913 Federal Capital City named Canberra, and foundation stones laid — Arrival at Sydney (October) of Australian Fleet, including battle cruiser *Australia* and cruisers *Sydney* and *Melbourne* — First Cost of Living and Living Wage Inquiry in Industrial Arbitration Court.

1914 Norfolk Island transferred to control of Commonwealth Government — First aerial mail, Melbourne to Sydney — Direct telephone, Sydney to Adelaide, opened — First Baby Clinic opened — State advances for homes initiated — World War; local defence forces mobilised and Expeditionary force of volunteers despatched to co-operate with Imperial forces — Australian Naval Unit transferred to direct Imperial control — Necessary Commodities Control Act introduced extensive provisions for price regulation.

1915 Australian Expeditionary forces in action at Dardanelles and in Egypt — Newcastle iron and steel works opened — Conservatorium of Music opened — Policewomen appointed — State trawling scheme in operation — Meat supply for Imperial Uses Act — War census — Commonwealth Powers (War) Act — Commonwealth Income Tax — Wheat harvest marketed by Australian Government — Lighthouses transferred to Commonwealth control — Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory.

1916 Australian Expeditionary forces in action in France — Liquor Referendum resulted in closing hotels at 6 p.m. — Fair Rents Court commenced — Military Service Referendum; rejection of proposal for compulsory military service abroad — Public Instruction Act amended in order to provide for registration of private schools — Workmen's Compensation law extended to all workers.

1917 Transcontinental Railway opened — Daylight Saving initiated and abandoned — Second Military Service Referendum; proposal rejected.

1918 World War armistice declared — Women's Legal Status Act passed — Judges Retirement Act — War Postage imposed — Commonwealth Repatriation Department created — Act passed to introduce system of proportional representation at State Parliamentary elections.

1919 World War Peace signed — Extensive industrial disputes particularly seamen and Broken Hill miners — State Housing scheme initiated — Influenza epidemic — Wheat silos erected for bulk handling — First aeroplane flight, England to Australia (twenty-eight days) by Ross Smith.

1920 Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State election — Compulsory school attendance introduced — Living wage of £4 5s per week declared for whole State.

1921 44-hour week introduced (State) — First direct wireless press message from England to Australia.

1922 Rural Bank established — Reversion to 48-hour week (State).

1924 Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections — Australian Loan Council formed.

1925 Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced — Broadcasting stations established.

1926 First section of Sydney underground railway opened — Electrification of suburban railways commenced — 44-hour week reintroduced (State) — Widows' pensions (State) instituted — Workers' compensation insurance compulsory.

1927 First sitting of Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra — Commercial wireless communication established with England — Family endowment (State) instituted — System of single seats and preferential voting at State elections — 44-hour week (Commonwealth awards) — Western railway opened to Broken Hill.

1928 Australian Loan Council reformed — First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia by Kingsford-Smith.

1929 Compulsory voting at State elections — Compulsory military training suspended — Royal Commission on Coal Industry.

1930 Wireless telephone service to England established — Acute economic depression — Moratorium Act — Unemployment Relief Tax imposed — Sales Tax introduced.

1931 Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22 April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank — Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure) — Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts $1,106m) — Legislation for reduction of interest and rents — Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent — Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate — State Lottery initiated.

1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened — State Cabinet dismissed by Governor — Clarence River bridge completion extended the standard gauge railway to Brisbane — N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.

1933 State Family Endowment Tax abolished.

1934 Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber — New States Royal Commission — England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated. Constitution of Greater Newcastle.

1935 State industrial undertakings (quarries, etc.) sold — Sydney County Council (electricity) formed.

1936 Import quotas imposed.

1937 Commonwealth Court's 'basic wage' adopted for State awards — Co-operative home building societies sponsored.

1938 British Empire Games in Sydney — Empire air mail service — Australian Wheat Stabilisation Scheme.

1939 War with Germany (3 September) — National Security Act — Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week — Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.

1940 Australian Forces abroad — Empire Air Training Scheme — First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives — School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th) — War with Italy (11 June) — Compulsory Defence Training — Volunteer Defence Corps formed — Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended — National Advisory War Council — Petrol and newsprint rationed.

1941 Commonwealth income tax instalment payments — Commonwealth Government child endowment introduced — Commonwealth pay-roll tax imposed — Australian Forces in Malaya — War with Japan (8 December) — Coal miners' pensions introduced — United States-Australia Lend-lease Agreement.

1942 Fall of Singapore — Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour — Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar — Uniform Commonwealth taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes — Daylight saving — Commonwealth Government widows' pensions introduced — Open-cut coal mining begun.

1943 Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone — Prices stabilisation scheme — Commonwealth subsidies to reduce prices and to offset increases in basic wages — Butter rationed by coupons — School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday — Compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.

1944 Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected — Meat rationed by coupons — 'Pay-as-you-earn' system of Commonwealth income taxation.

1945 Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8 May; Pacific, 15 August — Australia ratified United Nations Charter — Commonwealth unemployment and sickness benefits introduced.

1946 Commonwealth Government hospital benefits — Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry — Wool auctions resumed — Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom — Additional Commonwealth powers sought by referendum: Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.

1947 Commonwealth Government tuberculosis benefits introduced — 40-hour week (State) — Banking (Nationalisation) Act — Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank — Compulsory voting for local government elections — Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed — Sugar rationing abolished.

1948 40-hour week (Commonwealth awards) — Commonwealth referendum: control of rents and prices rejected — Control of rents, prices, and land sales assumed by States — Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court — Australia New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement.

1949 Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced from 66 to 41 — New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled — Dollar crisis — Devaluation of A in terms of $U.S. — General Coal Strike (June-August); extensive industrial dislocation — Rationing of gas and electricity — Sydney's second university 'New South Wales University of Technology' incorporated by Act of Parliament — Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council — Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme) — Nationality and Citizenship Act.

1950 Capital issues de-controlled — Petrol, tea, and butter rationing ended — Child endowment extended to first child in family — Commonwealth Government pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced — First loan to Australia from International Bank — Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth) — Australian combat units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea — Commonwealth Arbitration Court raised female basic wage to 75 per cent of male rate; applied in State awards.

1951 Communist Party Dissolution Act invalidated by High Court — War gratuities paid — Record wool prices — Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five — Capital issues control reimposed — Compulsory defence training resumed — Long service leave for all workers under State awards — Commonwealth Government pensioners' medical scheme introduced — Commonwealth referendum, alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.

1952 ANZUS Treaty (U.S.A., Australia, and N.Z.) ratified — Last of emergency building controls removed.

1953 Royal Commission on television — Commonwealth Government medical benefits scheme introduced — Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished — Armistice in Korea — Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards — Compulsory unionism introduced in New South Wales.

1954 Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage — Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed — Referendum on liquor trading hours in N.S.W.; majority for 10 p.m. closing.

1955 New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing) — First power from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme — Australian troops stationed in Malaya — Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards — N.S.W. legislation extending long service leave to all workers in N.S.W.

1956 Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks — Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards — First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney — Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.

1957 Currency restrictions on overseas travel relaxed — Commonwealth uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court — Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan 'most favoured nation' status.

1958 First nuclear reactor set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney) — 'Equal Pay' legislation covering females under State awards — New South Wales University of Technology renamed 'New South Wales University' and commenced courses in Arts and Medicine — Defamation Act (N.S.W.).

1959 Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as 'lender of last resort' to authorised dealers in short-term money market — Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed — Commonwealth legislation to form Commonwealth Banking Corporation and Reserve Bank of Australia — Commonwealth Arbitration Commission increased metal trades margins by 28 per cent.

1960 Almost all import licensing restrictions removed — Compulsory national service training abolished.

1961 Uniform divorce law for Australia in operation — Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act — State referendum: abolition of Legislative Council rejected — Legislation to implement basic recommendations of Wyndham Report on secondary education.

1962 Albury-Melbourne standard-gauge railway in use — Special advisory authority to recommend emergency import tariffs or quotas — Aboriginals enfranchised — New N.S.W. Companies Act (uniform with other States' Acts) — N.S.W. population reaches 4,000,000.

1963 Commonwealth Arbitration Commission awards three weeks annual leave in metal trades; later adopted in most Commonwealth awards — Uniform marriage law for Australia in operation.

1964 State public servants awarded four weeks annual leave — Macquarie University (the third university in Sydney) established — Long service leave provisions incorporated in Commonwealth awards — Commonwealth grants for buildings and equipment in public and private secondary schools — Commonwealth housing grants to encourage savings for homes — Quarterly adjustments of State basic wage abolished — Off-course (totalizator) betting scheme introduced.

1965 Selective compulsory national service scheme reintroduced — Australian combat troops despatched to South Vietnam.

1966 Provisional driving licences introduced — Decimal currency system introduced in Australia — Legislation to permit the screening of films on Sundays.

1967 Referendum of electors in north-east N.S.W.: proposal for the establishment of a New State rejected — Total wage concept introduced in Commonwealth awards — First Higher School Certificate examination.

1968 Right of appeal to Privy Council from decisions of High Court abolished for cases involving Australian Constitution and other Commonwealth cases, and for cases involving Commonwealth law — Compulsory voting at local government elections rescinded — Qualifying period of residence for naturalisation of non-British migrants reduced from 5 to 3 years — Breathalyser tests of motor drivers introduced in N.S.W. (maximum 0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 millilitres).

1969 Points system for motor driving offences introduced in N.S.W. — State referendum : Sunday trading of hotels rejected.

1970 Announcement of gradual introduction of the metric system of measurement — Sydney-Perth (via Broken Hill) standard-gauge railway line opened — New Sydney International Air Terminal opened — Work commenced on the establishment of a major deepwater port at Botany Bay — Introduction of a flexible reserve price system at Australian wool sales.

1971 State Act lowers minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18 years — Control of Payroll Tax transferred from Commonwealth to State Governments — Summer daylight saving of 1 hour introduced — Commonwealth Government guarantees woolgrowers a minimum price for wool.

1972 Commonwealth elections (December): A.L.P. Ministry (Whitlam) — Selective compulsory national service discontinued — Australian dollar revalued (7.05 per cent against U.S. dollar) — Arbitration Commission to introduce equal pay for equal work for women in all Commonwealth awards (by stages to June 1975).

1973 Diplomatic relations established between Australia and China — Commonwealth Public Service granted 4 weeks annual leave — Commonwealth Government selects Albury-Wodonga as its first regional 'growth centre' — Voting rights in Commonwealth elections extended to persons aged from 18 to 20 years — Commonwealth Government announces abolition of tertiary education fees — Sydney Opera House officially opened.

1974 Tariff rates reduced by 25 per cent as an anti-inflationary measure — Four weeks annual leave (with payment of a 17.5 per cent loading) granted under all State awards — Australian dollar devalued by 12 per cent and direct link with U.S. dollar severed.

1975 First N.S.W. Ombudsman appointed — Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation to quarterly cost-of-living increases on a trial basis — Introduction by the Commonwealth Government of a new health benefits scheme (Medibank) — New system of personal income tax (replacing income concessional deductions with tax rebates) introduced — Senate enlarged to 64 seats to give representation to the territories — Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, terminated Hon. E.G. Whitlam's commission as Prime Minister (November): Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament, elections (December): Liberal — N.C.P. Ministry (Fraser).

1976 Australian Savings Bonds introduced — State referendum on daylight saving: 63 per cent of voters in favour — N.S.W. State Elections: Labor Ministry (Wran) — Voting at local government council elections made compulsory — Australian dollar devalued by 17.5 per cent and a new flexible system adopted for subsequent exchange rate adjustments.

1977 Passenger train accident claimed over 80 lives in the Sydney suburb of Granville — State Government decided to abandon major portions of planned inner-urban freeways in Sydney.

1978 State referendum ('to provide for the election of Members of the Legislative Council directly by the people'): 73 per cent of voters in favour — Health insurance levy on income and compulsory private health insurance for non-levy payers abolished — 'Land value' introduced as a basis for local government rating — N.S.W. population reaches 5,000,000 — Arbitration Commission to sit twice a year to adjust wages on CPI increases.

1979 State power workers granted a 37.5 hour week — Eastern Suburbs Railway, from Central Station to Bondi Junction, commenced services — 'Lotto' commenced in N.S.W. — Introduction of Sunday trading of hotels.

1980 Legislative powers of the States extended to coastal waters — Prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood level above which a person may not drive was reduced from 0.08 to 0.05 grams per 100 millilitres — Multicultural television broadcasting (Channel 0) commenced — State Lotteries Office conducted its first $1m lottery — All female employees in N.S.W. entitled to take up to 52 weeks maternity leave — New land use planning and development decision making process introduced — Land and Environment Court commenced operations.

1981 Air Marshal Sir James Rowland sworn in as Governor of New South Wales — Further changes made to Health Insurance Scheme, with the introduction of means testing for free health treatment — The National Companies and Securities Commission (NCSC) became responsible for administering federal codes relating to the Securities Industry and Company Takeovers — The (Campbell) Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System announced its recommendations to deregulate the financial system — State Government introduced public funding of parliamentary election campaigns — Arbitration Commission abandons wage indexation system: Commission to deal with applications as filed.

1982 Australian metal workers granted a 38-hour week — The Government announced the closure of beds and hospitals in the inner Sydney area affecting Sydney Hospital, the Mater Hospital, and Crown Street Women's Hospital. A new hospital at Mount Druitt, in the western area of Sydney, opened — Introduction of the tender system for the issue of Commonwealth Treasury Bonds — Special legislation introduced to recover, from vendor shareholders, company tax evaded in 'bottom of the harbour' schemes — Random breath testing for detection of alcohol in motorists was introduced — The (Commonwealth) Freedom of Information Act became operative — BHP announced lower production levels for iron and steel and a contraction of its workforce at Newcastle and Port Kembla — The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of N.S.W. both approved the freezing of wages and salaries from 23 December 1982 to 30 June 1983 — A record 53 of the 58 Pasture Protection Boards of N.S.W. had been drought declared at the end of the year.

1983 Federal elections (March): Labor Ministry (Hawke) — Extended shearers' strike over the introduction of wide combs — The Australian Labor Party and the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) endorsed the Prices and Incomes Accord — A National Economic Summit Conference was held in Canberra and attended by representatives of government, industry, trade unions, employers, and professional bodies — New Federal tax on debits to bank cheque accounts — State Government appointed the (Street) Royal Commission to investigate allegations of miscarriage of justice, through political interference by the Premier (Wran), in a Magistrates Court; the Commission found that a Chief Magistrate influenced the outcome of the case but rejected the allegation of political interference by the Premier — The State Government introduced the 'Quit for Life' anti-smoking campaign — Income tax deductions at source introduced for contract work in various industries (including building, road transport, motor vehicle repairs, cleaning) — Return to half-yearly wage indexation — Arbitration Commission awarded a 4.3 per cent rise in award wages and salaries (equal to the increase in the C.P.I. during the March and June quarters 1983) — Record wheat harvest.

1984 State Government announced a proposal to construct a $100 million grain terminal at Port Kembla — State elections (March): Labor Ministry (Wran) — Legislative Assembly elected for a maximum period of four years — Reconstitution of the Legislative Council completed (now consists of 45 elected members) — 'Advance Australia Fair' became the official National Anthem and green and gold were proclaimed to be the national colours of Australia — Deregulation of Australian stockbroking industry including introduction of negotiable brokerage charges — Series of doctors strikes concerning the administration of public hospitals and the system of payment of visiting medical officers — Coin issued to replace the $1 note. Introduction of $100 note — Stage I of the Kooragang Coal Loader at Newcastle officially opened — Further deregulation of foreign exchange arrangements — New taxation arrangements for lump sum superannuation benefits become effective — Crimes Act amended : decriminalisation of homosexual acts between consenting adult males — New Darling Harbour Authority constituted to promote and control development of the area — The Hyde Park Barracks opened as a museum — Extension of retail shopping hours to include Friday nights and Saturday afternoons — Artificial Conception Act, relating to status and paternity of persons conceived by artificial means, proclaimed — Some regulations on banks, including deposit controls, were removed — Commonwealth Government announced that a second Sydney airport would be sited at Wilton or Badgery's Creek — The Sydney Water Board commenced work on a $270m project to provide deepwater sewerage outfalls at Malabar, North Head and Bondi (due for completion by 1992) — Federal elections (December): Labor Ministry (Hawke) — Membership of Senate increased to 76, House of Representatives to 148 — Qualifying period of residence for naturalisation of migrants reduced from 3 to 2 years.

1985 The training of nurses in colleges of advanced education commenced; shortages of nursing staff led to the closure of many hospital beds in Sydney — The Commonwealth and State Governments set up formal organisations to promote public education and awareness in order to combat the spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) — The New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments signed an agreement to build a $155m power grid to link the south-eastern seaboard of Australia by 1990 — The Australian Government invited 16 foreign banks to establish operations in Australia — Former Chief Stipendiary Magistrate, Murray Farquhar, was found guilty of attempting to pervert the course of justice by his attempt to influence another magistrate — An assets test became applicable to all social security and repatriation service pension recipients already subject to an income test — The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission awarded a 2.6 per cent increase in award wages and salaries (to apply from April) to reflect the increase in the CPI over the year to the December quarter, 1984 — The Federal Treasurer announced that interest rate control on bank loans under $100,000 for all purposes other than owner-occupied housing would be removed* — The Reserve Bank announced that a Prime Assets Ratio (PAR) will replace the long-standing LGS convention* — The Sydney Water Board announced the introduction of a new 'pay for use' system of residential water rates to apply from July — Commonwealth tax sharing grants to the States to be replaced by financial assistance grants: based on price movements, a real growth factor and by per capita relativities* — The Education Department introduced a new system of Higher School Certificate award; putting more emphasis on a school assessment of the candidate over a two-year period but retaining the end of Year 12 external examination — The Commonwealth Government announced that it would reduce the income tax advantage associated with the 'negative gearing' of rental property investments* — Introduction of unleaded petrol throughout Australia — A National Tax Summit Conference, held in Canberra to discuss the Commonwealth Government's *White Paper on Reform of the Tax System*, was attended by representatives of Australian governments, employers, employees, professional bodies and social welfare groups — The De Facto Relationship Act, 1984 became operational (making provisions for: the settlement of property disputes; the rights of succession at death; and the custody, guardianship and maintenance of children) — Justice Lionel Murphy, a Judge of the High Court of Australia, was found guilty of attempting to pervert the course of justice by his attempt to influence a magistrate in New South Wales; the Supreme Court of N.S.W. (Court of Criminal Appeal) ordered that the verdict and conviction be set aside and that there be a new trial — Australia's first communications satellite AUSSAT 1 was launched — The Commonwealth Government introduced bonds which have interest rates linked to the rate of inflation* — The Commonwealth Government and the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) agreed to extend the Prices and Incomes Accord to October 1987, providing for: a 2 per cent discount in wage indexation (as a result of the depreciation of the Australian dollar); personal income tax reduction (equivalent to a 2 per cent wage increase); amendments to wage fixing principles (including reduction of standard hours to 38) and superannuation to be extended and improved (to offset a national productivity claim of 3 per cent) — The Treasurer announced changes to the tax system (in a Ministerial Statement in September) which included*: the lowering of marginal tax rates for personal income; introduction of fringe benefit taxes (to be levied on the employer); abolition of tax allowances to employers for entertainment expenses; alignment of the top personal income tax rate with the company tax rate; introduction of tax relief for dividend recipients; introduction of a broad capital gains tax; rationalisation of existing wholesale sales taxes; and the introduction of an instalment system for the payment of farm losses against non-farm income — The major Australian banks announced that alternatives to bank foreclosures of farms will be sought in dealing with the particular hardships experienced by farmers, especially those in the sugar and rice industries — The Australian dollar suffered continual falls against other major currencies during the year; the resultant tight money policy of the Government caused record high interest rates for bank overdrafts — The theft of Higher School Certificate examination papers from the New South Wales Government Printer resulted in the resetting of several papers, and a two-week postponement of examinations in Ancient History — The payment of family allowances in respect of dependent students aged between 18 and 25 years was abolished (from November), except in cases of specific need — The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission awarded a 3.8 per cent increase in award wages and salaries (to apply from November) to reflect the increase in the CPI since December quarter, 1984 — The State Government announced proposals for the redevelopment of Darling Harbour, which will include an exhibition centre, a convention centre, the National Maritime Museum, a waterfront promenade, Chinese gardens, a restaurant-retail market complex, an international hotel and casino, and a monorail link with the centre of Sydney — The Australian Government announced that the Navy would gradually relocate its major establishments from Sydney Harbour and Parramatta River to Jervis Bay in the A.C.T.

** More details concerning this item are shown in 'Major Economic Events and Policy Statements, 1985' in the Addendum to this Year Book (see page 629).*

Appendix B

POPULATION SURVEYS

Population surveys conducted by the ABS include:

(a) *the Monthly Population Survey* (MPS) which comprises:
    i. the *Labour Force Survey* (LFS), and in most months
    ii. one or more supplementary topics; and
(b) *Special Supplementary Surveys* (SSS's).

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS)

The LFS has been conducted since 1960. In early years, the survey was confined to the State capital cities, but has been conducted Australia-wide since February 1964. The survey was conducted quarterly until November 1977 and has been carried out monthly since February 1978.

The scope of the LFS comprises all persons aged 15 and over except:

(a) members of the permanent defence forces;
(b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses of population and housing and estimated population statistics;
(c) overseas residents in Australia; and
(d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

These scope rules also apply to supplementary collections unless otherwise defined.

Survey information is used to classify the labour force status of the population (i.e. as employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force) according to the concepts and definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his/her actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. Demographic information (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is also collected in order that cross-classifications with the labour force data can be made. The questions asked each month are included in *Information Paper : Questionnaires used in the Labour Force Survey* (ABS Catalogue No. 6232.0).

A summary of recent results from the LFS is contained in the Labour Chapter of this Year Book. More detailed results are contained in the following publications, which are available on request from the New South Wales Office of the ABS:

The Labour Force, Australia (Preliminary) (6202.0) Monthly;
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) Monthly;
The Labour Force, Australia (6204.0) Annual; and
The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales (6201.1) Quarterly.

Supplementary Topics

A supplementary topic was included with the LFS for the first time in November 1961, and this concept has gradually been extended so that now the majority of months in each year include supplementary questions on one or more topics. Some supplementary topics are covered on a regular basis while others are covered only once or at irregular intervals to meet a specific need for information. For any supplementary topic, the number and range of questions must not be so extensive, or the subject matter so sensitive, as to jeopardise the continuing cooperation of respondents in the LFS. Timing and cost constraints are also placed on supplementary topics to ensure that deadlines in producing data from the LFS are met. Topics are usually run nationally, but one month is set aside each year for a State Government proposed topic, specific to one or more States. Supplementary topic results are generally published separately from those of the LFS.

The table below lists all national supplementary topics covered or proposed in the period 1982 to 1986 and the ABS catalogue number of the publications in which the main statistics obtained on these topics are published. Where publications on supplementary topics have been issued by the N.S.W. Office of the ABS, the catalogue numbers of these publications are also shown.

National Monthly Supplementary Survey Topics Covered or Proposed, 1982 to 1986

Topic	*ABS catalogue no.*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Annual and long service leave taken	6317.0			*		
Apprentices	6227.0		*	*	*	*
Child care	4402.0			*		
Children's dental health	4350.0, 4350.1	*				
Children's immunisation	4352.0, 4352.1	*				
Educational attainment	6235.0, 6235.1	*	*	*	*	*
Employment benefits	6334.0		*	*	*	*
Exits from the labour force	*(a)*				*	
Ex-service personnel and widows	4403.0			*		
Labour force status and other characteristics of families	6224.0	*	*	*	*	*
Health insurance	4335.0	*	*	*		*
Household appliances	8212.0		*			
Household telephone connections	4110.0, 4110.1		*			
Internal migration	3408.0	*	*	*	*	*
Labour force experience	6206.0, 6206.1	*	*	*	*	*
Labour mobility	6209.0, 6209.1	*	*	*	*	*
Language usage	4504.0		*			
Methods of job attainment	6245.0	*				*
Migrant characteristics	6250.0			*		
Multiple jobholding	6216.0		*		*	
Persons looking for work	6222.0	*	*	*	*	*
Persons not in the labour force	6220.0	*	*	*	*	*
Persons retired from full-time work *(b)*	6238.0		*			
Re-entrants to the labour force	*(a)*				*	
Retirement intentions *(b)*	6258.0			*		
Retirements *(b)*	*(a)*					*
Rubella immunisation	4353.0		*			
Transition from education to work	6227.0	*	*	*	*	*
Underemployed persons	*(a)*				*	
Weekly earnings of employees	6310.0, 6310.1	*	*	*	*	*

(a) Catalogue number not yet assigned. *(b)* From 1986, the topics 'persons retired from full-time work' and 'retirement intentions' (both previously called 'persons ceasing full-time work') will be run together as one topic called 'retirements'.

The following table shows the N.S.W. State supplementary topics covered or proposed in the period 1980 to 1985.

N.S.W. State Supplementary Survey Topics Covered or Proposed, 1980 to 1985

Month	*Topic*	*ABS catalogue no.*
October 1980	Attitudes to penalties for crime	4504.1
October 1983	Public awareness and knowledge and awareness of selected welfare services	4401.1
October 1984	Domestic energy usage and appliance acquisition	8211.1, 8212.1
October 1985	Lifestyle survey: Health risk factors	4311.1

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS (SSS'S)

SSS's, since 1979, have generally been conducted once each financial year and provide a vehicle for more complex topics or topics which need to be collected over a longer time period. Prior to 1979, they were conducted on an irregular basis.

The table below lists all SSS topics covered during the period 1979 to June 1986 and the catalogue numbers of the publications which contain the survey results.

Special Supplementary Survey Topics Covered or Proposed, 1979 to June 1986

Period held	*Topic*	*ABS catalogue number*
	SSS 1	
February to May 1979	Dental health (persons aged 15 and over)	4339.0
	Employment benefits	6334.0
	Sight, hearing and dental health (persons aged 2 to 14)	4337.0
	Sight problems and the use of glasses or contact lenses (persons aged 15 and over)	4338.0
	Working conditions	6335.0
	SSS 2	
September December 1979	Educational experience and intentions	4212.0
	Income distribution, 1978-79	
	Summary	6504.0
	Supplement to Social Indicators, No. 3 (4101.0)	4108.0
	Individuals	6502.0
	Families	*(a)*6506.0
	Income Units	6523.0
	Unemployed persons	6521.0
	SSS 3	
February to May 1981	Handicapped persons	4343.0
	Working hours	6338.0
	Supplementary tables	6339.0
	SSS 4	
March to June 1982	Families	4408.0
	Family formation and dissolution	4411.0
	Alternative working arrangements	6341.0
	Trade union members	6325.0
	SSS 5	
September to November 1982	Information paper: Income and Housing Survey, sample file on magnetic tape	6543.0
	Housing	*(b)*
	Income of individuals	6502.0
	Income of income units	6523.0
	Life assurance	*(b)*
	Superannuation	6319.0
	Persons with trade qualifications	*(b)*
	Career paths of persons with trade qualifications	6243.0
	Reasons for completion or non-completion of secondary education	4214.0
	SSS 6	
January to December 1983	Australian Health Survey	*(a)*4348.0
	Crime Victims Survey	*(a)*4505.0
	Tourism and travel	9216.0
	SSS 7 Household Expenditure Survey, 1984	
January to December 1984	Information paper	6527.0
	Survey results	
	Preliminary (January to June 1984)	*(a)*6528.0
	Preliminary (January to December 1984)	*(a)*6529.0
	Expenditure by principal source of income of households	*(a)*6534.0
	SSS 8 Household Energy Consumption Survey, 1985-86	
June 1985 to June 1986	Household appliances, facilities and insulation	8212.0
	Household energy consumption	8213.0
	Information paper: National Energy Survey, sample file on magnetic tape	8215.0

(a) Preliminary publication. *(b)* Catalogue number not yet assigned.

POPULATION SURVEY METHODOLOGY

ABS population surveys are based on a geographic framework covering the whole of Australia.

The MPS sample is designed primarily for the collection of labour force data and is a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 33,000 houses, flats, etc. in Australia), and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.). In total, it covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The population survey is designed to produce estimates at the national, State and regional levels. Therefore, in setting up the sample, Australia is firstly classified into States and Territories, with each State then being divided into capital city and balance of State. These major areas are then divided into smaller regions (based on statistical divisions or subdivisions), which are further split into strata.

Supplementary topics are mainly conducted on the same sample as the LFS. However, in some cases, the sample used may be a subset of that month's LFS sample.

In the case of SSS's, the sample selected is separate to that used for the MPS and the size of the sample can vary but the geographic framework on which the sample is based is the same. Scope rules and interviewing techniques can also be varied in these surveys.

MPS information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday that falls between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained generally relates to the week before the interview week (i.e. the survey week).

The MPS normally uses what is known as the 'any responsible adult' method of interviewing. That is, the interviewer seeks to obtain answers about all the persons in the dwelling who are within the scope of the survey from the first responsible adult member of the household with whom the interviewer makes contact. If that person is unable to supply some of the details for another person, the interviewer will call back after ascertaining when the other person can be contacted. Calls back to obtain personal interviews with all or a large number of adults are not normally a feature of the survey. Therefore, topics requiring personal interviewing in place of the 'any responsible adult' method as described, are, for reasons of cost and timing, normally not contemplated for the MPS except when they apply only to small subsets of a population. The SSS may well be the appropriate survey vehicle in this case.

Population surveys estimates are derived by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure. This procedure ensures that the survey estimates, at the capital city statistical division, balance of State and State levels, conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Because these estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of only a sample of dwellings they are subject to sampling variability, which means that they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. Generally, for an estimate to be included in an ABS publication, a relative standard error limit of 25 to 30 per cent is set. Whether or not an estimate with a higher relative standard error is useful depends very much upon the nature of the survey and the existence of other sources of data. If the survey is the first excursion into a new field of inquiry, estimates with relatively high standard errors may still be regarded as satisfactory. On the other hand, if accurate estimates of movement over time or very accurate estimates for statistics of particular importance are required, then the more limited standard error may be needed before useful comparisons can be made.

The following table provides an indication of the magnitude of the standard errors for any estimate of the number of persons in a particular category for New South Wales (and Sydney Statistical Division and Balance of New South Wales) obtained from the LFS. Standard errors for State and regional LFS estimates and monthly movements of these estimates are covered more fully in a technical note included in the November 1984 or later issues of The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales (Catalogue No. 6201.1). The standard errors of the main aggregates and movements (where relevant) for population surveys other than the LFS are shown in the various publications containing results of these surveys.

Standard Errors and Relative Standard Errors, New South Wales

Size estimate (a) (number)	Standard error of estimate (number)	Relative standard error(b) (per cent)	There are two chances in three that the actual population figure will fall in the range	There are nineteen chances in twenty that the actual population figure will fall in the range
3,500	890	25.5	2,610 – 4,390	1,720 – 5,280
4,000	950	23.8	3,050 – 4,950	2,100 – 5,900
4,500	1,000	22.0	3,500 – 5,500	2,500 – 6,500
5,000	1,100	21.0	3,900 – 6,100	2,800 – 7,200
6,000	1,100	19.0	4,900 – 7,100	3,800 – 8,200
8,000	1,300	16.0	6,700 – 9,300	5,400 – 10,600
10,000	1,500	15.0	8,500 – 11,500	7,000 – 13,000
20,000	2,000	10.0	18,000 – 22,000	16,000 – 24,000
50,000	2,900	5.8	47,300 – 52,900	44,200 – 55,800
100,000	3,900	3.9	96,100 – 103,900	92,200 – 107,800
200,000	5,100	2.5	194,900 – 205,100	189,800 – 210,200
300,000	5,900	2.0	294,100 – 305,900	288,200 – 311,800
500,000	7,200	1.4	492,800 – 507,200	485,600 – 514,400
1,000,000	9,200	0.92	990,800 – 1,009,200	981,600 – 1,018,400
2,000,000	12,000	0.58	1,988,000 – 2,012,000	1,976,000 – 2,024,000
5,000,000	16,000	0.31	4,984,000 – 5,016,000	4,968,000 – 5,032,000

(a) Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent are not usually included in ABS publications. *(b)* The relative standard error is the ratio of the standard error to the size of the estimate, expressed as a percentage.

Statistical techniques (known broadly as seasonal analysis) can be used to evaluate the normal seasonal influences operating on a series which enable that series to be seasonally adjusted, i.e. to have the estimated effects of normal seasonal influences removed from them. The principal series derived from the Labour Force Survey are published on a seasonally adjusted basis, for Australia. Further information on seasonal analysis and the seasonal adjustment techniques used by the ABS can be obtained from *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators, Australia* (Catalogue No. 1308.0).

Regional Data

By virtue of the sample design, it is possible to produce some regional estimates for all population surveys. Monthly regional estimates of the labour force from October 1982, first released in April 1985, are available quarterly. Estimates for supplementary topics published after April 1985 are also available on a regional basis, where appropriate.

In order to maximise the release of output with acceptable reliability, a two level regional structure has been introduced in New South Wales for the dissemination of regional estimates from the population survey program. The first group (Group 1 regions listed below) comprises 12 regions which are used to disseminate broad aggregates. These regions are then combined to form five major regions (Group 2 regions listed below) for the release of more detailed estimates.

Population Survey Dissemination Regions, New South Wales

Group 1 regions

Sydney Statistical Division (a)
1. Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney Subdivisions
2. Southern Sydney Subdivision
3. South Western Sydney Subdivision
4. Western Sydney Subdivision
5. Northern Sydney Subdivision

Balance of New South Wales (b)
6. Hunter Statistical Division
7. Newcastle Statistical District
8. Illawarra and South-Eastern Statistical Divisions
9. Wollongong Statistical District
10. Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast Statistical Divisions
11. Northern, North-Western and Central West Statistical Divisions
12. Murray and Murrumbidgee Statistical Divisions

Group 2 regions

1. Central Sydney, Inner Western Sydney and Southern Sydney Subdivisions
2. South Western Sydney and Western Sydney Subdivisions
3. Northern Sydney and Gosford-Wyong Subdivisions
4. Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South-Eastern Statistical Divisions
5. Northern, North-Western, Central West, Murray and Murrumbidgee Statistical Divisions

(a) Includes Gosford-Wyong Subdivision. *(b)* Includes Far West Statistical Division.

Forms of Data Release

The usual method of dissemination of data collected via the population survey program is by publications. In most cases, a 'preliminary' publication containing basic results is released as soon as possible after completion of the survey. This is followed by a 'final' publication or series of publications containing more detailed results.

For economic reasons, the ABS does not publish all the data available from its collections. In the case of population survey topics, only broad level data is generally published. Therefore if users are not satisfied by the data available in publications they should contact an ABS Office to discuss other forms of data releases. These may comprise microfiche, photocopy, computer printout, or clerically extracted tabulation. For an increasing number of surveys, results are also being released in the form of a public use unidentified unit record tape.

Where, the topics conducted are linked in terms of data collected, related publications should be obtained to assist in interpretation of results. A list of related publications are generally specified in the explanatory notes of each publication.

LANGUAGE SURVEY

In May 1983, as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Population Survey Program, a survey was conducted throughout Australia of persons aged 15 and over to obtain details of the languages they first spoke, their current usage of these languages and their understanding and usage of later acquired languages. Questions were also asked on the acquisition and use of English by persons whose first language spoken was not English.

The table below shows the results from the survey for New South Wales.

Persons Aged 15 and Over : Whether English a Language First Spoken, by Number of Acquired non-English Languages, N.S.W., May 1983
('000)

	Number of acquired non-English languages				
Languages first spoken	*None*	*One language*	*Two languages*	*Three or more languages*	*Total*
English as a language first spoken —	2,972.7	300.8	82.7	20.3	3,376.5
English only first spoken	2,930.3	290.5	78.0	19.0	3,317.7
English and other language first spoken	42.4	10.3	4.7	*(a)*	58.8
English not a language first spoken —	420.0	130.6	48.7	21.5	620.8
Have acquired English	401.8	126.7	48.3	21.5	598.3
Have not acquired English	18.2	3.9	*(a)*	*(a)*	22.5
Total persons aged 15 and over	**3,392.7**	**431.4**	**131.4**	**41.9**	**3,997.4**

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Further information concerning this survey is published in *Language Survey, Australia, May 1983 (Preliminary)* (4503.0). More detailed results will be published at a later date.

Appendix C

NEW SOUTH WALES STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued by the New South Wales Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics may be obtained by ringing Information Services in Sydney on (02) 268-4611, calling at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney, or by writing to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Box 796 GPO, Sydney, N.S.W., 2001.

In the following list, prices shown are for the cost of the publication including postage at surface mail rates. Where no price is shown, publications are available free of charge.

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) N.S.W. OFFICE PUBLICATIONS ON ISSUE, OR TO BE ISSUED IN 1986

CATALOGUES, GUIDES, WORK MANUALS, INFORMATION PAPERS

1101.1 Index of Localities, New South Wales

Irregular; first issue: 1960; 215pp; $5.40

This Index is an alphabetical list of all localities in N.S.W. showing the local government area in which each locality is situated. In addition, the Standard Area Code (SAC) and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) numeric codes are shown against each entry in the Index. The Index is designed primarily for use in allocating an address of a residence to the local government area in which that residence is situated.

1115.1 Population Surveys, 1960 to 1985

Irregular; first issue: November 1985; 18pp

This information paper lists the topics of all monthly supplementary surveys and Special Supplementary Surveys conducted from 1960 to 1985 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as part of the Population Survey Program. It also lists the catalogue numbers of the publications which detail the final results of these surveys or, where not yet published, the catalogue numbers of the publications expected to contain the final results of these survey topics.

1201.1 Information Paper: Some Guidelines to the Development and Assessment of a Community Survey.

Special; issued 1984; 12pp

This paper is designed to promote understanding of the complexities involved in developing and conducting a community-based sample survey. It identifies a range of important issues including the definition of objectives, determination of sample size, collection and processing methods, sources of error, presentation and assessment of results, and sources of further assistance.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

1300.1 New South Wales Year Book

Annual; first issue: 1982; 750pp; $30.70 (Soft cover)

This principal general reference work of the New South Wales Office of the ABS provides a comprehensive statistical, legislative and administrative survey of the social, demographic and economic structure and growth of New South Wales. Topics covered include natural environment, government, population, vital statistics, social welfare, health, education, culture and recreation, law, order and public safety, labour, land use, housing and construction, water resources, transport and communication, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining and energy, manufacturing, external trade, internal trade, prices, consumer protection, public finance, private finance, principal events in the history of N.S.W., and a list of all State authorities which come under the responsibility of State Ministers. *See also* 1301.1.

1301.1 New South Wales Year Book

Annual; first issue under this name: 1904-05 (previously issued as 'Wealth and Progress of New South Wales', annual issues from 1886-87 to 1900-01); 750pp; $35.70 (Hard cover)

For contents *see* 1300.1.

1302.1 Pocket Year Book of New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1913; 140pp; $3.50

A pocket year book emulating the New South Wales Year Book in comprehensiveness without the detail. Emphasis is on basic statistics, its aim being to provide a coverage of all statistical fields. Also contains the names of current State Ministry, members of the New South Wales Parliament, and the New South Wales representatives in the Australian Parliament.

1303.1 New South Wales in Brief

Annual; first issue: 1977; brochure

Condensed information about the population and its characteristics; vital statistics; social welfare; health; education; law, order and public safety; labour; building; transport; agriculture; mining and energy; manufacturing; external trade; internal trade; prices; state and local government finances; banks and other private finance; household income; private final consumption expenditure; and the position of New South Wales relative to Australia.

1304.1 Regional Statistics, New South Wales

Annual; first issue under this name: 1986 (previously issued as 'Handbook of Local Statistics, New South Wales, annual issues for 1956 to 1984); 90pp; $2.80

Most recent principal statistics available for statistical divisions, districts, and subdivisions, and for each municipality and shire: area; population; births; deaths; building activity; agricultural activity; and summary statistics of manufacturing establishments, tourist accommodation establishments and local government finances. For regions of the State shows labour force statistics. Also lists local government area boundary changes since 30 June 1981.

1305.1 Monthly Summary of Statistics, New South Wales

Monthly; first issue: May 1931; 44pp; $2.10

Monthly and quarterly data (including year-to-date totals) of a wide range of items classified in varying degrees of detail for the following topics: population and vital statistics; labour; wages and prices; production; building; finance; trade; transport and welfare.

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1981

2201.1 Census 1981: Families with Children under 16 years, New South Wales

Irregular; issued 1984; 64pp; $2.40

Contains information derived from the 1981 Census of Population and Housing about the characteristics of two-parent and single-parent families with one or more children under the age of 16 years. It also provides details of these families for local government areas and other statistical areas in New South Wales.

2202.1 Internal Migration between 1976 and 1981 by Local Government Areas, New South Wales

Irregular; issued 1984; 99pp; $2.40

Contains details, for each local government area, of the internal migration which occurred between the 1976 and 1981 Censuses. The details show from which Statistical Division in N.S.W. or from which other State (or Territory) the new usual residents came (i.e. inwards movement) and where former usual residents went (i.e. outwards movement). In addition, for those persons who moved between local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division, there is a table which shows the movement into and out of each local government area.

2401.1 Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, New South Wales: Part 1 — Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions

Irregular; issued 1983; 90pp; $2.20

2402.1 Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, New South Wales: Part 2 — Balance of State (excludes Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions)

Irregular; issued 1983; 180pp; $4.30

These two publications contain summary tables of final data for characteristics of persons and dwellings enumerated in local government areas of New South Wales. The twelve tables presented for each local government area (shown on one page) were selected to give a broad picture of the personal, dwelling and labour force characteristics of the area.

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY

3101.1 Population and Migration, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1976; 39pp; $2.10

Statistics of census and estimated and mean populations, including components of growth and characteristics of the population. Also estimated data for populations in municipalities, shires and statistical areas and details on population in Sydney Statistical Division. Includes overseas arrivals and departures and internal migration; and an historical summary of N.S.W. population and vital statistics.

POPULATION TRENDS

3206.1 Estimated Resident Population of Local Government Areas, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1961; 8pp

Area and estimated resident total population of local government areas in New South Wales, grouped in statistical areas.

3208.1 Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population in Local Government Areas, New South Wales

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1976-81; 32pp; $1.70

Estimated resident population of local government areas for each year, 1976 to 1981, and components of change in the population between 1976 and 1981.

3209.1 Age and Sex Distribution of the Estimated Resident Population of Local Government Areas, New South Wales

Irregular; first and latest issue: 30 June 1981; 24pp

Contains, for each local government area and statistical area, details of the age distribution (in 5-year age groupings) and sex of the estimated resident population at 30 June 1981.

3210.1 Estimated Resident Population of Local Government Areas, New South Wales, Preliminary

Annual; first issue: 1984; 6pp

Area and preliminary estimated resident total population of local government areas in New South Wales grouped in statistical areas.

VITAL STATISTICS

3302.1 Causes of Death, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1973; 24pp

Number of deaths by sex and selected age groups classified according to the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases. Major causes are also shown as a proportion of total deaths and as age-specific death rates.

3303.1 Perinatal Deaths, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1963; 29pp; $2.10

Contains detailed statistics of cause of death classified by age at death, age of mother, period of gestation, cessation of heart beat, weight at birth, statistical division and other details relating to previous pregnancies, type of attendant, Aboriginality, and local government area of usual residence. Also contains a statistical summary of births, perinatal deaths and rates for all years from 1936.

3304.1 Divorces, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1945; 14pp

Dissolutions of marriage classified by: ages of parties at time of marriage, at time of separation, and at dissolution of marriage; marital status at time of marriage; duration of marriage, and interval between marriage and separation; number of children and age of youngest child; and birthplace of parties. Also contains crude and age specific divorce rates and a statistical summary since 1901.

3305.1 Marriages, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1976; 16pp

Shows number of marriages registered classified by month celebrated, and by age, marital status, country of birth of brides and bridegrooms, and rites used in the marriage ceremony. Also contains age specific and marital status specific marriage rates and a statistical summary since 1901.

3306.1 Births, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1976; 36pp; $2.10

Detailed statistics covering births and confinements showing sex, nuptiality, plurality, birth weight, place of birth, age of mother, relative age and birth places of parents, duration of marriage, previous issue of mother and local government area of usual residence. Also contains crude and age specific birth rates, fertility and reproduction rates and a statistical summary since 1901.

3307.1 Deaths, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1976; 44pp; $2.10

Contains detailed statistics on deaths registered, showing sex, age, country of birth, marital status, number of children of ever married persons, local government area of usual residence and cause of death. Also contains infant death statistics, crude and age specific death rates, an expectation of life table and a statistical summary since 1901.

GENERAL SOCIAL STATISTICS

4110.1 Household Telephone Connections, New South Wales, March 1983

Special; issued 1985; 13pp

Contains results, for statistical divisions and total New South Wales, of a survey conducted throughout Australia on whether households in private dwellings had a telephone connected. Also includes reasons given for non-connection.

EDUCATION

4202.1 Schools, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1981; 36pp; $2.10

A wide range of data for government and non-government schools including types and sizes of schools, number of teachers, and students classified by age, grade and sex. Also shows details of State and Commonwealth Government outlays on education.

4203.1 Tertiary Education, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1981; 27pp; $2.10

Contains selected statistics on technical and further education colleges, colleges of advanced education and universities, and government outlays on education in New South Wales.

HEALTH

4306.1 Hospital and Nursing Home In-patients, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1978; 31pp; $2.10

Detailed statistics covering separations of patients from public and private hospitals showing sex, age, average stay, length of stay, mode of separation, principal operation and diagnosis. Separations are also classified by location of usual residence of patient and location of hospital. Nursing home separations are also classified by length of stay, principal diagnosis, mode of separation and location of nursing home.

4310.1 Census of Mental Health and Long-stay In-patients in Hospitals and Nursing Homes, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: July/August 1983; 37pp; $2.10

Characteristics shown for these in-patients include sex, age, length of stay to date, expected length of stay, provisional diagnosis, location of institution, and location of the last home address of the in-patient.

4350.1 Children's Dental Survey, New South Wales, November 1983

Special; issued October 1985; 23pp

Contains results for N.S.W. of a dental survey conducted throughout Australia. Includes details of the usage of school dental services and other dental professionals, and demographic characteristics of the children and persons responsible for the children. Selected regional data are also shown.

4352.1 Children's Immunisation Survey, New South Wales, November 1983

Special; issued June 1985; 14pp

Contains results for N.S.W. of a survey conducted throughout Australia. It contains statistics on immunisation of children under 6 years against whooping cough, diptheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and mumps. Includes selected regional data and reasons for non-immunisation.

WELFARE

4401.1 Public Awareness and Knowledge of Selected Welfare Services, New South Wales, October 1983

Special; issued April 1984; 24pp

Contains results of a survey conducted throughout New South Wales to investigate the level of public awareness and knowledge of selected welfare services.

LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

4502.1 Higher Criminal Courts, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1968; 45pp; $2.10

Details of persons dealt with by the courts and offences classified by characteristics of persons and penalties, and appeals.

PUBLIC FINANCE

5502.1 Local Government Finance, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1894; 99pp; $2.80

Details on income, expenditure, capital transactions and debt for ordinary services and trading undertakings of each local government authority and also a table showing area, rates and valuations in each local government area. Also includes summary tables of financial data for Sydney Statistical Division, Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts and rest of State classified according to type of services provided.

LABOUR FORCE

6101.1 Information Paper on the Sources of Labour Statistics

Special; issued June 1984; 24pp

Describes the principal sources of labour statistics and comments on the comparability of related data from different sources.

6201.1 The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales

Quarterly; first issue: May 1974; 73pp; $2.80

Labour force status and family status of the civilian population of N.S.W., Sydney Statistical Division and other regions of the State. Employed persons are classified by sex, age, industry, occupation and full-time/part-time status and unemployed persons by sex, age, industry, occupation and duration of unemployment.

6235.1 Labour Force Status and Education Attainment, New South Wales

Special; first issue; November 1985: 24pp

Contains details of a survey conducted in February 1985 on the educational attainment of persons aged fifteen and over for the State and for regions of the State.

6310.1 Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), New South Wales

Annual; first and latest issue; August 1983; 20pp

Results of a survey conducted each August showing the distribution of weekly earnings of wage and salary earners. Full-time employees are classified by industry, major occupation and birth place. All employees are classified by full-time/part-time status, by hours paid for in main job, and by regions of the State.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

7111.1 Principal Agricultural Commodities, New South Wales, Preliminary

Annual; first issue: 1981-82; 6pp

Preliminary statistics on area and production of principal cereals for grain; area intended to be sown to barley, oats and wheat for all purposes; farm stock of cereal grains; livestock numbers, shearing and wool production, and lambing and intended matings.

7411.1 Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1981-82; 39pp; $2.10

Area and land utilisation of agricultural establishments, employed persons in agriculture classified by sex, birthplace and occupational status; area and type of crops and pastures artificially fertilised and quantity and type of fertiliser used; area and method of irrigation; use of pesticides; fuel usage; aerial agricultural operations; and structural data of agricultural industries.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

7203.1 Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Production in Statistical Divisions, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1964-65; 4pp

Number of livestock slaughtered and quantity of meat produced.

7221.1 Livestock and Livestock Products, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1981-82; 82pp; $2.80

Number of cattle and sheep classified by age, sex and purpose; number of sheep by breed; number of pigs and poultry; lambing; livestock slaughterings; production of meat, livestock and dairy products; beekeeping; wool statistics; value of livestock slaughterings and products. Agricultural enterprises by selected ASIC industry class; number and area of establishments by size of meat and milk cattle herd, sheep flock and pig herd; and structural and financial statistics.

CROPS

7321.1 Crops and Pastures, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1981-82; 58pp; $2.80

Area of agricultural establishments; area, production and yield per hectare of crops, vegetables, pastures and grasses for hay and seed, stocks of major grains and hay; production and stocks of silage; gross value of production of crops; imports and exports of crops and crop products; structural and financial data for crop industries.

7322.1 Fruit, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1981-82; 44pp; $2.10

Number of trees, area, production, yield per tree of orchard fruit; area, production, yield of tropical fruit; value of fruit and grape production; imports and exports of fruit/vine products; estimated consumption per head of fresh and processed fruit and grapes; structural and financial data on the fruit industry.

7324.1 Mushroom Growing Statistics, New South Wales, Preliminary

Annual; first issue 1972-73; one page

Contains data on the area of beds used for cropping; the quantity of spawn used; and separate production details of mushrooms grown for both the fresh and processing markets.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

7501.1 Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1975-76 and 1976-77; 15pp

Gross and local values of production including local values apportioned to statistical agricultural areas, classified by types of crops, livestock products, and livestock slaughterings. Also shows average local value per hectare of selected crops. From 1984-85 onwards, will include selected data for local government areas.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING ELECTRICITY AND GAS)

8201.1 Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; 24pp

Summary of operations (number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, opening and closing stocks, purchases etc., value added and fixed capital expenditure) classified by ASIC class. Also includes a 3-year time series for the total manufacturing division for the items listed above. Includes selected data by ASIC class for manufacturing enterprises with fewer than 4 persons employed.

8203.1 Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics by Industry, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; 60pp; $2.80

For statistical subdivision of New South Wales and subdivisions within Sydney, a summary of operations by industry subdivision, and number of establishments classified by employment size for total manufacturing. For Sydney Statistical Division a summary of operations by industry class. Number of establishments, employment and wages and salaries paid for selected local government areas in Sydney by industry subdivision and for each local government area in New South Wales for total manufacturing.

8204.1 Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; 22pp

Number of establishments, employment at end of June for each industry class by employment size-group, wages and salaries paid, turnover and value added, classified for each industry group by employment size-group (less than 10; 10-19; 20-49; 50-99; and 100 and over). Classification of larger establishments by industry subdivision.

8211.1 Energy Survey, Part 1: Household Appliances, Facilities, Insulation, and Appliance Acquisition, October 1984

Special; issued May 1985; 24pp

Presents statistics on household appliances, facilities and insulation; reasons for change in type of fuel used. Selected information on energy users in Sydney Statistical Division is also given.

8212.1 New South Wales Energy Survey, October 1984: Part 2, Household Energy Consumption

Special; December 1985; 24pp

Contains statistics on annual household electricity consumption (quantity and value) and annual gas consumption (quantity). Also shows seasonal consumption and details of household composition and income. Selected information on energy consumption in Sydney Statistical Division is also given.

8302.1 Production of Aerated and Carbonated Waters, Frozen Dairy Foods, Water Ices, etc., and Confectionery, New South Wales

Monthly; first issue: September 1957; 1p

Quantity of production of aerated and carbonated waters, ice cream and other frozen dairy foods, water ices, fruit ices, etc., chocolate and other confectionery.

8303.1 Production of Building Materials and Fittings, New South Wales

Monthly; first issue: July 1952; 2pp

Quantity of production of concrete blocks, clay bricks, ready mixed concrete, sawn timber (Australian grown), roofing tiles and domestic electric stoves.

MINING

8401.1 Mining, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1968-69 to 1970-71; 22pp

From the annual census of mining establishments, details of operations by industry subdivision for the latest year and for all mining for the last 3 years. Also includes the quantity and value of mineral production over 2 years and statistics of the coal mining industry for 3 or 6 years.

INTERNAL TRADE AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

8622.1 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, New South Wales

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 49pp

Contains details by industry of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, value added, fixed capital expenditure and floorspace for New South Wales. Also includes a summary of operations by industry class for Sydney Statistical Division.

8623.1 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Industry and Commodity Details for Statistical Retail Areas, New South Wales

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 68pp

The number of retail establishments, the value of their turnover and their floorspace is tabulated by statistical retail area, industry class and group. Retail and selected service establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and floorspace for each local government area. Number of retail establishments and value of retail sales by statistical retail area and commodity item.

8624.1 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Hotels and Accommodation Establishments, New South Wales

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 43pp

For each type of establishment, details of numbers of establishments, persons employed, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, transfers-in and selected expenses, value added, fixed capital expenditure less disposals and accommodation capacity, tabulated by statistical division.

8625.1 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Commodity Sales and Service Takings, New South Wales

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 59pp

Contains details of the number of retail establishments, the value of sales of commodity items and items of other income, by industry class.

8626.1 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Industry and Commodity Details by Size of Establishments, New South Wales

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 72pp

Contains selected statistics classified by retail sales, employment and turnover size, in New South Wales and Sydney Statistical Division.

8635.1 Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales (Previously 8608.1)

Quarterly; first issue: September Quarter 1975; 24pp

Number of establishments with facilities providing short-term accommodation (i.e. less than two months); hotels, motels and caravan parks showing capacity, occupancy rates and takings from accommodation for each month by type of establishment for each statistical division, statistical districts of Newcastle, Wollongong, and Albury-Wodonga and selected local government areas.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

8730.1 Building Approvals, New South Wales, Preliminary

Monthly; first issue: December 1984; 2pp

Contains preliminary estimates of the number of new dwelling units approved during the month. Includes details for Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions and South Western and Western Sydney Subdivisions.

8731.1 Building Approvals, New South Wales

Monthly; first issue: August 1957; 24pp

Approvals for the number and value of new private sector and public sector dwellings, value of other classes of building (e.g. hotels, offices, etc.) and value of alterations and additions to dwellings. Includes some details for Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts and summary data for statistical divisions, subdivisions and selected local government areas. Also includes value of houses approved classified by material of outer walls.

8733.1 Building Approvals in Local Government Areas, New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1983-84; 24pp

Annual details of building work approved in statistical divisions, subdivisions and local government areas. Includes number and value of dwellings (private and public) and value of other buildings.

8740.1 Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, New South Wales, Preliminary

Monthly; first issue: July 1983; 8pp

For Sydney Statistical Division, including selected subdivisions, and for other selected divisions of the State, shows the number of new dwelling commencements (houses and other dwellings) classified by ownership, as notified by approving authorities.

8741.1 Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, New South Wales

Quarterly; first issue: July-September 1980; 22pp

Contains monthly details of the number and type of new dwellings commenced in local government areas, and, for statistical divisions, the material of outer walls and ownership of these dwellings.

8752.1 Building Activity, New South Wales

Quarterly; first issue: March Quarter 1948; 33pp; $1.90

Summary of building activity (number and/or value) classified by class of building and stage of construction for Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions and total State; and by ownership and completion value for the State. All tables show a time series of three financial years and six quarters.

TRANSPORT

9301.1 Motor Vehicle Census, New South Wales

Triennial; first issue: 30 September 1976; latest issue: 30 September 1982; 19pp

Registered motor vehicles classified by type, rate per 1,000 of population, make, year of manufacture and area of registration address; make and tare weight for selected vehicle types; and carrying capacity and aggregate weight for trucks.

Appendix D

NEW SOUTH WALES ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT MINISTRY

Details of the New South Wales Ministry, sworn-in on 5 April 1984 and currently in Office when this issue of the Year Book went to press in November 1985, were as follows:

Premier and Minister for the Arts — The Hon. N.K. Wran, Q.C.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Health — The Hon. R.J. Mulock

Minister for Youth and Community Services and Minister for Housing — The Hon. F.J. Walker, Q.C.

Minister for Public Works and Ports and Minister for Roads — The Hon. L.J. Brereton

Minister for Industrial Relations — The Hon. P.D. Hills

Minister for Police and Emergency Services — The Hon. P.T. Anderson

Treasurer — The Hon. K.G. Booth

Attorney General and Minister assisting the Premier on Inter-governmental Relations — The Hon. T.W. Sheahan

Minister for Transport and Vice-President of the Executive Council — The Hon. B.J. Unsworth, M.L.C.

Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries — The Hon. J.R. Hallam, M.L.C.

Minister for Education — The Hon. R.M. Cavalier

Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy — The Hon. P.F. Cox

Minister for Local Government — The Hon. K.J. Stewart

Minister for Industry and Decentralisation, and Minister for Small Business and Technology — The Hon. E.L. Bedford

Minister for Sport and Recreation and Minister for Tourism — The Hon. M.A. Cleary

Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Minister assisting the Premier on Ethnic Affairs — The Hon. G. Paciullo

Minister for Natural Resources and Minister assisting the Premier on Women's Interests — The Hon. J.A. Crosio, M.B.E.

Minister for Employment, Minister for Finance and Minister assisting the Premier on the Arts — The Hon. R.J. Debus

Minister for Corrective Services and Minister assisting the Premier on Country Interests — The Hon. J.E. Akister

Minister for Planning and Environment — The Hon. R. J. Carr

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The administrative arrangements of the above Ministry are outlined in the following table. This shows, for each ministerial portfolio, a comprehensive list of the authorities coming within that portfolio and the principal functions of those authorities. Greater detail about many of these organisations is contained in the relevant chapters of this Year Book.

The government authorities shown include governmental departments, which are created or abolished by a decision of Cabinet, and statutory authorities, which are set up under their own Act of Parliament and comprise administrative offices, declared authorities and other statutory authorities. Many of the statutory authorities are boards or commissions, some of which meet infrequently and have no physical location or independent permanent staff. The degree of control by Ministers over the government authorities shown under the Ministerial portfolio ranges from high (in the case of departments) to very low in the case of some statutory authorities). Under Section 59 of the Public Service Act, 1979, the Public Service Board of New South Wales periodically issues a list of 'Administrative Units' for purposes of the Act. These 'Administrative Units' are distinguished in the following table by an asterisk '*'.

In May 1985, the Premier directed that a critical review be undertaken of the operations of statutory bodies. Ministers were asked to complete this review and report in detail to the Premier by the end of July 1985. Those bodies considered unnecessary will be eliminated by amending legislation.

State Government Agencies under the Minister and their Principal Functions

MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS (Hon. G. Paciullo)

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs*
Functions: Evaluation, review and, where necessary, co-ordination of policies and services for Aborigines in N.S.W.

Local Aboriginal Land Councils
Functions: Administration of land vested in or acquired by the Council for the benefit of Aborigines in its area

New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council
Functions: Allocation of funds to local and regional Aboriginal Land Councils for the acquisition of land and for administration costs

Regional Aboriginal Land Councils
Functions: Provide assistance to Local Aboriginal Land Councils

Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983
Functions: Register and process claims for land made by Aboriginal Land Councils

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (Hon. J.R. Hallam)

Department of Agriculture*
Functions: Safeguard and improve agricultural industries

Fisheries Division
Functions: Fisheries development and management

New South Wales Dairy Corporation*
Functions: Responsible for regulation of industry to maintain quality of production; powers to fix prices and margins of dairy products

New South Wales Meat Industry Authority*
Functions: Regulation and control of the meat industry in the State

Soil Conservation Service*
Functions: Prevent and mitigate soil erosion and conserve soil resources

Agricultural Bureau
Functions: Promote continuing education for rural producers

Agricultural Committees
Functions: Act as arbitrators determining disputes under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941

Agricultural education
Functions: Provision of agricultural education at the certificate and advanced certificate levels — Colleges comprise C.B. Alexander Agricultural College and Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Finance Agency
Functions: Provide and organise finance and financial services to designated boards which have been established for the marketing of primary products

Agricultural Scientific Collections Trust
Functions: Hold property which relates to the study of agricultural science, and increase and disseminate knowledge in fields of agricultural science which are related to trust property.

Amateur Fishermen's Advisory Council
Functions: Act as liaison body between the Minister and amateur fishermen

Board of Tick Control
Functions: Supervise cattle tick control

Board of Veterinary Surgeons of N.S.W.
Functions: Register veterinary surgeons

Catchment Areas Protection Board
Functions: Protect State's catchment areas

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (continued)

Chicken Meat Industry Committee
Functions: Facilitates the negotiation of contracts and prices between chicken growers and processors

Dairy Promotion Council
Functions: Advise the N.S.W. Dairy Corporation on the promotion of milk and dairy products

Fish Marketing Authority
Functions: Operation and management of the Sydney Fish Centre

Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W.
Functions: Grain storage and handling

Homebush Abattoir Corporation
Functions: Animal slaughtering in the Sydney Metropolitan Area

New South Wales Dairy Industry Conference
Functions: Enquire into the general policies of the N.S.W. Dairy Corporation and other aspects of the dairy industry and advise the Minister

New South Wales Egg Corporation
Functions: Control and marketing of eggs in the State

Noxious Plants Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on noxious plant control policies and procedures

Pastures Protection Boards
Functions: Control noxious animals and manage public stock facilities

Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee
Functions: Licence poultry farmers

Prickly Pear Destruction Commission
Functions: Eradication of prickly pear

Rural Youth Organisation
Functions: Promote farming skills, citizenship and self-development for members

Stock Medicines Board
Functions: Monitor and advise on the registration of stock medicines

Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority
Functions: Operate and control the wholesale fruit, vegetable and flower markets at Flemington and the retail (Paddy's) markets at Flemington and Haymarket

Various marketing boards
Functions: Marketing of primary produce; boards comprise:
- Banana Marketing Control Committee
- Barley Marketing Board
- Central Coast (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board
- Dried Fruits Board
- Grain Sorghum Marketing Board
- Murray Valley (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board
- Oats Marketing Board
- Oilseeds Marketing Board
- Rice Marketing Board
- Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
- Wine Grapes Marketing Board

Veterinary Surgeons Disciplinary Tribunal
Functions: Hear matters concerning professional misconduct of veterinary surgeons

Veterinary Surgeons Investigating Committee
Functions: Investigate complaints against veterinary surgeons

Wild Dog Control Boards
Functions: Co-ordinate destruction of wild dogs in the settled areas of the State, under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934

Wine Grape Processing Industry Negotiating Committee
Functions: Determine the conditions of supply and minimum prices to be paid by processors for wine grapes

MINISTER FOR THE ARTS (Hon. N.K. Wran Q.C.)

Office of the Arts (Premier's Department)
Functions: Administration of government policies on the Arts; provision of financial support for bodies and associations in the Arts field; awarding of grants and fellowships for the support of Arts activities; and School of Arts administration

Archives Authority of N.S.W.
Functions: Custody and control of State Archives and management of the Archives Office of N.S.W.

Art Gallery of N.S.W. Trust
Functions: Management of the Art Gallery of N.S.W.

Australian Museum Trust
Functions: Procuring and preserving specimens and data relating to natural sciences and management of the Australian Museum

Historic Houses Trust of N.S.W.
Functions: Maintenance of house museums vested in the Trust, including Elizabeth Bay House and Vaucluse House

Library Council of N.S.W.
Functions: Promotion of public library facilities and management of the State Library of N.S.W.

Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences Trust
Functions: Promotion of craftsmanship through illustrating the history and development of the applied arts; scientific research; and management of the Power House Museum

Sydney Opera House Trust
Functions: Management of the Opera House

Trustees of Schools of Arts and Related Institutions (367 institutes)
Functions: Manage the real property of the various institutions

ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. T. W. Sheahan)

Attorney General's Department*
Functions: Advisory and administrative services to the Minister; legal and legislative research; accommodation and management services; administrative arrangements for the Courts

Corporate Affairs Commission*
Functions: Registration of companies and business names and investigation of alleged breaches of company law

Courts administration
Functions: Provide administrative arrangements for the Courts which comprise:
District Court of N.S.W.
Land and Environment Court
Local Courts*
Supreme Court of N.S.W.

Legal Aid Commission of N.S.W.*
Functions: Control and fund legal aid services

Public Trust Office*
Functions: Administer estates of deceased persons; administer trusts and prepare wills

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
Functions: Investigate the effectiveness of Court, police and correctional methods; and investigate the causes and incidence of crime

Community Justice Centres
Functions: Provide a free mediation service as an alternative to the Courts

Community Justice Centres Council
Functions: Determine policy guidelines and give direction with respect to Community Justice Centres

Compensation Court
Functions: Examine into, hear and determine all matters and questions arising under the Worker Compensation Act,1926

Council of Law Reporting
Functions: Responsible for the preparation and publishing of 'New South Wales Law Reports'

Court Reporting Branch
Functions: Transcribing and recording the proceedings of judicial tribunals

Criminal Law Review Division
Functions: Continuously review the criminal law and associated law in the State

Crown Prosecutions Office
Functions: Registrar of all District Courts; acts as solicitor for the Crown in criminal matters; and administers certain aspects of committal proceedings and appeals

Crown Prosecutors
Functions: Act as Counsel for the Crown in criminal matters

Crown Solicitor's Office
Functions: Solicitor to the Government and to departments and statutory authorities

Law Reform Commission
Functions: Reform, simplify and modernise the law

Legal Aid Committees
Functions: Determine applications for legal aid

Legal Aid Review Committees
Functions: Determine appeals regarding applications for legal aid

Legal Fees and Cost Board
Functions: Make determinations regulating the remuneration of solicitors, including the fixing of the maximum amount of costs for items of business done by solicitors

Office of the Sheriff of N.S.W
Functions: Compilation of jury rolls and summoning of jurors

Parliamentary Counsel's Office
Functions: Draft Bills on behalf of Ministers; advise on the validity of proposed regulations, rules and by-laws

Privacy Committee of N.S.W.
Functions: Research matters involving the privacy of individuals and investigate violations of privacy

Professional registration —
Functions: Registration of barristers, solicitors, and public accountants; authorities comprise:
Barristers' Admission Board
Public Accountants Registration Board
Solicitors' Admission Board
Solicitors' Statutory Committee

Protective Office
Functions: Management and protection of the estates of psychiatric patients

Public Defender
Functions: Appear for the accused in a wide range of criminal cases and other serious indictable offences

Public Prosecutions Office
Functions: Acts as Registrar in all District Courts; administers certain aspects of committal proceedings; prepare reports to the Attorney General in respect of Legal Aid applications; acts as Solicitor for the Crown on criminal prosecutions; administers certain aspects of appeal to the District Court

Publications Classifications Board
Functions: Classify publications under the Indecent Articles and Classified Publications Act, 1975

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
Functions: Registration of births, deaths and marriages

Solicitor-General and Crown Advocate
Functions: Act as Senior Counsel for the Crown in superior courts and advise on questions of law

State Secretariat Constitution Convention Delegation
Functions: Secretariat for State's views on constitutional reform

MINISTER FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS (Hon. G. Paciullo)

Department of Consumer Affairs*
Functions: Provide consumer services including advice and counselling, investigate and determine complaints; and education and dissemination of information to the public about consumer affairs

Builders Licensing Board*
Functions: Licence and regulate builders and administer the compensation fund

Commercial Tribunal of New South Wales
Functions: Provide licensing and disciplinary measures in respect of consumer credit and hear applications for discretionary relief under the Consumer Credit Act

Consumer Affairs Council
Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to the interests of consumers

Consumer Claims Tribunals
Functions: Hear and determine small civil actions arising out of consumer transactions

Council of Auctioneers and Agents
Functions: Licensing, registration and control of auctioneers and agents

Credit Tribunal
Functions: Determine disputes arising under the Consumer Credit Act. Licence credit providers

Fair Rents Board
Functions: Determine rents of protected premises

Motor Dealers Disputes Committee
Functions: Investigate and make recommendations to the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs about whether a warranty obligation exists upon a dealer and/or manufacturer under the Motor Dealers Act, 1974 in respect of disputes lodged by a purchaser

Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Board
Functions: Licensing and regulation of plumbers and drainers

Prices Commission
Functions: Determine maximum selling prices of bread and petrol

Product Safety Committee
Functions: Advise Minister on product safety and on product sale restrictions

Real Estate Valuers' Registration Board
Functions: Licence and regulate real estate valuers

Registry of Funeral Funds
Functions: Regulate contributory and pre-arranged funeral funds

Rental Bond Board and Rental Advisory Service
Functions: Hold rental bonds, finance project housing, and provide a rental advisory service

Strata Titles Board
Functions: Determine disputes arising between strata proprietors

Supervisor of Loan Fund Companies
Functions: Regulate loan fund companies

Travel Agents Registration Board
Functions: Licence and regulate travel agents

MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES (Hon. J.E. Akister)

Department of Corrective Services
Functions: Carry out the administration of sentences imposed by the Courts

Corrective Services Commission of N.S.W.*
Functions: Administer the Department of Corrective Services

Corrective Services Advisory Council
Functions: Investigate and report to the Minister on the Corrective Services Commission's policies, programs and practices

Parole Board of N.S.W.
Functions: Determine suitability of prisoners for release on parole

Prisoner Classification Committee
Functions: Determine the security classifications of prisoners and appropriate placement of prisoners

Release on Licence Board
Functions: Consider applications for release on licence

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Hon. R.M. Cavalier)

Ministry of Education*
Functions: Co-ordinate the development of education policies and provide advice to the Minister for Education

Department of Education*
Functions: The provision, maintenance and staffing of primary and secondary schools

Department of Technical and Further Education*
Functions: Responsible for the provision of technical and further education courses and programs (including training for apprentices) in colleges and associated centres throughout the State

Aboriginal Education Consultative Group
Functions: Advise on Aboriginal education at all levels within the Education portfolio

Adult Migrant Education Service
Functions: Provision of language classes for non-English speaking migrants

Board of Adult Education
Functions: Promote, develop and co-ordinate adult education

Board of Senior School Studies
Functions: Make recommendations to the Minister about the courses of study and regulate the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate

MINISTER FOR EDUCTION (continued)

Board of Studies
Functions: Make recommendations to the Director-General of Technical and Further Education with respect to the educational policies of the Department

Bursary Endowment Board
Functions: Administer the award of bursaries to eligible secondary school pupils in years 7-10

Colleges of Advanced Education — Councils
Functions: Provide advanced education, confer academic awards, and manage college property and funds (14 colleges in 1982)

Conservatorium of Music
Functions: Primarily a teaching institution (sub-primary to post-graduate)

Council of Technical and Further Education
Functions: Advises the Minister about the provisions and conduct of technical and further education, having regard to the needs of the community, industry and commerce, and the co-ordination of the Department with other bodies concerned with education and training

Course Advisory Committees (Technical and Further Education)
Functions: Advise the Director General of Technical Education about the planning of courses of instruction and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments

District Councils or Committees of Technical and Further Education
Functions: Promote and encourage the advancement of technical and further education at the local level within each college, and involve industry and community interests in this process at a regional level

Education Commission of N.S.W.
Functions: Employing authority for teachers in public schools and colleges of technical and further education; advises Minister on broad education policy and planning

Higher Education Board
Functions: Co-ordination of education at the university and advanced education level in terms of financial allocations, examination of programs of study in colleges, research and legal advice to institutions

Music Examinations Advisory Board
Functions: Determination of syllabuses, gradings and programming of theoretical and practical music examinations

Nurses Education Board of N.S.W.
Functions: Plan an integrated program of development of nurse education in the State

Regional Councils of Nurse Education
Functions: Organise teaching on a regional basis, involving tertiary institutions and hospital-based facilities

Secondary Schools Board
Functions: Make recommendations to the Minister about the courses of study to be followed by secondary students in years 7-10 and regulate the conduct of examinations

Teacher Housing Authority of N.S.W.
Functions: Provision and maintenance of suitable accommodation for teachers

Universities — Councils
Functions: Provide education, confer academic awards, and manage university property and funds. Universities comprise: Macquarie University; University of New England; University of New South Wales; University of Newcastle; University of Sydney; and University of Wollongong

MINISTER FOR EMPLOYMENT (Hon. R.J. Debus)

Ministry of Employment*
Functions: Develop, manage and monitor the following employment programs —
(a) Community Employment Program
(b) the N.S.W. Government Youth Employment Scheme
(c) the Youth Employment Payroll Tax Incentive Scheme
(d) the N.S.W. Government Technical Jobs for Women program
(e) the Management Skills in the Community Sector program
(f) service the Employment Advisory Council

MINISTER FOR ETHNIC AFFAIRS (Hon. N.K. WRAN Q.C.)

Ethnic Affairs Commission of N.S.W.*
Functions: Advise on issues involving the ethnic groups

MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Hon. R.J. Debus)

Department of Finance*
Functions: Review and co-ordinate the State's taxation policies and administer business franchise licensing, charities, lotteries, art unions and poker machine taxation

State Lotteries Office*
Functions: Administer the running of various lotteries including ticket sales, payment of prizes and the conduct of the draws. Distribute and collect Lotto coupons and administer the payment of prizes.

Land Tax Office
Functions: Raise revenue by tax on liable real estate

Payroll Tax Office
Functions: Raise revenue by tax on employers in respect of certain wages paid

Stamp Duties Office
Functions: Raise revenue from duty on liable instruments, documents and transactions

MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Hon. R.J. Mulock)

Department of Health*
Functions: Promote and protect the health of the community

Ambulance Service
Functions: State-wide provision of emergency trauma and day patient transfers

Ambulance Services Advisory Council
Functions: Advise the Minister concerning the future development of the State ambulance services

Committee of Review (Public Hospitals Act, 1929)
Functions: Determine appeals by medical practitioners against decisions by Second and Third Schedule Hospitals concerning their appointments as visiting practitioners

Dentists Charges Committee
Functions: Review, upon application, charges for services performed by dentists

Disciplinary Tribunal (Medical Practitioners Act, 1938)
Functions: Determine complaints or charges against registered medical practitioners which have been referred to it by the Investigating Committee

Fifth Schedule (State) Hospitals
Functions: Provision of facilities for mentally ill and physically and mentally handicapped, geriatric and rehabilitation services

Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Department on proposals to add fluoride to public water supplies

Health Advisory Council
Functions: Consider health and preventive medicine and the involvement of local government, hospital and health institutions, and voluntary agencies and organisations

Health professionals registration boards
Functions: Set standards for registration and in some cases, conduct and control of professions:
Board of Optometrical Registration
Chiropodists Registration Board
Chiropractors Registration Board
Dental Board of N.S.W.
Dental Technicians Registration Board
Health Services Professional Registration Board
N.S.W. Medical Board
N.S.W. Nurses Registration Board
Optical Dispensers Licensing Board
Pathology Laboratories Accreditation Board
Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.
Physiotherapists Registration Board

Institute of Public Health Bio Sciences
Functions: Comprises Pharmaceutical Services, Food Inspection, Health Inspection and Communicable Diseases Branches; and the Central Cancer Registry

Investigating Committee (Medical Practitioners Act, 1938)
Functions: Investigate complaints against registered medical practitioners

Medical Committee (Poisons Act, 1966)
Functions: Determine applications from medical practitioners to prescribe drugs of addiction

Medical Practitioners Charges Committee
Functions: Review, upon application, any account for any medical service and certify what it finds to be a reasonable charge for that service

Mental Health Review Tribunals
Functions: Determine 'temporary patients' and 'continued treatment patients' in respect of mentally ill persons

New South Wales Drug and Alcohol Authority
Functions: Formulate, promote and facilitate provision of co-ordinated drug and alcohol services in N.S.W.

New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre Board
Functions: Advise the Department, hospitals, and designers on the planning and construction of building services and facilities for use by a hospital or proposed hospital

New South Wales Institute of Psychiatry
Functions: Assist and foster research and investigation into causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of mental illnesses and disorders

New South Wales State Cancer Council
Functions: Assist and foster research and investigation into causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer

Newcastle Regional Nurse Training Council
Functions: Act as a co-ordinating unit between participating hospitals and the Newcastle Regional School of Nursing

Official Visitors (Mental Health Act, 1983)
Functions: Regularly visit nominated hospitals and make inquiries as to the care, treatment and control of persons detained, and report to the Minister on each visit made

Poisons Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister regarding Regulations under the Poisons Act, 1966 and amendments to the Poisons List

Professional Services Advisory Council
Functions: Advise the Minister concerning the Department's managerial responsibilities of professions or professional institutions

Psychosurgery Review Board
Functions: Determine applications for permission to perform psychosurgery on a patient and review and research the case of each patient on whom psychosurgery has been performed

Public Hospitals — Board of Directors
Functions: Govern and manage hospitals

Pure Food Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Department on matters relating to food

Radiological Advisory Council
Functions: Advise the Minister on ways to prevent or minimise dangers from radioactive substances or apparatus used

Therapeutic Goods and Cosmetic Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on the administration of, and regulations under, the Therapeutic Goods and Cosmetic Act, 1972

MINISTER FOR HOUSING (Hon F.J. Walker Q.C.)

Housing Commission of N.S.W.*
Functions: Provision and management of public rental housing for low income earners

Department of Co-operative Societies*
Functions: Registration and supervision of co-operative societies, credit unions, friendly societies, and building societies

Land Commission of N.S.W.*
Functions: Acquisition and development of land for residential purposes (moderately priced allotments)

Aboriginal Housing Advisory Board
Functions: Provision of housing for Aborigines

Advisory Council (Co-operation Act, 1923)
Functions: Advise the Minister about matters concerning co-operative societies

Co-operative Housing Societies Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on proposals to promote the building of houses by co-operative effort

Credit Union Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on ways to promote credit unions

Credit Union Savings Reserve Board
Functions: Administer the Credit Unions Savings Reserve Fund under the Credit Union Act 1969

Crown Lands Home Sites Branch
Functions: Development of Crown land for home sites

Friendly Societies Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on effective operation of friendly societies

Insurance Activities Committee (Co-operative Act, 1923)
Functions: Advise the Minister on registered societies seeking to carry on the business of insurance

Land Co-ordination Unit
Functions: Co-ordination of services to ensure adequate supply of residential land

Permanent Building Societies Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on effective operation of permanent building societies

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (Hon. P.D. Hills)

Department of Industrial Relations*
Functions: Regulation of industrial relationships and apprenticeships; regulation of working conditions in factories; promotion of safety, health, and welfare of employees in industry (including the mining industry); regulation of dangerous goods (including explosives and flammable liquids; provision of vocational guidance services; and testing and research of mining equipment

New South Wales Superannuation Office*
Functions: Co-ordinate policies in relation to the superannuation schemes for employees of the State and Local government

State Public Service Superannuation Board
Functions: Administer the State Public Service Superannuation Fund

State Superannuation Board*
Functions: Administer the New South Wales Superannuation Fund

Commerce and Industry Training Council
Functions: Advise the Minister with respect to the job training of persons engaged or to be engaged in commerce and industry in the State.

Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees
Functions: Make awards determining the terms and conditions of apprenticeship in an industry

Apprenticeship Council of N.S.W.
Functions: Review the adequacy of apprentice training and the State's requirements for skilled tradesmen and apprentices

Apprenticeship Training Committees
Functions: Advise the Apprenticeship Council on an industry's requirements for skilled tradesmen, the availability of young persons for apprenticeship, and the industry's placement opportunities and training needs

Board of Reference (Boiler and Pressure Vessel Regulations)
Functions: Review complaints concerning actions of licensed boiler inspectors, welding supervisors, or welders

Boards of Reference (Construction Safety Act, 1912)
Functions: Determine objections or appeals against directions given by an inspector or the Chief Inspector under the Act

Bread Industry Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on measures to improve bread making and distribution or on bread zoning under the Bread Act, 1969

Building and Construction Industry Committee
Functions: Determine applications concerning the entry of names to the Register

Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Corporation
Functions: Provide a scheme of long service benefits for registered workers in the building and construction industry

Coal and Oil Shale Mineworkers Superannuation Tribunal
Functions: Administer the superannuation fund

Coal Mining Qualifications Board
Functions: Examine and issue certificates of competency to persons in coal mines to work as managers, deputies, engine drivers, shot firers.

Commerce and Industry Training Council
Functions: Advise the Minister with respect to the job training of persons engaged, or to be engaged, in commerce and industry in the State

Conciliation Committees
Functions: Enquire into industrial matters in the appropriate industry and make orders or awards concerning wages, hours, leave, holidays etc.

Contract Regulation Tribunals (Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940)
Functions: Inquire into any matter arising under contracts of bailment of a public vehicle and make a contract determination with respect to the conditions of contract

Demarcation of Callings Board (Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940)
Functions: Determine questions arising as to the right of employees in specified callings to do certain work in an industry to the exclusion of employees in other callings

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (continued)

Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants' Examination Board
Functions: Issue Certificate of Competency to engine drivers and boiler attendants

Factory and Industrial Welfare Board
Functions: Advise the Minister on measures to secure the health and safety of factory employees

Hairdressers' Council
Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to the regulation and control of the hairdressing industry, including standards of efficiency and hygiene.

Industrial Commission of N.S.W.
Functions: Hear appeals, references and objections relating to industrial matters, and attempt to settle these by means of conciliation

Mines Rescue Board
Functions: Provide for rescue operations in coal and shale mines by establishing, equipping, and maintaining rescue stations and rescue corps

Motor Vehicle Repair Disputes Committee
Functions: Investigate and determine disagreements between an owner of a vehicle and a repairer concerning the cost or the manner in which any repair work was done

Motor Vehicle Repair Industry Council
Functions: Licence and discipline motor vehicle repairers, promote improvement in the standard of motor vehicle repair work

Occupational Health, Safety and Rehabilitation Council of N.S.W.
Functions: Advise the Minister on occupational health and safety

Police Superannuation Board
Functions: Administer the Police Superannuation Fund

Public Authorities Superannuation Board
Functions: Administer the New South Wales Retirement Fund, Transport Retirement Fund, and the Local Government and Other Authorities Superannuation Fund

Retail Trade Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on matters concerning the sale of goods by retail in shops

Retail Trade Industrial Tribunal
Functions: Advise the Minister on any matter concerning trading hours for shops which is referred to it by the Minister and review all awards relating to the retail trade industry

Rural Workers Accommodation Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on measures to secure proper accommodation for rural workers

State Compensation Board*
Functions: Responsible for the operation of the statutory system for compensating injured persons.
Provide advice, including financial advice, and make reports and recommendations to the Minister in respect of compensation to injured persons. Includes management of the following authorities:
- Bureau of Medical Inspection, Broken Hill
- Dust Diseases Board
- Sporting Injuries Committee
- Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board
- Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Joint Committee
- Insurance Premiums Committee

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND DECENTRALISATION (Hon. E.L. Bedford)

Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation*
Functions: Liaise between N.S.W. industry and the State government, advise the Minister on industrial development, assist industry wishing to invest and develop in the State, liaise between N.S.W. industry and overseas businesses, and assist the establishment or expansion of decentralised industries

Government Printing Office*
Functions: Provides printing and publishing services for the operations of Parliament and State government authorities

Government Supply Department*
Functions: Arrange the supply of goods and services to State government authorities

Albury-Wodonga (N.S.W.) Corporation
Functions: Acquire, hold, manage and provide land in those areas of Albury-Wodonga designated for development

Development Corporation of N.S.W.
Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to balanced development of the State with particular reference to providing maximum employment opportunities

Development corporations or boards
Functions: Promote, co-ordinate, manage, and secure the orderly and economic development of the following growth areas:
- Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation
- Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation
- Hunter Development Board
- Macarthur Development Board

Government Courier Service
Functions: Provide a scheduled delivery and pick-up service for State government authorities in Sydney and Newcastle and an overnight mail bag service between Sydney and selected country towns

Government Information Service
Functions: Provide information and a referral service on the functions and activities of State government organisations

New South Wales Government Patents Committee
Functions: Advise government authorities on whether a particular invention warrants being patented. Arrange the patenting of inventions in the name of the Minister and determine rewards or share of royalties payable to the inventor.

Offsets Review Board
Functions: Review offset of overseas tenders

Regional Industry Development Boards
Functions: Encourage economic development in regions of the State

State Contracts Control Board
Functions: Invite and accept tenders and complete contracts for the supply of goods and services to State government authorities

State Development Co-ordinating Committee
Functions: Provide a forum where development projects of economic significance to the State and requiring the approval or involvement of a number of government departments or authorities may be evaluated

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Hon. K.J. Stewart)

Department of Local Government*
Functions: Supervision of local government involving: overseeing rating practices of councils; constitution and alteration of local government areas; division of areas into electoral divisions; setting of building standards; controls on council activities over a variety of areas; inspection of councils' administration. The Department also administers the licensing of theatres and public halls, animal welfare, and proclamation of public holidays

Argentine Ant Eradication Committee
Functions: Investigate Argentine ant infestations and advise the Minister on eradication policies and procedures

Building Regulations Advisory Committee
Functions: Monitor and update the State's building regulations.

Local Government Boundaries Commission
Functions: Examine proposals for alteration of local government boundaries

Local government examination committees
Functions: Consider the issue of certificates for professional practice in local councils. These occupations consist of: building surveyor; town, shire or county clerk; electrical engineer; civil engineer; gas engineer; health surveyor; town planner; and local government valuer

Local Government Grants Commission
Functions: Distribute to councils the funds provided by Commonwealth and State governments

MINISTER FOR MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY (Hon. P.F. Cox)

Department of Mineral Resources*
Functions: Regulation and orderly development of mining operations in the State

Energy Authority of N.S.W.*
Functions: Develop and implement the State's energy policy; co-ordinate electricity distribution within the State; administer and review electrical safety regulations; licence electricians and electrical contractors; test gas, gas equipment, meters and gas mains

Boards of Inquiry (Gas and Electricity Act, 1935)
Functions: Inquire into and report on matters in the Act including the price of gas

Electrical Approvals Advisory Committee
Functions: Provides advice to the Energy Authority on the approval of prescribed electrical articles.

Electrical Contractors and Electricians Licensing Advisory Committee
Functions: Provides advice to the Energy Authority on the licensing of electrical contractors and electricians

Electricity Commission of N.S.W.
Functions: Provide a safe, reliable and adequate supply of electrical power to the State; mine coal to reduce the cost of electricity to consumers; co-operate in the development of the State's water resources for their application to hydro-electric and pumped storage power

High Rise Building (Gas Installation) Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on regulations concerning the installation of gas in high rise buildings.

Joint Coal Board
Functions: Ensure that coal is produced in the State in such quantities and with such regularity as will meet State requirements and the requirements of trade with other countries

Mine Subsidence Board
Functions: Administer the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act, 1961

New South Wales Coal Compensation Board
Functions: Determine the compensation to be paid to former owners of saleable coal which was vested in the Crown by the Coal Acquisition Act, 1981.

New South Wales Coal Compensation Tribunal
Functions: Hear appeals against determinations of the Coal Compensation Board.

Petroleum Advisory Board
Functions: Advise the Energy Authority on the supply of crude oil to, and finished products from, Sydney refineries; and advise on fuel distribution during periods of shortages.

Prospecting Board
Functions: Assist exploration and encourage prospecting to develop the mineral resources of the State

Snowy Mountains Council
Functions: Direct and control the operation and maintenance of the permanent works of the Snowy Mountains Scheme for the control of water for the production of electricity and for irrigation

Solar Energy Advisory Committee
Functions: Provide Advice to the Energy Authority on the use of solar energy in the State

State Mines Control Authority
Functions: Manage a number of administrative matters under the State Coal Mines Act, 1912

Various energy boards
Functions: Make investigations and advise the Minister on matters relating to that industry. Boards comprise:
Electricity Board
Gas Board
Liquid Fuels Board

Vehicle Energy Technology Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Energy Authority on the efficient use and conservation of transport fuels

MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES (Hon. J.A. Crosio)

Department of Lands*
Functions: Administration of land resources in the State including roads, high water mark, sand and gravel removal from Crown land and royalties from Crown land

Forestry Commission of N.S.W.*
Functions: Management and protection of State forests and timber reserves, and marketing of forest products

Central Mapping Authority
Functions: Provision of mapping services

Valuer General's Department*
Functions: Administration of land valuation system

Assessment Board (Hunter Valley Conservation Trust Act, 1950)
Functions: Assess the carrying capacity of lands in the Hunter Valley for grazing of livestock

Bore Water Trusts
Functions: Administer, operate, and maintain a system comprising artesian bores, bore drains, and piplines

Closer Settlement Advisory Boards
Functions: Advise the Minister on the suitability of land for closer settlement and negotiate with owners for its acquisition

Crown Lands Office
Functions: Management of Crown lands in the State, including public reserves

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Functions: Administer the agreement which provides for the sharing of the waters from the Dumaresq, Macintyre and Barwon Rivers by Queensland and New South Wales

Flood Prevention Trusts
Functions: Operate, maintain and administer works under its charge for the prevention of floods and for the control of flood waters

Geographical Names Board
Functions: Assigning names of places

Hunter District Water Board
Functions: Construct, maintain and administer the water, sewerage, and drainage system of Newcastle, Greater Cessnock, Maitland, Lake Macquarie and the shire of Port Stephens

Hunter Valley Conservation Trust
Functions: Promote conservation of the natural resources of the Hunter Valley, and mitigation of flooding and damage caused by floods

Irrigation Trusts
Functions: Operate pumps, water supply channels etc. to supply water to farms, principally for irrigation

Land Titles Office
Functions: Administration of land title and registration system

Licensed Pumpers' Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Water Resources Commission in relation to the metering scheme for the diversion of water from regulated streams

Local Lands Boards
Functions: Determine matters relating to the use of Crown lands

Local Lands Boards (Western Lands Act, 1901)
Functions: Determine matters relating to the use of Crown lands in the Western Division

Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board
Functions: Control water, sewerage and main drainage systems for Sydney, Blue Mountains and near South Coast areas

Murray Basin Board
Functions: Advise the Water Resources Commission concerning the prevention of floods, the control of flood water, the supply of water, water conservation, irrigation and artesian wells in the Murray Basin

River Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Water Resources Commission on matters relating to water management and distribution

River Murray Commission
Functions: Administer the agreement which provides for the sharing of the waters of the Murray River between New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. Direct the operation of storages, weirs and locks on the Murray River

Special Land Boards
Functions: Advise the Water Resources Commission on matters relating to holdings within Irrigation Areas

Surveyors Board of N.S.W.
Functions: Register all land surveyors under the Surveyors Act, 1929

Trustees of Commons (194 Trusts)
Functions: Manage the area under the control of the Trustees

Trustees of Public Reserves and Public Parks
Functions: Manage the reserved lands placed under their control

Water Resources Commission
Functions: Planning and management of water resources; construction of water storage and flood mitigation works; and control of irrigation works

Water Supply Advisory Council
Functions: Comprises representatives of irrigation farmers and water users; provides the opportunity for consumer participation in policy decisions; and reviews the effects on landholders of current water supply management, water distribution and flood mitigation policies

Water Trusts
Functions: Operate regulators, weirs, cuttings etc. to distribute water along natural watercourses, mainly for stock and domestic use

Water Utilization Council
Functions: Comprises senior representatives from State and local government authorities, and advises the Water Resources Commission on proposals for water resources development and management

Western Lands Commission
Functions: Management of the lands in the Western Division

Wild Dog Destruction Board
Functions: Responsible for the maintenance of a dingo-proof fence on the border between N.S.W. and South Australia and Queensland; and for the destruction of wild dogs in the Western Division of N.S.W.

Zoological Parks Board
Functions: Supervise the zoological parks in the State; comprising Taronga Park and the Western Plains Zoo, Dubbo

MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (Hon. R.J. Carr)

Department of Environment and Planning*
Functions: Environmental planning and assessment; promotion and co-ordination of town and country planning; and administration of Western Sydney Area Assistance Scheme (WSAAS)

National Parks and Wildlife Service*
Functions: Management of National Parks, nature reserves and State recreation areas; flora and fauna protection; and protection and preservation of Aboriginal sites

State Pollution Control Commission*
Functions: Take measures to ensure the control of pollution, to control the disposal of waste, and to protect the environment from harm

Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to the preservation, control of excavation, removal and custody of relics or Aboriginal places

Advisory Co-ordinating Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on means to co-ordinate the activities and programs of public authorities; on priorities; and on matters which should be taken into account in the preparation of environmental planning instruments

Air Pollution Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the State Pollution Control Commission on methods to prevent, abate, or mitigate air pollution

Clean Waters Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the State Pollution Control Commission on methods to prevent, abate, or mitigate water pollution

Coastal Council of N.S.W.
Functions: Advise the Minister concerning coastal protection

Environment and Planning Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on policies and procedures relating to the administration of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979

Hazardous Chemicals Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the State Pollution Control Commission concerning the assessment and control of chemicals which the Committee considers to be environmentally hazardous

Hazardous Chemical Advisory Committee
Function: Advise the State Pollution Control Commission concerning the assessment and control of chemicals which the Committee considers to be environmentally hazardous.

Height of Buildings Advisory Committee
Functions: Examine and report upon all development applications referred to the Minister under the Height of Buildings Act, 1912 (in particular, on buildings having a height greater than 25 metres)

Heritage Council of N.S.W.
Functions: Conservation of the State's environmental heritage

Local Government Liaison Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on means to ensure co-ordination between public authorities and local councils; policies and procedures relating to functions of councils; needs of councils for information and procedures; environmental planning and local planning policies and procedures

Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority
Functions: Establishment and operation of waste disposal facilities, and supervision of waste disposal

National Parks Advisory Committee of Architects
Functions: Advise the Minister on the siting and design of structures within national parks, historic sites, nature reserves etc.

National Parks and Historic Sites Advisory Committees
Functions: Advise the National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council concerning the park or site for which the committee was constituted

National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council
Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to the care, control and management of national parks and historic sites, and the conservation of wildlife

Noise Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the State Pollution Control Commission on methods to prevent, abate, or mitigate noise

Planning Control and Strata Titles Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on the inter-relationship of environmental planning control and matters relating to subdivision under the Strata Titles Act

State Recreation Area Trusts (18 Trusts)
Functions: Exercise care, control and management of State recreation areas

Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority
Functions: Plan and promote the revitalisation of The Rocks neighbourhood of Sydney by way of redevelopment and restoration

Technical Advisory Committee of the State Pollution Control Commission
Functions: Advise the Commission on matters relating to its responsibilities, powers, authorities and functions under the Act

Urban Consolidation Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on measures to implement urban consolidation in Sydney

Urban Development Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on the demand and supply of land for urban development and the provision of anciliary services

Various planning and development committees
Functions: Advise the Minister concerning planning and assessment in their respective regions (Hunter, Illawarra, Central Coast, and Western Sydney)

MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (Hon. P.T. Anderson)

Office of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services*
Functions: Advise and assist the Minister in the development, evaluation and implementation of policy in respect of police and emergency services matters

Police Department*
Functions: Maintenance of peace and good order and the security of life and property throughout the State

State Emergency Services and Civil Defence*
Functions: Prepare plans designed to co-ordinate activities during emergencies (as defined in the State Emergency and Civil Defence Act, 1972)

Board of Fire Commissioners of N.S.W.
Functions: Provide and maintain fire protection in the Sydney metropolitan area, Newcastle, Wollongong, Port Kembla and most other large cities and towns in country areas within the State

Bush Fire Council Co-ordinating Committee
Functions: Prepare a co-ordinated plan of procedures for dealing with bush fires in scheduled areas of the State; ensure that members are provided with the necessary training and equipment

Bush Fire Council Finance Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on the creation of bush fire regions and the provision of funds to each fire region

Bush Fire Council of N.S.W.
Functions: Advise the Minister on measures to prevent and extinguish bush fires, and promote practical measures to educate the public on the need to prevent, suppress or control bush fires

Police Board of N.S.W.
Functions: Promote the improvement of the Police Force; ensure maintenance of an efficient and effective police service; research into new police methods; and advise the Minister on senior appointments

PREMIER (Hon. N.K. Wran Q.C.)

Premier's Department*
Functions: Co-ordination of government policies; and servicing of Cabinet and its committees; provision of Government ceremonial activities and hospitality

Auditor General's Office*
Functions: Audit the accounts of State Government Departments, Statutory Bodies and other public authorities

Ombudsman's Office*
Functions: Investigate complaints about the administrative conduct of State public authorities

Public Service Board of N.S.W.*
Functions: Fix salaries and conditions of employment for public servants; determine job classification, organisation and establishments in the Public Service; and conduct efficiency audits and special enquiries

State Electoral Office*
Functions: Maintain lists of electors in the State and conduct State elections and referendums

Anti-Discrimination Board
Functions: Handling of complaints concerning discrimination

Building and Construction Industry Consultative Committee
Functions: Advise the Government on matters relative to the building and construction industry in New South Wales

Centennial Park Trust
Functions: Manage Centennial Park

Commissioner of Public Complaints
Functions: Receive and examine complaints and, if appropriate, instigate investigations into allegations of wrongful conduct by public officials (including complaints about Ministers, members of the judiciary, public office holders, departments, public servants, public authorities, and local government authorities).

Counsellor for Equal Opportunity
Functions: Conciliate in respect of complaints of discrimination on grounds of sex, race, marital status and physical impairment and refer to the Equal Opportunity Tribunal those which cannot be settled through conciliation

Director of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment
Functions: Promotion of equal employment in the public sector

Election Funding Authority of N.S.W.
Functions: Responsible for applications for registration of political parties and claims for payments out of public funds towards costs of electoral campaigns; maintain registers of details of political contributions and electoral expenditures

Equal Opportunity Tribunal
Functions: Hear and determine complaints of discrimination referred to it

Film Corporation of N.S.W.
Functions: Arrange the production, promotion, distribution and exhibition of films

Government Actuary (within the Public Service Board)
Functions: Provide a consulting actuarial service to Public Service Department and authorities

Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal
Functions: Determine appeals concerning promotion and discipline by government employees

Governor's Establishment
Functions: Supervise the operation of Government House and the Executive Council

Lord Howe Island Board
Functions: Manage Lord Howe Island

Manufacturing Industry Advisory Council
Functions: Advise the Government on matters relative to the manufacturing industry, with particular emphasis on ways to broaden the industrial base of the State

New South Wales Bicentennial Secretariat
Functions: Stimulate Government Departments and instrumentalities to celebrate the Bicentenary in 1988

New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority
Functions: Promote trade opportunities overseas for New South Wales produce and products

New South Wales Overseas Offices
Functions: Maintain New South Wales Offices in London, Los Angeles and Tokyo

Office of Special Development
Functions: Supervise the State's Capital Works Program and facilitate major private development projects in the State

PREMIER (continued)

Public Servant Housing Authority of N.S.W.
Functions: Provide and maintain suitable and adequate housing accommodation for public servants

Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust
Functions: Manage the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain and the operation of the National Herbarium

Staff of the Leaders of the Opposition Parties
Functions: Maintain the Offices of Leaders of Opposition Parties in Parliament

Sydney Entertainment Company
Functions: Arrange the management of the Sydney Entertainment Centre

Sydney Observatory
Functions: Maintain the time service and provide education to the public in astronomy

Women's Co-ordination Unit and N.S.W. Women's Advisory Council
Functions: Advise the Premier on policy issues affecting women; establish community contact with women, especially in regional areas

MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND PORTS (Hon. L.J. Brereton)

Public Works Department*
Functions: Planning, design, construction and maintenance of Government works including: design and construction of architectual works (such as hospitals, schools, technical colleges); design and construction of engineering works (water supply and sewerage in country areas and coastal engineering); design and construction of flood mitigation works; and maintenance of public buildings

State Dockyard of N.S.W.*
Functions: Undertake all types of engineering work (general and marine) for outside industry, government departments and authorities; ship repair work; and the design and construction of new vessels

Board of Architects of N.S.W.
Functions: Registration of architects and operation of Architects Fund

Broken Hill Water Board
Functions: Provide water supplies for domestic and industrial purposes for Broken Hill, Menindee, Silverton and Sunset Strip and provide sewerage services for Broken Hill

Chipping Norton Lake Authority
Functions: Provide for the development of a lake on Georges River near Chipping Norton

Cobar Water Board
Functions: Carry out water works in the Cobar/Nyngan area

Dams Safety Committee of N.S.W.
Functions: Maintain surveillance of, and investigate the location, design and construction of prescribed dams and environs to ensure their safety

Darling Harbour Authority*
Functions: Encourage, facilitate, carry-out, and control the development of land within the Darling Harbour Area — including the promotion of a whole range of tourist, educational, recreational, cultural and commercial activities

Drainage Unions and Trusts
Functions: Undertake drainage or flood mitigation works and levy rates and borrow money for that purpose

Government Motor Garage
Functions: Provide facilities (as a trading undertaking) for the servicing, repair, and maintenance of motor vehicles, motorised machines, and equipment owned by Government departments

Light Heat and Power Committee
Functions: Authorise payment of electricity and gas accounts for government departments under the Group Vote System

Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.
Functions: Provide for port development and maintenance; port operation (including the control of shipping movements); enforce the navigation legislation; licensing of power boat drivers and registration of power boats; and other waterways management and marine safety

State Brickworks
Functions: Manufacture and distribute (as a trading undertaking) all classes of bricks

Taree-Wingham Water Supply Board of Management
Functions: Supervise the management, renewal, repair, maintenance, and general operation of the water supply works

Various port advisory committees
Functions: Advise the Maritime Services Board upon all major matters relating to the management, control and development of the ports of Newcastle, Port Kembla and Clarence River

Various water supply undertakings
Functions: Manage the South West Tablelands and the Fish River Water Supply Schemes

MINISTER FOR ROADS (Hon. L.J. Brereton)

Department of Main Roads
Functions: Construct, maintain, and improve the main road system throughout the State. Instal and maintain traffic control and traffic management devices for the commercial and social benefit of the community

MINISTER FOR SMALL BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY (Hon. E.L. Bedford)

Office of Small Business (within the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation)
Functions: Provide assistance and information to small businesses

Advanced Technology Centre
Functions: Promote the introduction of technology into industry and commerce

Science and Technology Council
Functions: Advise the Government on science and technology matters; encourage and implement technological development

Small Business Development Corporation
Functions: Administer the Small Business Development Fund

Technology Research Unit
Functions: Advise on social effects of technological change in community

MINISTER FOR SPORT AND RECREATION AND MINISTER FOR TOURISM (Hon. M.A. Cleary)

Department of Sport and Recreation*
Functions: Provide assistance, advice, liaison and support to sporting and recreation bodies; promote physical health; control and regulate racing and the T.A.B.

Bookmakers Revision Committee
Functions: Issue licences to bookmakers and bookmaker's clerks

Boxing Advisory Committee
Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to professional boxing

Greyhound Racing Control Board
Functions: Manage greyhound racing

Harness Racing Authority of N.S.W.
Functions: Manage the sport of trotting

Racecourse Development Committee
Functions: Consider applications for financial assistance from the Racecourse Development Fund (set up under the Totalizator Act, 1916)

State Sports Centre Trust
Functions: Establish and maintain a comprehensive sports and recreation complex — the State Sports Centre at Homebush — providing sporting facilities of an international standard, a training centre for sportspersons, and a sports education centre

Sydney Cricket Ground and Sports Ground Trust
Functions: Manage the Sydney Cricket Ground and the Sydney Sports Ground

Totalizator Agency Board (TAB)
Functions: Responsible for off-course betting

Tourism Commission of New South Wales
Functions: Promote travel to and within New South Wales, and coordinate the development of ventures relating to tourism.

MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT (Hon. B.J. Unsworth)

Ministry of Transport*
Functions: Co-ordinate transport policy and development in the State

Department of Motor Transport
Functions: Test for, and issue driver's licences and motor vehicle registrations. Collect motor vehicle registration fees, stamp duty on new and transferred registrations, premiums for motor vehicle third party insurances with the Government Insurance Offices. Licence and regulate commercial passenger carrying services. Administer intrastate aircraft licensing

Air Licensing Advisory Committee of N.S.W.
Functions: Advise the Minister on applications for licences relating to air transport services

Railway Workshops Board of N.S.W.
Functions: Responsible for railway workshop matters under delegation from the State Rail Authority

State Rail Authority
Functions: Operate passenger and freight rail services

Traffic Authority of N.S.W.
Functions: Control and manage road traffic within the State

Traffic Safety Committee of N.S.W.
Functions: Advise and assist the Traffic Authority in dealing with traffic safety

Transport Appeals Board
Functions: Determine appeals from employees of the State Rail Authority, Urban Transit Authority and the Department of Motor Transport

Urban Transit Authority of N.S.W.
Functions: Operate, manage and administer bus, ferry and hydrofoil services; carry out research and planning and enter into contracts for passenger conveyances; co-ordinate and rationalise all forms of transport in the urban area, whether publicly or privately owned

TREASURER (Hon. K.G. Booth)

The Treasury*
Functions: Advise the Government on financial and economic policy; prepare and review the State Budget and Loan Estimates; control the Public Accounts; maintain the financial arrangements with the Federal Government; issue licences for poker machines and registered clubs

Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.*
Functions: Provide general insurance service and life insurance to the people and corporations of the State

Clubs Industry Advisory Council
Functions: Advise the Treasurer on matters relating to Registered Clubs

Liquor Administration Board
Functions: Collect licence fees in respect of premises licensed to sell liquor; review operations of the Liquor Act; review standards of licensed premises

New South Wales Treasury Corporation
Functions: Raise financial accommodation on behalf of State public authorities

Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund Trustees
Functions: Establish a contributory superannuation scheme for members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council

Rural Assistance Board
Functions: Provide financial assistance to farmers — for reconstruction of debts and protection from creditors; for farm improvements; and for rehabilitation and household support loans

State Bank of N.S.W.
Functions: Operate as a major trading bank within and outside the State, providing a full range of banking services

MINISTER FOR YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (Hon. F.J. Walker Q.C.)

Department of Youth and Community Services*
Functions: Provide financial and other services and assistance to the aged, handicapped, single parents and other persons receiving low incomes; family casework services designed to avoid family breakdown; services related to adoption of children; care and protection of State wards; young offender programs; child protection programs

Adoption Tribunal
Functions: Determine matters arising out of applications for the adoption of children

Advisory Council on Children's Services
Functions: Advise the Minister on the development of policy and the operation of programs and services

Child Welfare Advisory Council
Functions: Advise the Minister on matters connected with child welfare

Children's Boards of Review
Functions: Review the welfare, status, progress and circumstances of individual wards or children residing in residential child care centres and advise the Minister on ways to promote the welfare of the ward or child

Community Services Training Council
Functions: Advise the Minister on courses of instruction and training for persons employed in the provision of welfare services

Community Welfare Advisory Council
Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to community welfare or social development

Family and Children's Services Agency
Functions: Co-ordinate and advise on the development of policy for family and children's services

Home Care Committee
Functions: Advise on domiciliary care for the aged and disabled

Home Care Service of N.S.W.
Functions: Provide help (either on a short or long-term basis) to individuals or families who cannot manage independently at home because of illness, frailty, disability or crisis

Intellectually Handicapped Persons Review Tribunal
Functions: Hear applications and make determinations regarding intellectually handicapped persons

New South Wales Advisory Council on the Handicapped
Functions: Advise the Minister on prescribed matters relating to the well-being of persons affected by any physical, intellectual or sensory handicap

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